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## **Rapport du Président**

### **Proposition de don au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette**

#### **République du Mozambique**

### **Projet de renforcement de la résilience de la pêche artisanale**

Numéro du projet: 2000004008

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#### **POUR: APPROBATION**

**Mesures à prendre:** Le Conseil d'administration est invité à approuver la recommandation telle qu'elle figure au paragraphe 74.

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#### **Questions techniques:**

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### Équipe d'exécution du projet

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## Carte de la zone du projet



Les appellations employées et la présentation des données n'expriment aucune position particulière du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites ni aux autorités concernées.

Carte établie par le FIDA | 30/06/2023

## Résumé du financement

<b>Institution initiatrice:</b>	FIDA
<b>Emprunteur/bénéficiaire:</b>	République du Mozambique
<b>Organisme d'exécution:</b>	Ministère des mers, des eaux intérieures et de la pêche
<b>Coût total du projet:</b>	63,4 millions d'USD
<b>Montant du don du FIDA au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette:</b>	29,3 millions d'USD
<b>Cofinanceurs:</b>	Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM), Agence norvégienne de coopération pour le développement (NORAD)
<b>Montant du cofinancement:</b>	FEM: 8,9 millions d'USD NORAD: 3,0 millions d'USD
<b>Conditions du cofinancement:</b>	FEM: don NORAD: financement parallèle
<b>Contribution du pays bénéficiaire:</b>	3,4 millions d'USD
<b>Contribution des bénéficiaires:</b>	2,2 millions d'USD
<b>Contribution du secteur privé:</b>	5,5 millions d'USD
<b>Déficit de financement:</b>	11,1 millions d'USD
<b>Montant du financement climatique apporté par le FIDA:</b>	13,2 millions d'USD

## I. Contexte

### A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention du FIDA

#### Contexte national

1. **Contexte politique, économique et social.** La République du Mozambique, qui compte une population d'environ 32 millions d'habitants, est un État classé parmi les pays les moins avancés et en situation de fragilité.
2. L'économie se relève du ralentissement prolongé de ces dernières années. Les prévisions indiquent une croissance de 7% en 2023<sup>1</sup>, favorisée par l'exploitation d'une plateforme de liquéfaction de gaz naturel en mer dont les activités ont commencé en 2022. Ces évolutions positives sont toutefois contrebalancées par d'importants facteurs de risque: i) des événements climatiques défavorables; ii) la guerre en Ukraine; iii) la fragilité de la situation en matière de sécurité; iv) la dette publique, le pays présentant un risque élevé de surendettement d'après l'évaluation du Fonds monétaire international.
3. **Pauvreté.** Le taux de pauvreté multidimensionnelle est estimé à 73%, la part de la population vivant sous le seuil de pauvreté national étant de 46,1% et celle sous le seuil de pauvreté international, de 63,7%<sup>2</sup>. La population des zones rurales constitue la proportion la plus importante de personnes vivant dans l'extrême pauvreté, tout particulièrement dans les provinces du Nord.
4. **Sécurité alimentaire et nutrition.** En 2020, 40,4% de la population était considérée comme en situation d'insécurité alimentaire et 33% en situation de sous-alimentation<sup>3, 4</sup>, ces taux étant particulièrement élevés dans le nord du pays. La production artisanale fournit 50% de l'apport quotidien en protéines à l'échelle nationale; elle joue donc un rôle important d'un point de vue nutritionnel<sup>5</sup>.
5. **Phase dans la transition et présence de fragilités<sup>6</sup>.** Depuis 2017, une insurrection armée sévit dans les provinces du Nord. Depuis 2021, le Mozambique figure à nouveau sur la liste des pays en situation de fragilité et de conflit établie par la Banque mondiale<sup>7</sup>. Les facteurs y contribuant sont notamment le manque d'emplois pour les jeunes, en particulier dans les industries pétrolière et gazière, et le déficit de services sociaux dans la région.
6. **Stratégies, politiques et programmes nationaux.** Le Projet de renforcement de la résilience de la pêche artisanale (PROPEIXE) est cohérent avec les principaux instruments de politique du Mozambique, à savoir: i) la Stratégie nationale de développement 2015-2035; ii) le Plan quinquennal du Gouvernement 2020-2024; iii) d'autres plans, stratégies, politiques et programmes nationaux.
7. **Principaux acteurs et dispositions institutionnelles, et plateformes multisectorielles.** Les institutions et organismes gouvernementaux jouant un rôle clé sont notamment les suivants: i) le Ministère des mers, des eaux intérieures et de la pêche (MIMAIP) (avec l'ensemble de ses directions et instituts); ii) les conseils communautaires de pêche, dans le cadre d'une cogestion; iii) d'autres institutions gouvernementales centrales (le Ministère de l'économie et des finances, le Ministère de la terre et de l'environnement et le Ministère des travaux publics, du logement et des ressources en eau), entre autres acteurs.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2023/07/06/pr23258-mozambique-imf-exec-board-completes-2nd-rev-ecf-arr>.

<sup>2</sup> Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, *Rapport sur le développement humain 2021/2022*, 2022, p. 329. Consulté à l'adresse suivante: <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22frpdf.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Banque mondiale, « Prévalence de l'insécurité alimentaire grave dans la population (%) – Mozambique », 2020. Consulté à l'adresse suivante: <https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/indicateur/SN.ITK.SVFI.ZS?locations=MZ>.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/342481619154376842/pdf/Fisheries-in-Mozambique-A-Snapshot.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Référence: Stratégie d'engagement dans les pays présentant des situations de fragilité (décembre 2016) et Programme spécial pour les pays comportant des situations de fragilité (Onzième reconstitution des ressources du FIDA, engagement 35).

<sup>7</sup> <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/608a53dd83f21ef6712b5dfef050b00b-0090082023/original/FCSListFY24-final.pdf>.

## Aspects particuliers relatifs aux thématiques transversales prioritaires du FIDA

8. Conformément aux engagements en matière de transversalisation, le projet a été validé comme:
- incluant un financement climatique;
  - porteur de transformations en matière de genre;
  - tenant compte des enjeux nutritionnels.
9. **Nutrition.** Trente-huit pour cent des enfants de moins de 5 ans souffrent de malnutrition (principalement dans les zones rurales). Les taux de retard de croissance sont supérieurs à 50% dans certaines provinces du Nord (Nampula et Cabo Delgado), contre 30% dans les provinces de Maputo et Gaza<sup>8</sup>.
10. **Égalité femmes-hommes.** L'inégalité femmes-hommes est aiguë au Mozambique, le pays se trouvant à la 136<sup>e</sup> place sur 162 pays selon l'indice d'inégalités de genre (0,537)<sup>9</sup>. En 2017, 28% des adolescentes étaient déjà mariées ou en couple<sup>10</sup>. La proportion de filles mineures mariées était d'environ 40% dans les provinces du Nord, contre 5 à 15% dans les provinces du Sud.
11. **Jeunesse.** Dans les zones rurales, les jeunes représentent 69% de la population<sup>11</sup>. Selon la Banque mondiale, en 2022 (estimation issue de la modélisation de l'Organisation internationale du Travail), le taux de chômage des jeunes (population active âgée de 14 à 24 ans) s'élevait à 8,1%. On estime qu'environ 87% des jeunes occupent des emplois vulnérables, principalement dans l'agriculture de subsistance ou le secteur informel.
12. **Stratégie sur les thématiques transversales.** Les objectifs du projet sont les suivants: i) accroître l'autonomisation économique des femmes en leur assurant accès et contrôle sur les actifs productifs et les actifs des ménages; ii) renforcer le rôle décisionnel des femmes dans le ménage, dans la communauté et dans les organisations communautaires; iii) parvenir à une répartition équitable de la charge de travail entre les femmes et les hommes, les filles et les garçons<sup>12</sup>.
13. **Vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques.** Dans la matrice de la Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative<sup>13</sup>, le Mozambique se place dans le quadrant supérieur gauche en raison de sa grande vulnérabilité et de sa faible résilience. Le pays a un besoin urgent d'agir, d'investir et d'innover contre les changements climatiques pour y être mieux préparé. Le Mozambique se classe au 135<sup>e</sup> rang du point de vue de la vulnérabilité et au 171<sup>e</sup> rang sur 192 s'agissant de son état de préparation<sup>14</sup>. Le pays a été frappé par 14 cyclones entre 2000 et 2023, et ce sont les côtes, où vit la moitié de la population, qui sont les plus vulnérables<sup>15</sup>.

### Justification de l'intervention du FIDA

14. Le PROPEIXE vise à lever les obstacles au développement dans le secteur de la pêche, un secteur économique clé à fort potentiel de croissance. Il propose des solutions aux principales difficultés auxquelles est confronté le secteur de la pêche artisanale. Le projet s'appuiera sur les structures et les solutions techniques déjà utilisées par les communautés, en y intégrant les pratiques durables et climato-compatibles qu'il promouvra. Les équipes du PROPEIXE travailleront avec

<sup>8</sup> Banque mondiale, [Agriculture tenant compte des enjeux nutritionnels](#) (en anglais seulement) – profil de pays, Mozambique, 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Forum économique mondial, [Rapport sur l'écart entre les sexes dans le monde](#), 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population, [Tendances et constantes concernant les mariages d'enfants au Mozambique: Recensement 2017](#) (en anglais seulement), 2020.

<sup>11</sup> Fonds d'équipement des Nations Unies, [Youth Start Monde: Analyse de l'écosystème des perspectives économiques pour les jeunes](#) (en anglais seulement), 2015.

<sup>12</sup> La théorie du changement concernant les questions de genre est détaillée dans le manuel d'exécution du PROPEIXE.

<sup>13</sup> <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/>.

<sup>14</sup> Classement en fonction de l'état de préparation (*Readiness*) | Indice ND-GAIN.

<sup>15</sup> [EM-DAT | Base de données internationale sur les catastrophes](#).

les bénéficiaires ciblés à surmonter les contraintes, à mettre en œuvre des techniques de semi-transformation et de transformation dans des conditions de biosécurité adéquates et à leur trouver des débouchés sur des marchés structurés.

## B. Enseignements à retenir

15. La conception du PROPEIXE s'est appuyée sur les enseignements tirés des précédents projets financés par le FIDA ou dans d'autres pays de la région. Elle s'appuie également sur l'évaluation du programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays (COSOP) pour la période 2018-2022. Les principaux enseignements sont les suivants:
16. **Portée et complexité.** La conception s'est voulue plus simple et la zone de projet moins dispersée, et les composantes du projet sont resserrées sur l'essentiel, dans le but d'améliorer les résultats et les effets directs souhaités.
17. **Pérennisation.** Mieux intégrer les projets dans les structures relevant des pouvoirs publics et faire activement participer le secteur privé (le tout conjugué à une forte participation des populations) est essentiel à l'appropriation au niveau local et à la pérennisation des interventions et des effets directs des projets.
18. **Services financiers.** On recourra dans un premier temps aux institutions financières publiques pour distribuer dans un cadre formalisé des crédits aux populations de pêcheurs; toutefois, s'il s'agit d'une approche de développement nécessaire, diverses faiblesses organisationnelles font qu'il ne s'agit pas, à long terme, d'une solution permettant de financer les investissements dont a besoin la filière de la pêche.
19. **Système de formation-action pour l'égalité femmes-hommes.** Cette méthode a fait ses preuves dans le cadre du Programme de promotion des marchés ruraux (PROMER)<sup>16</sup>. Les femmes ayant bénéficié de PROMER déclarent bénéficier dans leur foyer d'une répartition plus équitable des tâches, avoir davantage voix au chapitre dans les décisions du foyer, bénéficier d'une part plus juste des avantages économiques, d'une sécurité alimentaire et d'une nutrition meilleures, et avoir vu reculer la violence domestique<sup>17</sup>.

## II. Description du projet

### A. Objectifs, zone d'intervention et groupes cibles

20. L'objectif du PROPEIXE est le suivant: « augmenter durablement les revenus, améliorer la nutrition et renforcer la sécurité alimentaire en surmontant les principaux obstacles à la production et à la commercialisation durables dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale ». L'objectif de développement du projet est le suivant: « assurer des rendements plus durables dans la filière pêche en promouvant la pêche responsable, la conservation et la restauration des écosystèmes et de la biodiversité par les communautés, tout en renforçant la résilience des communautés de pêcheurs par la diversification de leurs moyens d'existence ».
21. **Groupe cible.** Le projet cible les petits pêcheurs artisanaux (en y incluant les collecteurs) qui sont pauvres sur le plan économique, qui n'ont pas les moyens de faire face aux chocs (économiques, climatiques ou environnementaux) et qui sont menacés par la pauvreté.
22. **Ciblage et critères géographiques.** La zone géographique couvre cinq provinces côtières – Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia, Nampula et Cabo Delgado – représentant au total 21 districts, où des sites clés seront sélectionnés.

<sup>16</sup> Projet financé par le FIDA au Mozambique.

<sup>17</sup> « *Sementes da Mudança* », l'approche du PROMER dans la promotion de l'égalité femmes-hommes (rapport sur les enseignements à retenir).

23. **Participants au projet et portée.** Le projet devrait profiter au total à 90 000 bénéficiaires directs, ou à 40 000 ménages totalisant 172 000 membres<sup>18</sup>. Au moins 50% des bénéficiaires du projet seront des femmes (et 50% d'entre elles des jeunes filles)<sup>19</sup>.
24. **Ciblage des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du pays et des rapatriés:** approximativement 9 000 personnes déplacées. Les ménages de personnes déplacées ou rapatriées seront sélectionnés en s'appuyant sur les registres de protection sociale et sur des processus de ciblage communautaires, en donnant la priorité aux ménages les plus pauvres et les plus exposés à l'insécurité alimentaire, les plus menacés par les changements climatiques et les plus vulnérables aux risques associés à la fragilité.

## **B. Composantes, résultats et activités**

25. Le projet comprendra les composantes suivantes:
26. **Composante 1 – résilience du secteur de la pêche artisanale et gestion des écosystèmes.** Cette composante vise au renforcement de la résilience des pêcheries artisanales, par l'obtention de deux produits: produit 1 – gestion efficace des pêcheries; produit 2 – progrès de la réhabilitation de l'habitat côtier.
27. La composante 1 permettra d'accompagner la transition vers l'utilisation d'un matériel de pêche respectueux de l'environnement, conformément au nouveau règlement sur les pêches maritimes interdisant la pêche à la senne de plage à partir de janvier 2024. Ces mesures amélioreront à long terme la viabilité et la résilience des pêcheries. Les capacités des communautés seront renforcées pour leur permettre de mieux gérer les pêcheries et promouvoir des activités écosystémiques, notamment la restauration des habitats dégradés des mangroves, des récifs coralliens et des herbiers marins. L'initiative analysera la viabilité des marchés du carbone et mettra en place de futures interventions qui encourageront la conservation des mangroves, en s'inspirant de pionniers en la matière, comme ACORN et Rabobank. Plus précisément, les interventions comprendront des essais de démonstration des méthodes et techniques de pêche améliorée et de pêche sélective et des formations destinés aux pêcheurs artisanaux; la promotion de la mariculture; la cartographie des habitats sensibles et dégradés (mangroves, récifs coralliens ou herbiers marins) en vue de leur réhabilitation; l'équipement de stations météorologiques afin que les pêcheurs disposent d'informations actualisées et que soient disponibles davantage d'outils propres à renforcer la résilience climatique.
28. **Composante 2 – développement d'une filière pêche inclusive et résiliente aux changements climatiques et diversification des moyens d'existence.** Cette composante comporte deux sous-composantes: la sous-composante 2.1 – entrepreneuriat durable et amélioration des moyens d'existence; la sous-composante 2.2 – développement d'infrastructures résilientes aux changements climatiques au service de la chaîne de valeur.
29. La composante 2 vise à accélérer la transformation, à diversifier les moyens d'existence et à répondre aux préoccupations en matière de ressources, de climat et de durabilité environnementale. On adoptera une approche de transition, qui consistera à recenser les pratiques et méthodes de pêche durables ayant fait leurs preuves et à accompagner leur transformation en activités tournées vers la commercialisation.

<sup>18</sup> Un ménage compte en moyenne 4,3 personnes.

<sup>19</sup> Ce projet bénéficiera à plus d'une personne par foyer si l'on considère l'ensemble des services qui seront proposés (informations, formation, accès à des financements). Le chiffre de 90 000 bénéficiaires directs ne correspond donc pas à 90 000 foyers. Les 32 500 bénéficiaires des routes seront tous des membres des ménages (soit environ 7 558) qui bénéficieront de la réfection des routes.



30. **Composante 3 – renforcement des institutions, gestion de projet et initiatives d’appui aux politiques.** Cette composante vise à améliorer le soutien apporté par les acteurs publics au développement durable à long terme du secteur de la pêche artisanale, avec deux sous-composantes: la sous-composante 3.1 – renforcement des institutions et appui aux politiques; la sous-composante 3.2 – coordination du projet et appui à l’exécution. Il s'agit d'une composante transversale assurant l’appui nécessaire aux composantes techniques et garantissant une bonne coordination et la participation à l’élaboration des politiques.
31. **Composante 4 – réduction des risques de crise et de catastrophe.** Cette composante vise à renforcer la résilience des pêcheries et celle des communautés de pêcheurs face aux catastrophes liées aux changements climatiques (sécheresses, inondations, cyclones, vagues de chaleur). Elle sera activée en cas de déclaration officielle de catastrophe naturelle faite par les autorités publiques, et jusqu'à 60% des fonds d’urgence du projet (environ 1,3 million d’USD) pourront alors être alloués dans le cadre de cette composante pour financer des activités de riposte au choc, comme l'acquisition et le remplacement du matériel de pêche, la réhabilitation des infrastructures de production halieutique et la mise en place de systèmes d'alerte précoce.

### C. Théorie du changement

32. Le projet répondra aux principales difficultés auxquelles sont confrontés le secteur de la pêche artisanale et les populations qui en vivent. Il comporte trois composantes interdépendantes, et leurs sous-composantes, qui contribueront à renforcer la résilience des pêcheries artisanales, notamment la résilience économique et la rentabilité de ces dernières et des moyens d’existence locaux, et à augmenter les capacités institutionnelles du secteur de la pêche. Ces résultats seront donc un facteur d’amélioration durable des revenus, de la nutrition et de la sécurité alimentaire, car ils permettront de lever les principaux obstacles empêchant actuellement de produire et de commercialiser de façon pérenne les produits de la pêche. La pérennité globale des interventions menées dans le cadre du projet sera assurée par l’importance accordée au développement du secteur privé, par les liens déjà existants avec le marché et par le renforcement des structures publiques spécialisées et des organisations communautaires dans le secteur.

### D. Alignement, appropriation et partenariats

33. **Alignement sur les objectifs de développement durable.** Le but et l'objectif de développement du PROPEIXE contribueront aux objectifs de développement durable n<sup>os</sup> 1, 2, 5, 13 et 14. Pour y parvenir, on travaillera sur la productivité, l’amélioration de la production des chaînes de valeur de la pêche artisanale, et la production des bénéficiaires ciblés, qui aura augmenté en quantité et en qualité, disposera ensuite de débouchés sur différents canaux de commercialisation.
34. **Alignement sur les priorités nationales.** Le projet est cohérent avec les principales stratégies et politiques gouvernementales, notamment la Stratégie nationale de développement 2015-2035, le Plan quinquennal du Gouvernement 2020-2024 et d'autres politiques et stratégies pertinentes.
35. **Alignement sur les politiques et les priorités institutionnelles du FIDA.** Le projet est conforme au COSOP 2023-2027 et contribue aux objectifs stratégiques 1 et 3 du Cadre stratégique du FIDA 2016-2025 ainsi qu’aux priorités institutionnelles.

36. **Appropriation par le pays.** La conception du PROPEIXE s'est faite de manière participative<sup>20</sup>. Le Gouvernement, représenté par le MIMAIP et des équipes pluridisciplinaires, s'est fortement impliqué dans la préparation de la note conceptuelle du projet et a participé activement au processus de conception du projet.
37. **Harmonisation et partenariats.** L'équipe de projet se coordonnera avec celles des programmes et projets financés par le FIDA, le Gouvernement et divers partenaires de développement qui travaillent dans les domaines thématiques liés au PROPEIXE. Le projet s'inscrit dans le Plan-cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable 2022-2026, et contribue aux interventions d'autres partenaires dans le pays.

## **E. Coût, avantages et financement**

38. Le total des dépenses d'investissement supplémentaires et des charges ordinaires du PROPEIXE, incluant également des provisions anticipant de possibles variations des prix ou imprévus d'ordre physique sur une période d'exécution de sept ans, est estimé à 63,4 millions d'USD. Ce montant comprend les coûts de base, à hauteur de 62 millions d'USD, et les surcoûts liés aux prix ou à des imprévus d'ordre physique estimés à 1,3 million d'USD. Les dépenses d'investissement ont été estimées à 57,6 millions d'USD (93% des coûts de base), et les charges ordinaires à 4,4 millions d'USD (7% des coûts de base). Toutes les composantes du projet relèveront en partie du financement climatique apporté par le FIDA<sup>21</sup>, pour un montant total de 13,2 millions d'USD (45% du coût total du projet pour le FIDA).

### **Coût du projet**

39. Le résumé de l'ensemble des coûts du projet par composante, par année et par catégorie de dépenses est présenté dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

<sup>20</sup> La conception a commencé en février avec la mission ayant débouché sur la note conceptuelle du projet, suivie d'une mission de conception en mai/juin 2023.

<sup>21</sup> Calculé suivant les méthodes appliquées par les banques multilatérales de développement.  
<https://www.eib.org/attachments/press/2017-joint-report-on-mdbs-climate-finance-48p.pdf>.

Tableau 1  
**Coût du projet par composante et sous-composante et par source de financement**  
(en milliers d'USD)

	<i>Gouvernement</i>		<i>FIDA</i>		<i>Secteur privé</i>		<i>Contributions des bénéficiaires en nature</i>		<i>FEM</i>		<i>Déficit de financement</i>		<i>NORAD</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>A. Résilience du secteur de la pêche artisanale et gestion des écosystèmes</b>	662	4	5 321	28	-	-	925	5	8 932	47	2 984	16	-	-	18 824	30
<b>B. Développement d'une filière pêche inclusive et résiliente aux changements climatiques et diversification des moyens d'existence</b>																
Entrepreneuriat durable et amélioration des moyens d'existence	576	5	8 337	73	2 536	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 449	18
Développement d'infrastructures résilientes aux changements climatiques au service de la chaîne de valeur	1 374	7	5 662	27	2 941	14	1 275	6	-	-	8 084	39	1 525	7	20 861	33
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13 999</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 084</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32 310</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>C. Renforcement des institutions, gestion de projet et initiatives d'appui aux politiques</b>																
Renforcement des institutions et appui aux politiques	413	7	4 192	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 475	24	6 080	10
Coordination du projet et appui à l'exécution	379	6	5 787	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 166	10
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9 979</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 475</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12 246</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>D. Réduction des risques de crise et de catastrophe</b>																
D. Réduction des risques de crise et de catastrophe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 403</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29 300</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8 932</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11 068</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63 380</b>	<b>100</b>

Tableau 2  
**Coût du projet par catégorie de dépenses et par source de financement**  
(en milliers d'USD)

	<i>Gouvernement</i>		<i>FIDA</i>		<i>Secteur privé</i>		<i>Contributions des bénéficiaires en nature</i>		<i>FEM</i>		<i>Déficit de financement</i>		<i>NORAD</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>
Dépenses d'investissement																
A. Travaux de génie civil	1 571	6	6 301	22	2 651	9	1 993	7	6 576	23	8 084	28	1 425	5	28 602	45
B. Consultants	770	5	7 636	54	2 825	20	-	-	755	5	995	7	1 227	9	4 209	22
C. Équipement et matériel	316	10	1 910	63	-	-	-	-	397	13	413	14	-	-	3 036	5
D. Biens et intrants	76	6	1 138	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 213	2
E. Services	105	5	1 305	59	-	-	-	-	798	36	-	-	23	1	2 231	4
F. Formation et ateliers	408	5	6 040	67	-	-	207	2	405	5	1 577	18	325	4	8 963	14
G. Dons et subventions	44	7	577	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	1
<b>Total des dépenses d'investissement</b>	<b>3 290</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24 907</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8 932</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11 068</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>58 874</b>	<b>93</b>
Dépenses ordinaires																
A. Salaires, traitements et indemnités	-	-	2 835	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 835	5
B. Dépenses de fonctionnement	113	7	1 558	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 671	3
<b>Total des dépenses ordinaires</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4 393</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 506</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Coût total du projet</b>	<b>3 403</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29 300</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8 932</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11 068</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63 380</b>	<b>100</b>

Tableau 3

**Coût du projet par composante, par sous-composante et par année du projet**

(en milliers d'USD)

	<i>Totaux incluant les provisions pour imprévus</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Année 1</i>	<i>Année 2</i>	<i>Année 3</i>	<i>Année 4</i>	<i>Année 5</i>	<i>Année 6</i>	<i>Année 7</i>	
	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	
1. Résilience du secteur de la pêche artisanale et gestion des écosystèmes	776	5 533	5 112	3 755	3 356	177	115	18 824
2. Développement d'une filière pêche inclusive et résiliente aux changements climatiques et diversification des moyens d'existence								
1.1. Entrepreneuriat durable et amélioration des moyens d'existence	816	2 262	2 166	2 278	1 747	1 289	890	11 449
1.2. Développement d'infrastructures résilientes aux changements climatiques au service de la chaîne de valeur	578	3 906	5 999	4 459	4 226	1 365	329	20 861
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>6 168</b>	<b>8 165</b>	<b>6 737</b>	<b>5 973</b>	<b>2 654</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>32 310</b>
3. Renforcement des institutions, gestion de projet et initiatives d'appui aux politiques								
3.1. Renforcement des institutions et appui aux politiques	1 335	1 692	1 730	610	365	222	126	6 080
3.2. Coordination du projet et appui à l'exécution	1 653	636	588	818	792	770	909	6 166
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>2 328</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>12 246</b>
4. Réduction des risques de crise et de catastrophe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 157</b>	<b>14 028</b>	<b>15 596</b>	<b>11 921</b>	<b>10 486</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>2 369</b>	<b>63 380</b>

### **Stratégie et plan de financement et de cofinancement**

40. Le PROPEIXE sera financé comme suit: financement prévu par le FIDA: 29,3 millions d'USD (46% du coût total du projet); FEM: 8,9 millions d'USD; secteur privé: 5,5 millions d'USD. Un financement parallèle de la Norvège est envisagé, estimé à 3 millions d'USD. À l'échelle nationale, le financement apporté par le Gouvernement et la contribution des bénéficiaires sont estimés à 5,6 millions d'USD (respectivement 61% et 39%).
41. Le déficit de financement de 11,07 millions d'USD (18%) pourrait être couvert par un cofinancement qui sera défini au cours de l'exécution. D'autres partenaires sont intéressés par le cofinancement du PROPEIXE et pourraient couvrir ce déficit; cependant, ils ne proposent comme conditions de financement qu'un prêt particulièrement concessionnel (par exemple, le Fonds de l'OPEP pour le développement international [Fonds de l'OPEP], et le surendettement empêche actuellement le Gouvernement de contracter des prêts).
42. Les composantes du projet, i) résilience du secteur de la pêche artisanale et gestion des écosystèmes, et ii) développement d'une filière pêche inclusive et résiliente aux changements climatiques et diversification des moyens d'existence, sont des interventions relevant en partie du financement climatique. Le montant total alloué par le FIDA au projet au titre du financement de l'action climatique, calculé suivant les méthodes des banques multilatérales de développement pour le suivi du financement de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et de l'atténuation de leurs effets, est estimé à 13,2 millions d'USD.

### **Décaissement**

43. **Modalités de décaissement et flux de fonds.** Un compte désigné sera ouvert à la Banque du Mozambique (la banque centrale du pays); il sera destiné à recevoir les fonds du FIDA. Des comptes désignés seront également ouverts, si nécessaire, pour recevoir des fonds d'autres cofinanceurs (FEM et Fonds de l'OPEP). Les paiements et l'information financière liés au PROPEIXE seront transmis par l'intermédiaire du système informatisé de gestion financière de l'État (e-SISTAFE). L'équipe du PROPEIXE administrera dans e-SISTAFE, sous le compte unique du Trésor, un compte en monnaie locale destiné à l'unité de gestion du projet (UGP).
44. Les fonds du FIDA seront versés sur le compte désigné dans la monnaie convenue lors des négociations. Les fonds seront ensuite transférés sur le compte unique du Trésor géré par le Ministère de l'économie et des finances, où ils seront convertis en monnaie locale (metical) au taux de change en vigueur à la date de la conversion. Chaque direction provinciale et chaque organisme d'exécution disposera d'un compte séparé dans le compte unique du Trésor lui permettant de recevoir les fonds du projet par l'intermédiaire de l'UGP.
45. Le décaissement des fonds se fera sur la base de rapports financiers intermédiaires trimestriels, des projections de trésorerie couvrant les deux trimestres à venir.

### **Résumé des avantages et analyse économique**

46. **Analyse financière.** Les modèles de chaîne de valeur développés pour évaluer la viabilité financière des investissements du projet à l'échelle du ménage montrent tous une viabilité financière positive, en utilisant deux paramètres clés: le taux de rentabilité financière interne et la valeur actuelle nette (VAN). Le taux d'actualisation appliqué à l'analyse financière s'établit à 12%.
47. **Analyse économique.** Le taux de rentabilité économique de référence et la VAN du PROPEIXE ont été estimés respectivement à 33% et 88,8 millions d'USD. Le taux de rentabilité économique de 33% est supérieur au taux d'actualisation utilisé pour l'analyse économique, ce qui confirme que l'investissement proposé est justifié. On estime que le ratio avantages-coûts pour l'ensemble de l'investissement s'établit à 36,05.

### Stratégie de retrait et durabilité

48. Les principaux éléments de la stratégie de retrait du PROPEIXE s'articulent autour des approches suivantes: i) une gestion efficace de la pêche et des activités écosystémiques dans le cadre des conseils communautaires de pêche; ii) des entreprises pérennes et fortifiées et des moyens d'existence nouveaux pour les petits producteurs; iii) une infrastructure publique de la filière cogérée par les communautés grâce à des accords de partenariat public-privé-producteurs; iv) des institutions renforcées et un appui à l'élaboration des politiques.

## III. Gestion des risques

### A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation

49. Les principaux risques ont trait aux éléments suivants: passation de marchés publics, gestion financière, contexte national, conséquences des changements climatiques, capacités institutionnelles d'exécution et de pérennisation.

Tableau 4  
Synthèse globale des risques

<i>Domaines de risque</i>	<i>Niveau de risque inhérent</i>	<i>Évaluation du risque résiduel</i>
Contexte national	Substantiel	Substantiel
Stratégies et politiques sectorielles	Modéré	Modéré
Contexte environnemental et climatique	Substantiel	Modéré
Portée du projet	Modéré	Faible
Capacités institutionnelles d'exécution et pérennisation	Substantiel	Modéré
Gestion financière	Substantiel	Substantiel
Passation de marchés publics	Élevé	Élevé
Impact environnemental, social et climatique	Substantiel	Modéré
Parties prenantes	Modéré	Faible
<b>Risque global</b>	Substantiel	Modéré

### B. Catégorie environnementale et sociale

50. Le classement du PROPEIXE dans cette catégorie de risque est « substantiel », car de possibles effets négatifs sur l'environnement et la société constituent une réelle menace pour l'environnement et la population, mais ils sont réversibles grâce aux mesures d'atténuation proposées. Aux fins de l'exécution, un cadre de gestion environnementale, sociale et climatique, un plan générique de gestion environnementale, sociale et climatique prévoyant des mesures d'atténuation, un plan de gestion des parties prenantes, un système de réponse aux doléances, un plan de gestion de la sécurité et un plan de mise en œuvre du consentement préalable, libre et éclairé ont été élaborés.

### C. Classement au regard des risques climatiques

51. Le risque climatique concernant le PROPEIXE est jugé substantiel. Les principaux risques découlent de la vulnérabilité élevée de la population face aux changements climatiques et de sa capacité d'adaptation limitée. Les prévisions indiquent une augmentation de la fréquence des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes – cyclones, inondations, sécheresses et orages –, ce qui aura des conséquences dévastatrices pour le secteur de la pêche et sur les moyens d'existence des populations rurales pauvres<sup>22</sup>. Le PROPEIXE investira dans des initiatives d'adaptation et de résilience climatiques contribuant également à l'atténuation des effets des changements climatiques.

<sup>22</sup> Contribution déterminée au niveau national, Mozambique 2020-2025.

## D. **Soutenabilité de la dette**

52. Selon le rapport du Fonds monétaire international de juillet 2023 sur le pays, l'évaluation menée sur la soutenabilité de sa dette classe le Mozambique dans la catégorie des pays présentant un risque élevé de surendettement. Le Gouvernement met en place de solides mesures prudentielles pour améliorer la situation du pays vis-à-vis de sa dette.

## IV. **Exécution**

### A. **Cadre organisationnel**

#### **Gestion et coordination du projet**

53. La bonne exécution du PROPEIXE exigera la participation active à la fois des institutions publiques et d'institutions du secteur privé soigneusement sélectionnées. Les prestataires de services seront engagés à l'issue d'un processus concurrentiel. Le projet interviendra tout au long de la chaîne de valeur de la pêche artisanale, depuis les fournisseurs d'intrants jusqu'aux utilisateurs finaux.
54. Afin de garantir un démarrage du projet rapide et sans heurts, le Gouvernement prendra les engagements suivants: i) s'appuyer sur l'Institut national de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (IDEPA) et sur la structure et les mécanismes existants du Projet de promotion de l'aquaculture artisanale (PRODAPE); ii) assurer le recrutement rapide par sélection concurrentielle des principaux membres de l'équipe et spécialistes (en recourant à des sociétés de ressources humaines pour le recrutement, si nécessaire). Le Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural dispose d'un processus de recrutement efficace, rigoureux et solide et sera mobilisé pour appuyer le MIMAIP; iii) accélérer le décaissement des fonds de démarrage ou de l'avance gouvernementale pour les interventions initiales.

#### **Gestion financière, passation des marchés et gouvernance**

55. **Gestion financière.** Le MIMAIP sera l'organisme chef de file du projet, tout en déléguant l'exécution à l'IDEPA. Les dispositions en matière de gestion financière seront intégrées dans les systèmes gouvernementaux afin que soient assurés les contrôles adéquats. Ces dispositions seront similaires à celles du PRODAPE, qui est en cours d'exécution.
56. La gestion financière relèvera de la responsabilité d'une équipe financière dédiée au sein de l'UGP, composée d'un directeur financier et d'au moins deux comptables. Dans les délégations provinciales de l'IDEPA qui reçoivent des ressources au titre du PROPEIXE, l'UGP formera le personnel chargé des aspects financiers afin que l'information financière soit correctement assurée à l'échelle décentralisée.
57. **Systèmes comptables et mécanismes de communication de l'information financière.** Le projet utilisera le système de comptabilité gouvernemental (e-SISTAFE), qui est utilisé par tous les ministères du Mozambique. Le système sert à traiter les transactions financières faites dans le cadre du projet tant au niveau national qu'infranational, et permet de passer d'un niveau à l'autre. Les paiements sont également effectués à l'intérieur du système en s'appuyant sur le sous-système du compte unique du Trésor, qui est un module/registre dans e-SISTAFE. Chaque direction provinciale et chaque organisme d'exécution disposera d'un compte séparé dans le compte unique du Trésor lui permettant de recevoir les fonds du projet par l'intermédiaire de l'UGP.
58. Le système e-SISTAFE est géré par le Ministère de l'économie et des finances.
59. Il reste une limitation, qui fera l'objet d'une clause juridique spécifique, car la personnalisation des rapports financiers émis par e-SISTAFE afin qu'ils soient conformes aux exigences en matière de gestion financière n'est pas encore totalement fonctionnelle. Comme pour les autres projets financés par le FIDA au Mozambique, le financement du FIDA couvrira le paiement des taxes.



60. **Audit externe.** Le Tribunal administratif est l'institution supérieure de contrôle du Mozambique, chargée de contrôler toutes les institutions publiques et les entités de l'État aux niveaux central, provincial et local. Il procédera à l'audit des projets du FIDA dans le pays à partir de l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 décembre 2023.
61. **Passation des marchés.** Le cadre juridique et réglementaire défini dans le décret n° 79/2022 du 30 décembre établit le cadre institutionnel nécessaire pour assurer les passations de marchés de biens, de travaux et de services. L'évaluation des risques liés à la passation de marchés pour le PROPEIXE fait apparaître un risque institutionnel moyen s'agissant du projet et de la passation des marchés dans le pays. Les procédures de passation de marchés du PROPEIXE pourront être gérées à l'aide du cadre législatif et réglementaire du pays.
62. La passation des marchés pour les biens, les travaux et les services se fera conformément au cadre juridique et réglementaire du pays, tout en respectant les exigences du FIDA, spécifiées dans l'accord de financement et la lettre sur les modalités relatives à la passation de marchés. Toutefois, les passations de marchés dans le cadre d'un appel d'offres international s'appuieront sur les procédures et les modèles de documents d'appel d'offres du FIDA.

#### **Participation et retours d'information du groupe cible, et mécanisme de réponse aux doléances**

63. Le projet accorde une grande importance à la consultation des populations et à la participation des parties prenantes, en intégrant les perspectives de toutes ces parties prenantes dans le cadre d'un développement autonome. Les activités de mobilisation consistent à informer et à mobiliser les membres de la communauté, y compris les femmes, les jeunes, les groupes marginalisés et les personnes handicapées. Une attention particulière sera portée à l'inclusion sociale et à la participation proactive, pour garantir la représentation de toutes les populations dans le processus de prise de décision.

#### **Mécanisme de réponse aux doléances**

64. Le projet met l'accent sur la création d'un mécanisme de réponse aux doléances très complet pour prendre en compte efficacement les préoccupations des participants. Ce mécanisme fera l'objet d'une large publicité au niveau local, dans la langue locale, et on pourra y accéder de différentes manières: numéro de téléphone, boîte de réclamation, site Web, adresse de courrier électronique ou adresse postale, par exemple.

## **B. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des savoirs et communication**

65. Le cadre logique et le système de suivi-évaluation du PROPEIXE guideront le plan de travail et budget annuel et les processus de suivi. Le système de suivi-évaluation viendra s'intégrer aux systèmes de l'État, notamment en accompagnant l'Administration nationale des pêches (ADNAP) dans sa transition du système Pescart à Open ArtFish, pour la collecte et l'analyse des données relatives à la pêche<sup>23</sup>. La collecte de données numériques sur les sites de consultation en utilisant Open Data Kit sera encouragée, et le PROPEIXE soutiendra l'ADNAP, qui devra assurer la formation et fournir l'équipement nécessaires aux personnes chargées de cette collecte.
66. La stratégie de gestion des savoirs du PROPEIXE vise à garantir un apprentissage efficace et une communication sur mesure.

<sup>23</sup> Le système conçu par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture est actuellement en cours d'expérimentation.

### **Innovations et reproduction à plus grande échelle**

67. Dans le domaine de la production ou des activités de post-production, le PROPEIXE encouragera les solutions techniques innovantes qu'on pourra envisager ensuite de reproduire à plus grande échelle. Il s'agit notamment de techniques innovantes pour la construction de bateaux, de pratiques de transformation post-capture (en particulier le séchage et le fumage du poisson utilisant des techniques vertes abordables et efficaces), d'équipements d'entreposage frigorifique et d'usines de fabrication de glace fonctionnant à l'énergie solaire, ainsi que de solutions techniques environnementales vertes et résilientes sur des infrastructures à l'épreuve des changements climatiques. En outre, des expérimentations seront menées touchant aux marchés du carbone, à la micro-assurance et aux plateformes d'information numériques (Open ArtFish), puis éventuellement reproduites à plus grande échelle, dans le cadre d'interventions du secteur privé et d'organismes publics, sur la base des résultats positifs obtenus au cours du projet.

## **C. Plans d'exécution**

### **Plans de préparation à l'exécution et de démarrage**

68. Un projet de plan de travail et budget annuel, de plan de passation de marchés et de manuel d'exécution du projet a été préparé au moment de la conception. En outre, un plan d'action pour la préparation à l'exécution a été établi dans le cadre du plan d'atténuation concernant la gestion financière. Pour faciliter la préparation à l'exécution, le Gouvernement a accepté de préfinancer des dépenses à hauteur de 100 000 USD au total, couvertes par un financement rétroactif qui sera effectif dès l'approbation du Conseil d'administration. Le financement rétroactif sera reconfirmé lors des négociations et fera l'objet d'une clause dans l'accord de financement. Lors de l'entrée en vigueur, le projet recevra une avance de démarrage qui aidera à ce que soient réunies les conditions préalables aux demandes de retrait. Les activités de démarrage seront suivies attentivement par le FIDA afin d'éviter tout retard dans l'exécution du PROPEIXE.

### **Supervision, appui à l'exécution, examen à mi-parcours et plans d'achèvement**

69. Le projet sera placé sous la supervision directe du FIDA et du Gouvernement, qui mèneront des missions annuelles de supervision et d'appui à l'exécution. Des missions de suivi seront également menées selon que de besoin.
70. Un examen conjoint à mi-parcours sera effectué pendant la quatrième année du projet et un rapport d'achèvement sera établi à la fin du projet. Les enquêtes à mi-parcours et à la fin du projet devront être conformes aux Directives pour la mesure des indicateurs de base relatifs aux effets élaborées par le FIDA.

## **V. Instruments et pouvoirs juridiques**

71. Un accord de financement entre la République du Mozambique et le FIDA est l'instrument juridique régissant l'octroi d'un financement proposé au bénéficiaire. Une copie de l'accord de financement négocié figure à l'appendice I.
72. La République du Mozambique est habilitée, en vertu de ses lois, à recevoir un financement du FIDA.
73. Je certifie que le financement proposé est conforme aux dispositions de l'Accord portant création du FIDA, et aux Principes et critères applicables aux financements du FIDA.

## **VI. Recommandation**

74. Je recommande au Conseil d'administration d'approuver le financement proposé par la résolution suivante:

DÉCIDE: que le Fonds accordera à la République du Mozambique un don au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette d'un montant de vingt-neuf

millions trois cent mille dollars des États-Unis (29 300 000 USD), qui sera régi par des modalités et conditions conformes en substance aux modalités et conditions indiquées dans le présent rapport.

Le Président  
Alvaro Lario

# Negotiated financing agreement

## Artisanal Fisheries Resilient Development Project (PROPEIXE)

(Negotiations concluded on 28 November 2023)

Grant No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project name: Artisanal Fisheries Resilient Development Project (“the Project”)

The Republic of Mozambique (the “Recipient”)

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the “Fund” or “IFAD”)

(each a “Party” and both of them collectively the “Parties”)

**WHEREAS** the Recipient has requested a grant from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

The Recipient has undertaken to provide additional support, financially or in kind that may be needed to the Project;

**WHEREAS**, the Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Project;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

### Section A

1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2), and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).

2. The Fund’s General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2022, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the “General Conditions”) are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement, except for the provisions that refer to Loan financing which shall not apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.

3. The Fund shall provide a Grant (the “Financing”) to the Recipient, which the Recipient shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

### Section B

1. The amount of the Grant is twenty nine million three hundred thousand United States Dollars (US\$ 29 300 000).

2. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 01 January of each year.
3. There shall be a Designated Account in United States Dollars, for the exclusive use of the Project opened with the Bank of Mozambique. The Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
4. The Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in the amount of three million four hundred thousand United States Dollars (US\$ 3 400 000) of which one million five hundred thousand United States Dollars (US\$ 1 500 000) will be in kind and one million nine hundred thousand United States Dollars (US\$ 1 900 000) will be in cash, as a share of the project costs, to be further detailed in the project implementation manual (PIM).

### **Section C**

1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries.
2. The National Institute for Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture is designated as a Project Party, and will be responsible for the overall oversight of the Project implementation.
3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
4. The Project Completion Date shall be the 7th anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement, or such earlier date as may be agreed by the Parties, and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Recipient.
5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Recipient's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

### **Section D**

1. The Fund will administer the Grant and supervise the Project.

### **Section E**

1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
  - (a) The PIM and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project;
  - (b) Key Project Management Unit (PMU) staff as described in Schedule 1 section II.8 have been appointed, transferred or moved from the PMU without the consent of the Fund;
2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
  - (a) In the event that the Recipient did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.

3. The following are designated as additional specific conditions precedent to withdrawal:

- (a) The IFAD no-objection to the PIM shall have been obtained;
- (b) Key Project staff has been competitively selected as per section II.8, Schedule 1 of this Agreement; and
- (c) The IFAD no-objection of memorandum of understandings signed with implementing partners: (i) National Oceanographic Institute (INOM); (ii) Meteorology National Institute (INAM); and (iii) National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP), respectively has been obtained.

4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Recipient:

Minister of Economy and Finance  
Ministry of Economy and Finance  
Avenida 10 de Novembro, Praça da Marinha, Nº 929  
Maputo - Mozambique

For the Fund:

The President  
International Fund for Agricultural Development  
Via Paolo di Dono 44  
00142 Rome, Italy

This Agreement, has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Recipient.

THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ernesto Max Tonela  
Minister of Economy and Finance

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alvaro Lario  
President

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Schedule 1

### Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

#### I. Project Description

1. *Target Population.* The Project shall benefit an estimated 90,000 direct beneficiaries or 40,000 households corresponding to 172,000 individuals (household members). Women will constitute at least 50 per cent of the project beneficiaries (with 50 per cent being young girls).

2. *Project area.* The Project will cover the geographic areas listed below (the "Project Area"):

Province	Districts
Cabo Delgado	Pemba, Metuge, Quissanga and Mocímboa da Praia (4)
Nampula	Memba, Ilha de Moçambique, Mossuril, Angoche, Moma (5)
Zambézia	Pebane, Chinde, Mocubela, Maganja da Costa e Quelimane (5)
Sofala	Beira, Muanza, Buzi e Machanga (4)
Inhambane	Govuro, Inhassoro e Vilankulo (3)

3. *Goal.* The goal of the Project is to sustainably increase the incomes, nutrition and food security by addressing the main barriers to sustainable production and marketing for artisanal fisheries.

4. *Objectives.* The objective of the Project is to increase the sustainability of fishery value chain returns, by promoting responsible fisheries, community conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity, while also supporting fishery community resilience through diversification of livelihoods.

5. *Components.* The Project shall consist of the following Components:

5.1 Component 1: **Resilient artisanal fisheries and ecosystem management**, is intended to "increase resilience of the artisanal fishery", through: Output 1: Effective fisheries management and Output 2: Increase in rehabilitated coastal habitat. PROPEIXE will support transition to environmentally friendly fishing gear in compliance with the new Maritime Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR, 2020) prohibiting beach seining from January 2024. These measures improve fisheries long-term viability and climate change (CC) resilience and fisheries community councils (CCPs) will be strengthened to better manage fisheries and support ecosystem activities, including restoring of degraded mangroves habitats coral reef and seagrass beds. The initiative will analyse the sustainability of carbon markets and develop future interventions to incentivise mangrove conservation, drawing from pioneers like ACORN and Rabobank. Trials to demonstrate improved/selective fishing methods and techniques and training of artisanal fishers; mariculture promotion; mapping sensitive and degraded habitats with mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds for rehabilitation; and equipping meteorological stations to provide updated information to fishers and strengthen the availability of suitable tools for climate resilience, are among the specific interventions.

5.2 Component 2: **Inclusive fisheries climate resilient value chain development and livelihood diversification** - aims to accelerate transformation, address livelihood diversification and handle resource, climatic and environmental sustainability concerns. A transition approach will identify successful sustainable fishing practices and methods and assist them become market-oriented operations. *Interventions* includes scaling up of sustainable fisheries technologies piloted in Component 1; Promotion of sustainable fisheries enterprises; Facilitation of financial services; feeder Road Rehabilitation and



Climate Proofing; Construction/Rehabilitation or upgrade of market, processing and storage facilities).

5.2.1 Sub-Component 2.1: *Sustainable entrepreneurship and livelihoods development*. Under SC2.1, the Project will deliver Output 1: Sustainable and green fisheries enterprises developed. This will be achieved through implementation of key activities that can be divided into 3 categories: (i) Activity Set 1: Promote the private upscale of sustainable fisheries technologies successfully piloted under Component 1; (ii) Activity Set 2: Promote the development of sustainable fisheries enterprises; and (iii) Activity Set 3: Facilitation of access to financial services.

5.2.2 Sub-Component 2.2: *Value chain driven and climate resilient infrastructure development*. SC2.2 will invest in fish value chain related infrastructure and its sustainable management, by supporting interventions aimed at addressing infrastructure and management related constraints faced by artisanal fishers, traders, and other relevant actors operating within the fish value chain.

Planned interventions will include the development of public-private partnerships (PPP)<sup>7</sup> market management models, supporting economically sustainable, climate-resilient and accessible infrastructure investments that: (i) reduce post-harvest losses and add economic and market value; (ii) guarantee food safety and extend shelf life; (iii) upgrade performance and competitiveness of the artisanal fishery sector; and (iv) improve the resilience, incomes and livelihoods of poor households involved in artisanal fisheries, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

5.3 Component 3: **Institutional strengthening, project management and policy initiatives** for improved public sector support for the long-term sustainable development of the artisanal fishery sector with two subcomponents: 3.1. *Institutional strengthening and policy support*, and 3.2. *Project coordination and implementation support*. This is a cross-cutting component supporting the technical components and facilitating pathways for the effective functioning of the fisheries value chains, ensuring proper coordination and policy engagement.

5.4 Component 4: **Crisis and Disaster Risk Reduction**, aims to enhance the resilience of fisheries and fishing communities in the face of CC-related disasters (droughts, floods, cyclones, heat waves). The component is activated based on official declarations of natural disasters by the Government. It allocates up to 60 per cent of project contingency (approximately US\$1.8 million) to finance response activities such as acquiring and replacing fishing gears, rehabilitating fisheries production infrastructures, and developing early warning systems.

## II. Implementation Arrangements

6. *Lead Project Agency*. The Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) shall be the LPA implementing the Project through IDEPA. As such MIMAIP shall ensure the day by day oversight of the Project. The National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA) shall be the implementing agency.

7. *Project Steering Committee (PSC)*. The PSC will be established to oversee the project and will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MIMAIP. Other members will be from relevant institutions to the project's implementation as listed in the PIM. Provincial-PSCs will be established at Provincial and District levels.

8. *Project Management Unit*. A PMU shall be composed of the following key staff: i) Project Coordinator (who shall manage the PMU); ii) Finance Manager; iii) Procurement Officer; and iv) Monitoring & Evaluation Officer. The PMU will also include assistants and other support staff (administrative assistant and drivers). Technical specialists in different areas will be recruited and integrated into MIMAIP/IDEPA departments. All staff shall be selected competitively according to the

Borrower's applicable procedures acceptable to the Fund, and hiring and termination of the contracts shall be subject to the Fund's no-objection.

9. *Responsibilities.* The PMU shall be responsible for core management responsibilities, including inter alia: i) preparation of AWPB and submission of Fund's no objection; ii) financial management; iii) procurement, including contracting of service providers; and iv) reporting, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management.

10. *Implementing partners.* MIMAIP will also liaise and work with other Ministries and partners whose mandates have direct bearing on the achievement of the PROPEIXE goal and development objective.

11. *Monitoring and Evaluation.* PROPEIXE will set up a solid M&E system in line with IFAD and Government guidelines, aimed at consolidating and enriching existing country data systems on artisanal fisheries. The M&E system (with the M&E Manual, Plan and Reporting tools being developed by the M&E team) will generate timely information and data to support economic decision and policymaking, and adaptive management, and it will provide the necessary elements for a robust evaluation of project results. A proper MIS will be attached to the M&E system to collect data and produce regular reports with appropriate analysis and graphs.

12. *Knowledge Management.* KM will be an integral part of PROPEIXE to ensure the project implementation is a continuous learning process in which quantitative and qualitative data will be compiled, analysed and disseminated as lessons learned. PROPEIXE M&E System will form the foundations of KM and learning system and will, thus, be a primary instrument of information to capture and storage, based on the indicators detailed in the logical framework. In general terms KM activities will be the main responsibility of the KM Officer, with immediate support of the M&E Unit and M&E staff at IDEPA's provincial delegations

13. *Project Implementation Manual.* The PMU shall review, adjust and re-submit the PIM prepared during the design to be approved by the Fund. The PIM shall include among other things: i) Institutional coordination and day-to-day execution of the Project; ii) project budgeting, disbursement, financial management, procurement, M&E and related procedures; iii) detailed description of implementation arrangements for each project components; iv) other administrative, financial, technical and organizational arrangements and procedures as shall be required by the Project.

## Schedule 2

### *Allocation Table*

1. *Allocation of Grant Proceeds.* (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Grant and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Grant Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
I. Civil works	5 670 000	100%
II. Consultancies & non-consulting services	8 050 000	100%
III. Equipment, materials, goods and inputs	2 740 000	100%
IV. Training and workshops	5 430 000	100%
V. Grants & subsidies	520 000	100%
VI. Recurrent costs	3 960 000	100%
Unallocated	2 930 000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29 300 000</b>	

(b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:

(i) Recurrent costs includes salaries & allowances, and operating costs.

2. *Disbursement arrangements*

(a) *Start-up Advance.* Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs (in Categories II; III; IV and VI) incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 500 000. Activities to be financed by start-up advance will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

### Schedule 3

#### *Special Covenants*

#### **I. General Provisions**

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Recipient to request withdrawals from the Grant Account if the Recipient has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project:

1. Within (six) 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will ensure the finalisation of the customisation of the e-SISTAFE financial reports to facilitate compliance with IFAD financial reporting requirements.
2. *Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.* The Recipient shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
3. *Gender.* The Recipient shall ensure that gender equality and empowerment is ensured.
4. *Land tenure security.* The Recipient shall ensure that the land acquisition process has already been completed and that compensation processes were consistent with international best practice and free prior and informed consent principles.
5. *Anticorruption Measures.* The Recipient shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
6. *Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.* The Recipient and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
7. *Use of Project Vehicles and other Equipment.* The Recipient shall ensure that:
  - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured by the Project are allocated and used by the Government and other Implementing Agencies for the Project implementation;
  - (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are appropriate to the needs of the Project; and
  - (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
8. *IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool.* The Recipient shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Recipient shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Recipient shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.
9. The Key Project Personnel are: Project Coordinator, Finance Manager, Procurement Officer, and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer. In order to assist in the implementation of the

Project, the PMU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be competitively recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

## **II. SECAP Provisions**

1. For projects presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Recipient shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental, Social and Climate Management Frameworks (ESCMFs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans/Frameworks (RAPs/Fs) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) for high risk projects and Abbreviated ESIAs and/or Abbreviated RAP/F and ESCMPs for substantial risk projects and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plans, FPIC Implementation Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Pesticide Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans and Chance Finds Plans (the "Management Plan(s)"), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund.

The Recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless: (i) agreed in writing by the Fund and (ii) Recipient has complied with the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plan(s).

2. The Recipient shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.

3. The Recipient shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Project stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Project-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Project-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).

4. The Recipient shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency and Implementing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.

5. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:

- (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;

- (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
- (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Recipient shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Project-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

**Serious ESHS incident** means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the grant or within the Recipient's activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; or (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Recipient (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Project workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegations that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

6. The Recipient shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that the relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.

7. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Recipient shall provide the Fund with:

- Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
- Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Project and propose remedial measures. The Recipient will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
- Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.

8. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any, and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

## Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Outreach</b>	<b>1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project /1</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	Project activities are implemented as planned. The target group - especially youth and women - are interested in and capable of engaging more in the fish value chain
	Internally displaced people	0	4500	9000				
	PwDs	0	1170	2340				
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number	0	45000	90000				
	<b>1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members</b>							
	Household members - Number of people	0	86000	172000				
<b>Project Goal:</b> Sustainably increase the incomes, nutrition and food security by addressing the main barriers to sustainable production and marketing for artisanal fisheries	<b>1.a Corresponding number of households reached</b>				Demographic health and nutrition survey; COI surveys	Baseline, mid-line, completion	External sources and outsourced COI survey	Economic and weather conditions remain favourable. Economic recovery Political enabling environment and stability in the North region of the country
	<b>Households reporting increased annual net income (fish producers, processors, input suppliers)</b>							
	Households - Number	0	14000	26000				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	35%	65%				
	<b>Households in targeted areas who are food-insecure</b>							
	Percentage of households	50%	45%	40%				
<b>Development Objective:</b> Increase the sustainability of fishery value chain returns, by promoting responsible fisheries, community conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity, while also supporting fishery community resilience through diversification of livelihoods	<b>2.2.1 Beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities /1</b>				COI surveys	Baseline, mid-term and completion	Outsourced COI survey	Existence of right macroeconomic and climactic conditions; The promotion of enterprises in the fishing sector leads to job creation; The project responds to the target group needs.
	new jobs - number							
	<b>IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment</b>							
	Total persons - Percentage (%)	0	32%	64%				
	Total persons - Number of people	0	29250	58500				
	Females - Percentage (%)	0	35%	70%				
	Females - Females	0	15750	31500				
	Males - Percentage (%)	0	30%	60%				
	Males - Males	0	13500	27000				
	<b>SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services</b>							
	Household members - Number of people	0	68800	137600				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	0	40%	80%				
	Households (number) - Households	0	16000	32000				
	<b>SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers</b>							
	Household members - Number of people	0	60200	120400				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	0	35%	70%				
	Households (number) - Households	0	14000	28000				
	<b>1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)</b>							
	women (number)	0	5000	10000				
	women (percentage)	0	41%	83%				
Households (number) - Households	0	5000	10000					
Households (percentage)	0	41%	83%					
Total number of household members - Number	0	21500	43000					
Women-headed households - Households	0	1000	2000					
<b>1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)</b>								



Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased resilience of Artisanal Fisheries	Women-headed households - Households	0	1200	1920	COI surveys	Baseline, mid-line, completion	Outsourced COI survey	Economic and weather conditions remain favourable. The technologies and practices promoted by the project are suited for the target areas and the target group.
	Households (number)	0	6000	9600 <sup>24</sup>				
	Households (%)	0	15	24				
	Households Members	0	25800	41280				
	<b>3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices</b>							
	Total number of household members - Number	0	51600	103200				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	30%	60%				
	Households - Households	0	12000	24000				
	<b>3.2.1: Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e) avoided and/or sequestered</b>							
	tCO2e/20y			508256				
ha		4000	8000					
tCO2e/ha			-363					
tCO2e/ha/yr			-18.2					
<b>1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production</b>								
Households - number	0	14000	28000					
Households - %	0	35%	70%					
Total household members	0	60200	120400					
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Effective fisheries management promoted	<b>1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	Existing CCPs are interested in and able to increase their role, and new CCPs can be created where they do not exist
	Males trained in fisheries	0	11000	21000				
	Females trained in fisheries	0	4500	9000				
	Young trained in fisheries	0	6000	12000				
	total persons trained in fisheries	0	15000	30000				
<b>Output 1.2</b> Rehabilitated coastal habitat increased	<b>3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	Target group actively participates in training activities; the new technologies promoted by the project respond to artisanal fishermen's needs
	Total size of groups - Number of people	0	1200	2400				
	number of groups	0	120	240				
	women	0	400	720				
	men	0	800	1680				
	youth	0	450	960				
	<b>Number of CCPs led by women</b>							
	Percentage of groups	0	10%	20%				
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved economic resilience and profitability of artisanal fisheries and local livelihoods	<b>Increase in volume and value of fish traded from the artisanal fisheries</b>				Open Art Fish platform	Annual	ADNAP	Economic and weather conditions remain favourable, infrastructure activities carried out by the project are implemented as planned.
	total annual volume in targeted districts (tons)	231495	290000	329949				
	Total annual value in targeted districts (\$)	260200380	350000000	469517427				
	<b>2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit</b>				COI survey, Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Baseline, mid & end line	PCU and outsourced COI survey	
	Number of enterprises - Enterprises	0	430	860				
	Percentage of enterprises - Percentage (%)	0	40%	80%				
	<b>Number of persons benefitting from rehabilitated feeder roads</b>				Primary data collected through the project	Annual	PCU	
	Number of persons	0	16000	32500				

<sup>24</sup> Having in mind that the target defined for "People targeted with nutrition training is 12000" Please refer to table 2 in PDR. Therefore it is being assumed that at least 80% of the 12000 people trained (9600) will influence and improve nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices, ultimately corresponding 24% of the total Households reached by the project.

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Sustainable fisheries enterprises and alternative livelihoods developed	<b>2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	Enterprises in the fisheries sector are willing to form 4Ps and to engage with project activities The target group - especially youth and women - are interested in and capable of engaging more in the fish value chain
	Rural enterprises - number	0	500	1 080				
	<b>2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management /1</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
	Persons	0	5000	10000				
	<b>1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
	total number of people	0	12000	24000				
	males	0	3600	7200	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
	females	0	8400	16800				
	young	0	4800	9600	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
	<b>Number of PCRs who received credit from a finance institution</b>							
	Number	0	60	120	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
	<b>1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition</b>							
	total persons	0	6000	12000	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
	females	0	6000	12000				
	young	0	2400	4800	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	
number of households	0	6000	12000					
Women headed households	0	1200	2400	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU		
Non-women headed households	0	4800	9600					
Total number of household members - Number of people	0	25800	51600	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU		
<b>2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded</b>								
Length of roads - Km	0	100	360	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU		
<b>Number of management agreements established and operating</b>								
Number	0	8	14	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU		
<b>2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated</b>								
Total number of facilities - Facilities	0	13	26	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU		
Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities	0	5	12					
Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities	0	3	4	Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU		
Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities	0	5	10					
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Institutional strengthening, project management and policy initiatives	<b>Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	Economic and weather conditions remain favourable
	Number - Number	0	1	2				
<b>Output 3.1</b> Strengthened fisheries institutions and extension services	<b>Policy 1 – Policy-relevant knowledge products completed</b>				Primary data collected through the project M&E system	Annual	PCU	KM activities are demand-driven and closely linked to the project's policy-engagement objectives
	Number of products - Number	0	1	2				

## Integrated project risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<b>Country Context</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Political Commitment</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<p>Risk(s): The risk that a country's political developments (i.e. upcoming elections in 2025, decentralization, changes in government, high political instability/turnover/uncertainty, changing political priorities) result in delays and/or in a reversal of key political decisions and commitments (including approval and implementation of laws and regulations, and timely counterpart funding) underpinning the success PROPEIXE implementation.</p> <p>In addition, despite the positive developments with the stabilization of the Northern Mozambique (affected by insurgency), with the support from SADC and Rwandan forces, there are potential risks for PROPEIXE in the affected areas, particularly with some districts being excluded from project implementation during some period and delays or inability in release of counterpart funding due to the permanent focus on the north.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The PROPEIXE project, will be implemented in 5 out the 10 provinces in the country including the northern part of the country which has a higher risk of unrest. The project will be implemented through a phased approach, starting with all other provinces and in secured districts of Cabo Delgado (aligned with UNDSS recommendations).</p> <p>The IFAD country team will seek continued engagement with the relevant ministries and contact persons to foster better coordination the implementing agencies. This will ensure efficient cooperation pertaining to planning, coordination and implementation of the project.</p> <p>The ongoing gradual decentralization process and the establishment of dual Government Leadership structures at Provincial level (Provincial Governor - Elected and Secretary of State – Appointed) impacted negatively on the project's efficiency. In addition, according to the law, during the next elections (2025), this model will be further decentralized at District level. IFAD resources are implemented using a decentralized model through the Government budget and financial management system (e-SISTAFE), therefore reinforcing the use of national systems, as well as strengthening the capacity of the institutions at all levels. The IFAD support to the decentralization process will be hybrid, maintaining its support to the Government, as well as focusing on private sector and community based institutions.</p>		
<b>Governance</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<p>Risk(s): The risk that the country can suffer from governance breakdowns (lack of/weak political checks and balances; lack of/weak public auditing systems; lack of/weak transparent information on government rules, regulations, and decisions; lack of/weak standards to prevent fraud and corruption; lack of/poor quality/transparency of allocation of resources for rural development) which can negatively affect the achievement of project objectives.</p>		

<p>Mitigations: Through the implementation of IFAD’s “Framework for Operational Feedback from Stakeholders: Enhancing Transparency, Governance and Accountability”, inclusive governance, transparency and accountability in development processes, including in associated grievance redress mechanisms, will be fostered. Information about the existence and functioning of such mechanisms will be made readily available to all stakeholders. Further, information regarding whistle-blower protection measures, and confidential reporting channels will be widely accessible in order to receive and address grievances appropriately, including allegations of fraud and corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>Engage, support and strengthen the National Audit Office (Tribunal Administrativo) for regular auditing of IFAD supported investments, in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI).</p> <p>Strengthen and reinforce the use of national systems, particularly e-SISTAFE (Government Financial Management System).</p>		
<b>Macroeconomic</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p>Risk(s): The risk that macroeconomic policies (monetary, fiscal, debt management/sustainability, trade) are overall fragile, unsustainable, and/or vulnerable to domestic or external shocks, thus resulting in high inflation, low foreign exchange reserves, large fiscal deficits and debt distress. This could lead to government inability to mobilize counterpart funding, and to an overall adverse impact on market dynamics of value chains, (market prices and profit margins for IFAD’s target groups).</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Taking into account the country’s debt unsustainability, last programme financing has been negotiated to be 80% as grant and 20% as loan on highly concessional terms. Currently, the PROPEIXE financing terms are at 100 per cent DSF grant.</p> <p>IFAD will continue it’s supporting the production and productivity increases and build sustainable and market-oriented value chains, as well as macro-economic stability.</p> <p>IFAD is incentivizing the project teams to collect and document In-Kind-Contribution (IKC). Therefore, it is expected that PROPEIXE will report on IKC.</p>		
<b>Fragility and security</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<p>Risk(s): The risk that the country is vulnerable to natural and man-made shocks including civil unrest, conflict, and/or weak governance structures and institutions.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Project design includes a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management/ contingency resources. This component was included as a mechanism to reduce project and beneficiary vulnerability to future climatic hazards and other shocks. It constitutes a programmatic window for the integration of preventive and response measures and corresponding allocation of additional dedicated funding. This is expected to facilitate easier and quick implementation of level 2 restructuring of the Programme in the event of an emergency or disaster.</p>		
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Policy alignment</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<p>Risk(s): The risk that a country's strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural/Fisheries sector are not sufficiently pro-poor and/or aligned to IFAD's priorities (e.g. on land, environment, climate, gender, indigenous peoples, PwD, nutrition, youth, private sector engagement), undermining IFAD objectives.</p> <p>The Marine Regulation (REPMAR) will restrict the use of Beach Seine gear in the all-Mozambican coastal area in two years in order to ensure proper conservation and restoration of marine resources. This technique is used by the majority of the fisherman/women and is key for the food security, income and livelihoods of millions of coastal communities. The ban of Seine without any alternative livelihood options, will put thousands of HHHs which rely on seine on a critical situation.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Leverage on Development Partners Group and IFAD country office in Mozambique (through the new Blue Economy Working Group – BewG) to remain engaged with the MIMAIP and restore country-level policy dialogue in a structured manner and support the design of sectoral strategies with clear milestones and indicators.</p> <p>Continue to engage IFAD to the in-country Policy Dialogue, with the Ministry of Fisheries and bring to the attention of the Senior Management the relevance of the provincial IDEPA delegations for implementing Fisheries policies/strategies and for supporting PROPEIXE and other development projects/programmes that are being implemented in the fisheries sector. With the current reestablishment of the IDEPA Delegations, the project will provide institutional support to reinforce the capacity of these provincial delegations and support the finalization of the new Artisanal Fisheries Strategy, the new Blue Economy Strategy, the and implementation of Marine Regulation.</p> <p>PROPEIXE will contribute to create alternative livelihood and income generation activities, and will strength the CCPs to play a great role when the decision to ban the gear takes place.</p>		
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p>Risk(s): Over exploitation of mangroves for firewood, loss of biodiversity and degradation of coastal ecosystems. Vegetation clearing may occur during construction of various fisheries infrastructure.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: i) Promoting community conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity rehabilitation and protection of coastal ecosystem and biodiversity hotspots, including mangroves reforestation, seagrass, coral reefs through education; ii) Strengthening environmental education and co-management through capacity building of CCPs to sustainably use of common resources; iii) Site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed to minimise negative environmental impacts; iv) Capacity building on environmental management and Ecosystem rehabilitation will be promoted.</p>		
<b>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p>Risk(s): Mozambique is at high risk for extreme weather events. The frequency of days of heavy rainfall is expected to increase, leading to increased floods. Models also reveal that the frequency of tropical cyclones is likely to reduce but the intensity of these cyclones will increase. The frequency and intensity of days of extreme heat as well as droughts are also expected to increase.</p>		

<p>Mitigations: Awareness raising and preparedness training of communities and implementers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing a costed project specific Disaster Risk Reduction and Management/contingency Plan</li> <li>- Engaging with Meteorology Agency and media platforms for accurate and timeous climate information and weather forecasts generation and dissemination</li> <li>- Promoting a fusion of indigenous and technological Early warning system</li> <li>- diversifying fishing effort from the coastal area to the more distant open sea,</li> <li>- provision of fresh water access points</li> <li>- improved storage facilities and practices to improve quality of produce and safety against temperature increase</li> <li>- promotion of solar energy for market infrastructures and cold storage facilities</li> <li>- weather information and early warning services to increase safety at sea for the project beneficiaries</li> <li>- Adequate adaptation measures in siting, designing and construction of infrastructure to ensure robustness. There is need for specific considerations for the type and housing of fisheries equipment</li> <li>- Diversification of livelihood options off coastal area including Savings and lending schemes/groups</li> <li>- Promoting weather indexed Insurance for the fisheries sector and other alternative non marine activities</li> <li>- Targeted adaptation assessment was developed during design to assist in developing site-specific adaptation options</li> <li>- Governance efforts should aim to increase adaptive governance and resilience in fisheries communities as a response to the impacts of climate change and other environmental forces. Existing community structures such as CCPs should be more closely integrated with disaster risk preparedness.</li> </ul>		
<b>Project Scope</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Project relevance</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p>Risk(s): The project is well aligned with the national policy, with the development objective to increase production, sales of higher value fish and income levels of rural households and other actors involved in the fisheries value chain in the target area.</p> <p>The lack of updated information of fisheries resources, especially on fish stocks and potential in the in-between open seas areas, where most of the project's high value fishing would be carried out, could entail a risk of over exploitation of the resources.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The project by diversifying artisanal fishing operations away from waters close to the shore, the areas that fishermen can currently reach with their boats and gear, would in fact relieve pressure on these easily accessible areas that are often over exploited both by inshore fishing and by beach seines, and instead promote fishing in areas where there is currently very little fishing effort and where the stocks are under exploited and in some areas especially in the north hardly exploited at all. In addition, the strengthening of CCPs, the establishment of community management areas, as well interventions to preserve the ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>		
<b>Technical soundness</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

Risk(s): As noted in the completion report of PROPESCA, it is prudent to pay attention to setting realistic goals in order to ensure all the activities are carried out, and done within the project lifespan. The completion report also noted the necessity to allocate sufficient time for launching the preparation period and coordination of activities pertaining to availability of resources and disbursement. Although the targets laid out in the logical framework are quite realistic, there is always a risk of underachievement of targets especially if activities and outputs are not monitored and documented properly, and problems arising along the way addressed swiftly and effectively.		
Mitigations: Continued monitoring and evaluation of the project with the aim of reviewing the achievement of targets. At mid-term review, the project will review achievement of mid-term targets against those set at design. This will provide an opportunity for revision/restructuring of the targets in order to ensure better results at completion, and sustainability beyond the project's life span.		
Risk(s): The lack of fishing inputs produced in-country, at provincial and district levels, as well as quality of the imported products.		
Mitigations: The Government is working with different institutions to organize the fisheries inputs importing. This include the customs as well technical teams to ensure that the quality of the products. At provincial and district levels, PROPEIXE will support the establishment of network of input providers through the 4P model envisaged in the project.		
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation &amp; Sustainability</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Implementation arrangements</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): The main institutions involved in the promotion of fisheries activity in Mozambique are the Ministry of Sea, Inland Water and Fisheries (MIMAIP), the Provincial Directorates of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (DPMAIPs) and the Institute of Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA). Based on the institutional analysis conducted during the projects design, the following risks were identified: insufficient administration capacity at central and provincial levels, and particularly at the district level. The planning, coordination, implementing and policy monitoring is challenging taking into account the different MIMAIP institutions that are involved with the project implementation with different key roles. There is also a lack in the technical expertise and extension capacity in the fields. Given the critical roles of these institutions to the implementation of this project, these risks pose a significant threat of underachieving the development objectives, if not adequately addressed.		
Mitigations: IDEPA has been identified as the primary institution for management of the project. This will streamline the coordination procedures between the various institutions. The project will have support from a Project Coordination Team (PMT) which will be made up of competitively recruited persons for the roles of: coordinator, financial manager, accountant, procurement officer and M&E officer. This expertise will fill the capacity gap in the sector and facilitate achievement of the project's development goal, and coordination with institutions from other sectors.		
<b>M&amp;E arrangements</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
Risk(s): IDEPA is working in collaboration with ADNAP to develop and strengthen the sector M&E System. Although project specific, the PROPEIXE M&E system will be linked to the sector M&E system, and due to the range of involved institutions and partners, there is a risk of lack of efficiency in the reporting due to the weak capacity of the Government technicians at all levels.		

Mitigations: The project is confronted with weak implementation capacity particularly at provincial level; the challenge is one of attracting suitably qualified staff to manage the provincial offices following the reestablishment of IDEPA Delegations. The Government of Mozambique's debt crisis and the COVID-19, Ukraine-Russia crisis have impacted on its ability to fund existing commitments. The experience of many other projects (past and present) suggests that these capacity constraints could seriously affect the pace and quality of project implementation, compromising the achievement of PDO.		
<b>Public procurement<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Legal and Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
Risk: The risk that the implementing regulations that supplement and detail the provisions of the procurement decree are not updated regularly to allow adequate implementation of the decree and/or to address the identified gaps such as opportunities for the use of Direct Contracting and other less competitive methods that impact on competition and result in poor procurement outcomes, the unavailability of updated Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and updated operating guidelines for use by procurement implementing units.		
Mitigations: The project to use IFAD procurement Guidelines and Handbook to ensure competition among market participants until a time when the Government of Mozambique SBDs are updated to a level that is acceptable to IFAD for use in IFAD-funded projects. Avoiding the use of Direct Contracting since it is highly regulated and can only be used in exceptional circumstances as provided in the IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Procurement Handbook.		
<b>Accountability and Transparency</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
Risk: The risk that there may be loss of trust of the public procurement system by the stakeholders, in particular the bidders and private sector due to the absence of an effective enforcement of non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism (no independent appeals body at administrative level), non-implementation of audit findings/recommendations, and lack of comprehensive information on public procurement on a centralized portal to facilitate effective public and civil society participation.		
Mitigations: Publish procurement opportunities to ensure wide availability of public procurement information which can in turn spur effective participation by stakeholders (citizens, private sector and civil society), for example by publishing procurement plans and General Procurement Notices well in advance of procurement time, inviting the public to observe tender opening sessions, publishing bid awards and debriefing unsuccessful bidders. Arrange Business Opportunity Seminars to sensitise the private sector on how to access procurement opportunities, how to do business with IFAD projects, how to participate and submit tender documents, how to register at the Cadastro, conditions for pre-qualification/post qualification, and how to register complaints/appeals.		
<b>Capability in Public Procurement</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): Lack of a professionalized procurement cadre. This poses the risk of procurement processes being carried out by unqualified procurement practitioners and may lead to incidences of non-compliance with the procurement law.		

<sup>25</sup> See **Appendix I**: IFAD PRM - Part A Country Level, Based on MAPS II – Assessment of National Procurement System for Mozambique; and **Appendix II** IFAD PRM - Part B Project Level.  
Assessment of the project's procurement implementation Arrangements.



Mitigations: The procurement regulatory agency (UFSA) should lobby for the legislation of a Procurement Practitioners Act for public procurement to be treated as a strategic level activity in corporate structures to give the procurement profession better recognition by stakeholders. UFSA to conduct regular procurement training to close the skills gap among procurement practitioners.		
<b>Public Procurement Processes</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): Procurement planning based on limited market scoping. Procurement plans are not published. Manual procurement system that prolonged the procurement process and causes delays. Hence limited ability to track and monitor procurement progress and processes. Weak contract management. Contracts are managed by the Finance department and levels in the contract management process are not clarified in the contract management framework.		
Mitigations: Adopt a risk-based approach to procurement. Train procurement staff on procurement planning, contract management, sustainability and SECAP requirements. Publish procurement plans on the project website and the UFSA portal. Computerize and integrate technology into procurement processes. The introduction of e-procurement. Since there is a framework already in place.		
<b>Financial Management<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Organization and staffing</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): The LPA has demonstrated sufficient FM organisation and staffing capacity. Accounting staff of the IDEPA are adequately qualified and experienced. The current and past projects have had dedicated finance staff, and there is additional support from the LPA finance team when necessary, especially in relation to approval of transactions through the government systems, and follow up of sub-national FM reporting. There is a risk that the staff to be recruited for the new project at national and sub-national levels will not have sufficient knowledge of IFAD FM requirements.		
Mitigations: Final FM structure of the PMU to be refined and staff recruited prior to first withdrawal. Training of all finance staff at national and sub-national level to be conducted within the start-up phase of the project.		
<b>Budgeting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
Risk(s): Budgets for the current IFAD supported project are reasonable. The process of developing the AWPBs is participatory. There have been revisions in the past, which slowed implementation. Approval of the budgets is done by the PSC. Delays in preparation and approval of budgets could significantly affect implementation of the project		
Mitigations: Preparation of project AWPBs will be participatory to ensure reasonable/realistic targets for both national and sub-national implementation. Set-up of the PSC should be completed (including selection of PSC members and drafting the relevant TORs) before commencement of the project.		
<b>Funds flow/disbursement arrangements</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
Risk(s): The project is likely to have multiple financing facilities (IFAD, OFID, GEF, and GoM). This could complicate the treasury arrangements leading to delays in accessing funding, thus adversely affecting implementation of project activities.		

<sup>26</sup> See Appendix 3 for FMAQ Detailed Findings.

Mitigations: DA for each financier to the project and corresponding operational accounts in CUT will be opened prior to the first withdrawal. Develop tools during the start-up phase to capture all counterpart contributions, including taxes, duties, salaries for counterpart staff at national and sub-national levels, in-kind contributions by government and beneficiaries.		
<b>Internal controls</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
Risk: There are sufficient controls within the government financial systems in Mozambique to effectively manage external funding. Specific to project financing, there has not been incidences of government interference with project funds that would cast doubt on the ability of the project to successfully implement the project. There is a risk that with limited monitoring, the controls in place may not work optimally which could lead to inefficient and inappropriate use of project resources.		
Mitigations: Project specific FM policies and procedures to be detailed in the PIM. The new project will be included in the annual plan of the internal audit department. Consideration to be made regarding recruitment of an internal auditor to supplement the efforts of the internal audit department of IDEPA, focusing mainly on the two IFAD financed projects.		
<b>Accounting and financial reporting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): The accounting system (e-SISTAFE) allows for proper recording of financial transactions. However, the system is not fully tailored for IFAD financial reporting requirements. The customization process is ongoing for the current project (PRODAPE) and should be suitable for PROPEIXE as well.		
Mitigations: Complete the customisation process of e-SISTAFE to suit IFAD financial reporting requirements prior to the first withdrawal.		
<b>External audit</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): The Administrative Court ('Tribunal Administrativo': TA) is the Supreme Audit Institution in Mozambique in charge of the audit of all public institutions and State entities at central, provincial and local levels. Whereas this assessment did not specifically cover the structures of the SAI, the institution has not audited IFAD projects in previous years. However, there is agreement to commence the review of IFAD projects in the country commencing with the financial year ending 31 December 2023.		
Mitigations: Project to prepare financial statements in compliance with IPSAS cash basis standard. Engage the TA early for inclusion into their external audit plan from the first year of the project.		
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Biodiversity conservation</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
Risk(s): Overreliance on fishing as only source of livelihood thereby putting pressure on coastal resources, ii) Over exploitation of mangroves for firewood, iii) Poor land and water management activities vegetation clearing during construction of various fisheries infrastructure; iv) construction as required for value chain improvement; v) inadequate restoration approach		

<p>Mitigations: Develop a clear plan for natural resource management within the framework of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of coastal defense by rehabilitation and protection of coastal ecosystem and biodiversity hotspots, including mangroves reforestation, seagrass, coral reefs and promoting mariculture in potential coastal areas is required</li> <li>- Preserve sensitive species through clear assessment of the presence and behavior (e.g., nesting turtles),</li> <li>- Avoid and monitor the introduction of invasive flora or fauna species</li> <li>- Fisheries Management, Equipment and Infrastructure</li> <li>- Strengthening community-based conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity through CCPs, and establishment of community management areas, and interventions to preserve the ecosystems and biodiversity</li> <li>- Adapt and upgrade existing coastal infrastructure using nature-based approaches.</li> <li>- Promote motorisation of small-scale fishing boats and fishing gear improvements fit for open sea fishing to reduce pressure at the coast</li> <li>- Discourage the use of beach trawls and other harmful and indiscriminate activities</li> <li>- Put measures to protect fish in the open sea</li> <li>- Promote construction of boats using wood obtained from sawmills to avoid indiscriminate cutting of trees, especially protected tree species.</li> <li>- Promote construction of floating cages using PVC materials, which are less polluting to the environment, avoiding the cutting of mangrove species and thus reducing the pressure on natural resources;</li> <li>- Promoting the proper handling of fishing products in order to prevent disease and environmental pollution</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Resource efficiency and pollution prevention</b></p>	<p><b>Substantial</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>
<p>Risk(s): Increased pollution from improper disposal of effluents from fish processing. Accidental oil spills from shipping activities, oil extraction, or transportation can have catastrophic effects on marine ecosystems and fisheries. Oil spills can contaminate water, harm fish populations, and disrupt the livelihoods of local communities dependent on fishing.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Fishers will be educated in i) boat safety, safe handling methods of oil, fuel, control of spills; and conservation of marine resources. ii) segregation of solid waste, avoidance and monitoring of banned/hazardous substances; (iii) sustainable disposal of batteries and waste; (iv) build capacity of farmers in sustainable land management to reduce water pollution.</p>		
<p><b>Cultural heritage</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p><b>low</b></p>
<p>Risk(s): Unexpected encounter with sensitive cultural sites (sacred trees and pools, medicinal plants, graves) and archaeological remains (ancient stone tools, pottery sherds).</p>		

<p>Mitigations: The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process will be used to verify with relevant authorities, Institute of Socio-Cultural Research (ARPAC) and local authorities the presence of cultural heritage features in the proposed sub-project's site. In case of identification of any archaeological artefacts during works process, the Contractor should stop the operation and notify the Resident Engineer which must inform the relevant authorities for future inquiry.</p> <p>Chance Finds Procedure</p> <p>Carry out inspect all excavations, and where archaeological remains are found work must stop until it has been cleared to proceed. The officer should contact the Museums Authorities in the event of a significant archaeological find.</p>		
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
Risk(s): There are no issue pertaining specifically IPs.		
Mitigations: N/A		
<b>Community health and safety</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p>Risk(s): Adverse health effects such as malnutrition, stunting, wasting anemia or micronutrient deficiencies (including folate, Vitamin A, iron, iodine) due to e.g. changes in livelihood and subsistence practices, or food inflation. There is a risk of not attaining the anticipated nutrition outcomes if smallholder households do not consume diversified diets and if income earned from sell of fish products is not used to buy nutritious food items at households.</p> <p>The project may cause significant adverse impacts on social health/safety status of the population as a result of poor safety standards around fishing processing infrastructures and technologies, resulting in disease outbreaks of water borne disease, and pollution.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Dedicated nutrition interventions will for (i) households that are food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable and have at least one child under the age of five years; (ii) Households with a malnourished mother and adolescent girls; (iii) Women-headed households and iv) vulnerable households with pregnant and lactating women. Strong nutrition education and social and behavior change and communication will encourage increased consumption of diversified foods and will ensure that income generated is also invested in better diets of the family members. Coordination and alignment of the project to existing national and provincial level health programs will enhance and contribute to better outcome of the interventions.</p> <p>Capacity building for farmers and other community members will be done on efficient use of water; proper storage, handling, use and disposal of chemicals, integrated pest management; disease/infection monitoring occurrence and public health indicators, and also how to take corrective measures (e.g. physical changes to the production units, education, etc) as needed.</p>		
<b>Labour and working conditions</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>low</b>
<p>Risk(s): Due to weak legal and regulatory enforcement, exploitative labour practices e.g employment of children and gender based violence may be experienced in the project. There is also a risk of poor working conditions especially for the youth and women involved in fish processing due to smoke. In addition some fish production, processing, transporting and marketing may involve some children (age under 18).</p>		

Mitigations: The project will raise awareness against child labour, gender-based violence, and unsafe working conditions. The project will enforce the IFAD Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) gender based violence provisions and Gender Action Learning System (GALs) to engage targeted households on the benefits of impartial sharing of labour. The use of GALs methodology will minimize inequity in labour distribution, discourage child labour and encourage household members to work together and reduce women's workload through time and energy saving solutions.		
<b>Physical and economic resettlement</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
Risk(s): No risk envisaged		
Mitigations: The project does not anticipate any physical or economic resettlement		
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
Risk(s): carbon emissions from the mechanized fisheries sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use of electricity powered equipment</li> <li>- construction of roads and other infrastructure</li> <li>- fish production and processing</li> </ul> Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) generation from end-of-life waste from equipment (fridges, batteries)		
Mitigations: The risk will be assessed using the FAO Ex Ante carbon tool during design and account for carbon sequestered due to planting of mangroves and restoration of the ecosystems. Implementation of climate smart and environmentally sustainable practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote a sustainable exploitation of fish resources through: less invasive fishing tools and techniques</li> <li>- Promote use of renewable energy in fish processing (drying, storage and transportation)</li> <li>- Avoid the use of wood in construction to diminish the use of wood and decrease GHG emission</li> <li>- Renewable energy for less dependency to grid</li> <li>- Raise awareness on the need for transition from HCFC-22/HFC to HFO and natural refrigerants which is a non-ozone-depleting HFC refrigerant blend</li> </ul> Alternative processing/preservation methods not dependent on cooling (Dried, salted and smoked, Prepared and preserved)		
<b>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
Risk(s): The risk that the project may significantly increase the exposure or vulnerability of target populations' livelihoods, ecosystems, economic assets or infrastructure to climate variability and hazards.		
Mitigations: PROPEIXE will invest in climate adaptation and resilience strategies with mitigation co-benefits to lessen susceptibility and manage the numerous climate-related risks to combat the effects of climate change hazards. Climate adaptation with mitigation co-benefits like improved early warning systems, more accessible access to weather and climate data, climate-resilient infrastructure, climate-smart agricultural practices/technologies, renewable energy, and climate insurance, will support build resilience.		
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Stakeholder engagement/coordination</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>

Risk(s): Elite capture may limit participation from the most vulnerable households and direct project resources to areas which are not relevant for them. A part of PPP engagement with multiple stakeholders, it is key that poverty focus is maintained to ensure poverty targeting.		
Mitigations: The project will put attention to capture and integrate the view of all stakeholders and include key steps such as: information, consultation, engagement with all social actors and specific measures for social inclusion of the most vulnerable as outlined in the targeting and social inclusion strategy. Field staff will be attentive to critical monitoring of intended beneficiaries to ensure they are effectively reached and understand the effects of interventions within each target group. Detailed Stakeholder Engagement plan will be prepared.		
<b>Stakeholder grievances</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
Risk(s): Inadequate or delayed activation of grievance/complaint redress mechanisms, resulting in unresolved stakeholder complaints, which may result in low motivation and project participation. This could jeopardize project implementation and the achievement of project development goals.		
Mitigations: PROPEIXE will provide capacity building for project staff and senior government representatives from lead project executing agencies so that they can effectively engage stakeholders and provide feedback on IFAD investments. For the project, a grievance redress mechanism will be developed to provide a channel for complaints.		