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## **Informe del Presidente**

### **Propuesta de donación con arreglo al Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda**

#### **República de Mozambique**

### **Proyecto de Desarrollo de la Resiliencia de la Pesca Artesanal**

N.º de identificación del proyecto: 2000004008

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#### **Para aprobación**

**Medida:** Se invita a la Junta Ejecutiva a que apruebe la recomendación que figura en el párrafo 74.

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#### **Preguntas técnicas:**

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- I. Negotiated financing agreement
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### Equipo encargado de la ejecución del proyecto

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## Mapa de la zona del proyecto



Las denominaciones empleadas y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos en este mapa no suponen juicio alguno del FIDA respecto de la demarcación de las fronteras o límites que figuran en él ni acerca de las autoridades competentes.

Fuente: FIDA | 30-06-2023

## Resumen de la financiación

<b>Institución iniciadora:</b>	FIDA
<b>Prestatario/receptor:</b>	República de Mozambique
<b>Organismo de ejecución:</b>	Ministerio del Mar, Aguas Interiores y Pesca
<b>Costo total del proyecto:</b>	USD 63,4 millones
<b>Monto de la donación del FIDA con arreglo al Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda:</b>	USD 29,3 millones
<b>Cofinanciadores:</b>	Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM), Organismo Noruego de Cooperación para el Desarrollo (NORAD)
<b>Monto de la cofinanciación:</b>	FMAM: USD 8,9 millones NORAD: USD 3,0 millones
<b>Condiciones de la cofinanciación:</b>	FMAM: Donación NORAD: Financiación paralela
<b>Contribución del receptor:</b>	USD 3,4 millones
<b>Contribución de los beneficiarios:</b>	USD 2,2 millones
<b>Contribución del sector privado:</b>	USD 5,5 millones
<b>Déficit de financiación:</b>	USD 11,1 millones
<b>Monto de la financiación del FIDA para el clima:</b>	USD 13,2 millones

## I. Contexto

### A. Contexto nacional y justificación de la actuación del FIDA

#### Contexto nacional

1. **Contexto político, económico y social.** La República de Mozambique tiene una población de aproximadamente 32 millones de habitantes y es un país menos adelantado en situación de fragilidad.
2. La economía del país se está recuperando del prolongado período de ralentización experimentado en los últimos años. Se prevé que, en 2023, el crecimiento aumentará hasta el 7 %<sup>1</sup> tras la entrada en funcionamiento de la plataforma de gas natural licuado en mar abierto en 2022. A pesar de esta tendencia positiva, se plantean riesgos considerables en relación con: i) los fenómenos climáticos adversos; ii) la guerra en Ucrania; iii) la situación de seguridad frágil, y iv) el alto riesgo de sobreendeudamiento que presenta el país según las estimaciones del Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI).
3. **Pobreza.** El índice de pobreza multidimensional se estima en un 73 %, mientras que el 46,1 % de la población vive en el umbral nacional de pobreza y el 63,7 % en el umbral internacional de pobreza<sup>2</sup>. La mayor parte de las personas extremadamente pobres viven en las zonas rurales, sobre todo en las provincias septentrionales.
4. **Seguridad alimentaria y nutrición.** En 2020, el 40,4 % de la población sufría inseguridad alimentaria y el 33 % estaba subalimentada<sup>3,4</sup>, y las proporciones eran particularmente elevadas en el norte del país. El sector artesanal suple el 50 % de la ingesta diaria de proteínas del país, lo que lo convierte en un sector importante desde el punto de vista nutricional<sup>5</sup>.
5. **Etapas de transición y presencia de fragilidad**<sup>6</sup>. Desde 2017 viene desarrollándose una insurgencia armada en las provincias septentrionales. En 2021, el país fue incluido nuevamente en la lista del Banco Mundial de situaciones de fragilidad y conflicto<sup>7</sup>. Entre los factores que contribuyen a ello figuran las escasas oportunidades de empleo para la gente joven, en particular en la industria del gas y el petróleo, y la falta de servicios sociales en la región.
6. **Estrategias, políticas y/o programas nacionales.** El Proyecto de Desarrollo de la Resiliencia de la Pesca Artesanal (PROPEIXE) está en consonancia con los principales instrumentos de política de Mozambique, a saber: i) la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo (ENDE 2015–2035); ii) el Plan Quinquenal del Gobierno 2020-2024, y iii) otros planes, estrategias, políticas y programas nacionales.
7. **Agentes y disposiciones institucionales más importantes y plataformas multisectoriales.** Entre las principales instituciones y organismos gubernamentales se encuentran: i) el Ministerio del Mar, Aguas Interiores y Pesca (MIMAIIP) (incluidos todas sus direcciones e institutos); ii) los consejos comunitarios de pesca, mediante la cogestión, y iii) otras instituciones gubernamentales (Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, Ministerio de Territorio y Medio Ambiente y Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Vivienda y Recursos Hídricos) y otros agentes clave.

<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> Naciones Unidas (2022): *Informe sobre desarrollo humano 2021-2022*, pág. 333. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>.

<sup>3</sup> Banco Mundial (2020). "Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%) – Mozambique".

<https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/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> Referencia a: *Estrategia del FIDA de Actuación en Países con Situaciones de Fragilidad (diciembre de 2016) y Programa Especial para Países en Situaciones de Fragilidad (compromiso 35 de la FIDA 11)*.

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

### **Aspectos específicos relativos a los temas transversales que el FIDA debe incorporar de forma prioritaria**

8. En consonancia con los compromisos transversales asumidos por el FIDA, el proyecto ha recibido las clasificaciones que se detallan a continuación:
- abarca la financiación para el clima;
  - es transformador en materia de género, y
  - tiene en cuenta la nutrición.
9. **Nutrición.** El 38 % de los niños menores de 5 años padecen malnutrición (sobre todo en las zonas rurales). El retraso en el crecimiento afecta a más del 50 % de los niños en las provincias septentrionales de Nampula y Cabo Delgado, frente a un 30 % en las provincias de Maputo y Gaza<sup>8</sup>.
10. **Género.** Mozambique registra una profunda desigualdad de género: el país ocupa el 136.º puesto de 162 países en el índice de desigualdad de género (0,537)<sup>9</sup>. En 2017, el 28 % de las adolescentes ya estaban casadas o vivían en pareja<sup>10</sup>. La proporción de menores casadas era del 40 % en las provincias septentrionales, en contraste con un porcentaje que oscila entre el 5 % y el 15 % en las provincias meridionales.
11. **Juventud.** La gente joven representa el 69 %<sup>11</sup> de la población rural. Según cifras de 2022 del Banco Mundial (estimación modelizada de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo), el desempleo juvenil (correspondiente a la fuerza de trabajo entre 14 y 24 años) se sitúa en el 8,1 %. Se estima que cerca del 87 % de la gente joven ocupa puestos de trabajo vulnerables, la mayoría en la agricultura de subsistencia o en el sector informal.
12. **Estrategia relativa a los temas transversales.** Los objetivos del proyecto son los siguientes: i) promover el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres mediante el acceso a los activos productivos y de los hogares y el control de estos; ii) fortalecer el papel decisorio de las mujeres en el hogar, la comunidad y las organizaciones de base comunitaria, y iii) lograr un equilibrio equitativo de la carga de trabajo entre las mujeres y los hombres y las niñas y los niños<sup>12</sup>.
13. **Vulnerabilidad climática.** La matriz del Índice de Adaptación Mundial de la Universidad de Notre Dame<sup>13</sup> sitúa a Mozambique en el cuadrante superior izquierdo debido a su gran vulnerabilidad y escasa resiliencia. El país necesita con urgencia acciones, inversiones e innovaciones para el clima a fin de mejorar su preparación. Mozambique se sitúa en el puesto 135 en lo que respecta a la vulnerabilidad y en el puesto 171 de 192 en cuanto a la preparación<sup>14</sup>. El país ha sufrido 14 ciclones entre 2000 y 2023; el litoral, donde vive la mitad de la población, es la zona más vulnerable<sup>15</sup>.
- Razones que justifican la intervención del FIDA**
14. El objetivo de PROPEIXE es aprovechar el potencial de desarrollo de la pesca, que es un sector económico determinante con grandes posibilidades de crecimiento. En el proyecto se abordan los principales desafíos a los que se enfrenta el sector de la pesca artesanal. Se aprovecharán las estructuras comunitarias y la tecnología existentes para promover prácticas sostenibles climáticamente inteligentes.

<sup>8</sup> Banco Mundial, Nutrition Smart Agriculture Country profile, Mozambique, 2020 [enlace](#).

<sup>9</sup> Foro Económico Mundial, Global Gender Gap Report 2022 [enlace](#).

<sup>10</sup> Trends and patterns of child marriage in Mozambique: 2017 Census, UNFPA 2020, [enlace](#).

<sup>11</sup> UNCDF Youth Start Global: Youth Economic Opportunity Ecosystem Analysis, 2015, [enlace](#).

<sup>12</sup> La teoría del cambio relativa a las vías de género está disponible de forma detallada en el Manual de Ejecución del Proyecto PROPEIXE.

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

<sup>14</sup> Readiness rankings | ND-GAIN Index

<sup>15</sup> [EM-DAT | The international disasters database](#)

PROPEIXE trabajará con los beneficiarios objetivo para superar las limitaciones, implementar técnicas de semielaboración y elaboración bioinocuas y darles acceso a las oportunidades del mercado organizado.

## B. Enseñanzas extraídas

15. El diseño de PROPEIXE se basa en las enseñanzas extraídas de anteriores proyectos financiados por el FIDA y de otros países de la región. También se ha tomado en consideración la evaluación del Programa sobre Oportunidades Estratégicas Nacionales (COSOP) para el período 2018-2022. Las principales enseñanzas extraídas son las siguientes:
16. **Alcance y complejidad.** El diseño es más sencillo, la zona del proyecto es menos dispersa, y solo se incluyen los componentes esenciales del proyecto, a fin de mejorar los resultados y los efectos directos deseados.
17. **Sostenibilidad.** La integración de los proyectos en las estructuras gubernamentales y la colaboración activa del sector privado (junto con una fuerte participación de la comunidad) son fundamentales para promover el sentido de apropiación local y la sostenibilidad de las intervenciones y efectos directos del proyecto.
18. **Servicios financieros.** La utilización de las instituciones financieras públicas para que las comunidades pesqueras tengan acceso al crédito formal es un primer paso necesario en el enfoque de desarrollo, pero debido a la debilidad de las instituciones, no constituye una solución a largo plazo para financiar las inversiones esenciales en la cadena de valor de la pesca.
19. **Sistema de Aprendizaje de Acción de Género.** Este sistema ha demostrado su eficacia en el marco del Programa de Promoción de Mercados Rurales (PROMER)<sup>16</sup>. Las mujeres beneficiarias de este programa declaran haber experimentado un equilibrio más equitativo en la carga de trabajo del hogar, un mayor protagonismo en la toma de decisiones del hogar, un reparto más justo de los beneficios económicos, mayor seguridad alimentaria y mejor nutrición, y una disminución de la violencia doméstica<sup>17</sup>.

## II. Descripción del proyecto

### A. Objetivos, zona geográfica de intervención y grupos objetivo

20. La finalidad de PROPEIXE es incrementar de forma sostenible los ingresos, la nutrición y la seguridad alimentaria abordando las principales barreras a la producción y a la comercialización sostenibles para la pesca artesanal. El objetivo de desarrollo del proyecto es incrementar la sostenibilidad del rendimiento de la cadena de valor de la pesca mediante la promoción de una pesca responsable, la conservación de la comunidad y la restauración de los ecosistemas y la biodiversidad, fomentando al mismo tiempo la resiliencia de la comunidad pesquera a través de la diversificación de los medios de vida.
21. **Grupo objetivo.** El proyecto se destina a los pescadores artesanales en pequeña escala (incluidos los recolectores) que son económicamente pobres, no pueden hacer frente a las alteraciones negativas (por ejemplo, económicas, climáticas y ambientales) y están en riesgo de caer en la pobreza.
22. **Focalización y criterios geográficos.** La zona geográfica abarca 5 provincias costeras - Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia, Nampula y Cabo Delgado – que representan un total de 21 distritos, en los cuales se seleccionarán varios lugares clave.

<sup>16</sup> Proyecto financiado por el FIDA en Mozambique.

<sup>17</sup> Enfoque de PROMER "Sementes da Mudança" de promoción de la igualdad de género (informe sobre las enseñanzas extraídas).

23. **Participantes y alcance del proyecto.** Se estima que el proyecto alcanzará en total a 90 000 beneficiarios directos, esto es, 40 000 hogares con un total de 172 000 miembros<sup>18</sup>. Las mujeres representarán como mínimo el 50 % de las personas beneficiarias del proyecto (un 50 % de ellas serán chicas jóvenes)<sup>19</sup>.
24. **Focalización en los desplazados internos / retornados:** Aproximadamente 9 000 desplazados internos se beneficiarán del proyecto. Los hogares de desplazados internos y retornados se seleccionarán a través de los registros de protección social y los procesos de focalización comunitarios, y se dará prioridad a los hogares más pobres y con mayor inseguridad alimentaria, los que están más expuestos al cambio climático y los que son más vulnerables a la fragilidad.

## **B. Componentes, efectos directos y actividades**

25. El proyecto comprende los siguientes componentes:
26. **Componente 1: Gestión de ecosistemas y pesca artesanal resiliente.** El objetivo de este componente es incrementar la resiliencia de la pesca artesanal mediante: producto 1: Gestión eficaz de la pesca, y producto 2: Aumento de viviendas costeras rehabilitadas.
27. El componente 1 apoyará la transición a artes de pesca respetuosos con el medio ambiente, de conformidad con el nuevo Reglamento de la Pesca Marítima, por el que se prohíbe la pesca con chinchorros de playa a partir de enero de 2024. Estas medidas mejorarán la viabilidad y la resiliencia de la pesca a largo plazo. Las comunidades estarán capacitadas para gestionar mejor la pesca y fomentar actividades en favor de los ecosistemas, incluida la restauración de hábitats degradados, como manglares, arrecifes de coral y praderas submarinas. La iniciativa analizará la sostenibilidad de los mercados de carbono y desarrollará intervenciones futuras para incentivar la conservación de los manglares, inspirándose en pioneros como ACORN y Rabobank. Entre las intervenciones específicas que se llevarán a cabo figuran ensayos de demostración de métodos y técnicas de pesca mejorados y selectivos y capacitación para los pescadores artesanales; promoción de los cultivos marinos; cartografía de manglares, arrecifes de coral y praderas marinas sensibles y degradados para su rehabilitación, y equipamiento de estaciones meteorológicas para proporcionar información actualizada a los pescadores y mejorar la disponibilidad de herramientas adecuadas para la resiliencia al clima.
28. **Componente 2: Desarrollo de cadenas de valor de la pesca resilientes al clima e inclusivas y diversificación de los medios de vida.** Consta de dos subcomponentes: subcomponente 2.1: Desarrollo de medios de vida y emprendimiento sostenibles, y subcomponente 2.2: Desarrollo de infraestructuras resilientes al clima impulsadas por la cadena de valor.
29. El componente 2 tiene por objeto acelerar la transformación, abordar la diversificación de los medios de vida y responder a las preocupaciones relacionadas con los recursos, el clima y la sostenibilidad ambiental. Se adoptará un enfoque de transición para determinar qué prácticas y métodos de pesca sostenibles han resultado exitosos y hacer que estas actividades estén orientadas al mercado.
30. **Componente 3: Fortalecimiento institucional, gestión de proyectos e iniciativas en el ámbito de las políticas,** que tiene por finalidad incrementar el apoyo del sector público al desarrollo sostenible a largo plazo del sector de la pesca artesanal; consta de dos subcomponentes: subcomponente 3.1. Fortalecimiento institucional y apoyo en el ámbito de las políticas, y subcomponente 3.2. Apoyo a la

<sup>18</sup> El tamaño medio de los hogares es de 4,3 miembros.

<sup>19</sup> En el marco del proyecto, más de una persona por hogar tendrá acceso al conjunto completo de servicios (información, capacitación, acceso a la financiación), y 90 000 beneficiarios directos no corresponden a 90 000 hogares. Los 32 500 beneficiarios de las carreteras serán los miembros del equivalente en hogares beneficiarios de las carreteras rehabilitadas (en torno a 7 558).



coordinación y ejecución del proyecto. Se trata de un componente transversal que da apoyo a los componentes técnicos y asegura la debida coordinación y colaboración en el ámbito de las políticas.

31. **Componente 4. Reducción del riesgo de crisis y desastres.** Este componente tiene por objeto aumentar la resiliencia de la pesca y las comunidades pesqueras frente a desastres relacionados con el cambio climático (sequía, inundaciones, ciclones, olas de calor). Se activará con arreglo a las declaraciones oficiales de desastres naturales efectuadas por el Gobierno, y asignará hasta el 60 % de los fondos de contingencia del proyecto (cerca de USD 1,3 millones) a financiar actividades de respuesta como la adquisición y sustitución de artes de pesca, la rehabilitación de infraestructuras de producción pesquera y el desarrollo de sistemas de alerta temprana.

### C. Teoría del cambio

32. El proyecto abordará los principales desafíos a los que se enfrentan el sector de la pesca artesanal y las comunidades que viven de ella. Consta de tres componentes y subcomponentes interrelacionados que contribuirán a mejorar la resiliencia de la pesca artesanal, aumentar la resiliencia económica y la rentabilidad de estas actividades y de los medios de vida locales y fortalecer la capacidad institucional del sector pesquero. Estos resultados contribuirán así a mejorar de forma sostenible los ingresos, la nutrición y la seguridad alimentaria abordando las principales barreras a la producción y a la comercialización sostenibles de los productos de la pesca. La sostenibilidad general de las intervenciones del proyecto se basa en el enfoque en el desarrollo del sector privado, el establecimiento de vínculos con el mercado y el fortalecimiento de la capacidad institucional en este ámbito y de las organizaciones comunitarias del sector.

### D. Armonización, sentido de apropiación y asociaciones

33. **Armonización con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS).** La finalidad y el objetivo de desarrollo de PROPEIXE contribuirán a alcanzar los ODS 1, 2, 5, 13 y 14. Esto se logrará mediante la productividad, el aumento de la producción de las cadenas de valor de la pesca artesanal y la vinculación de la mayor producción de pescado de alto valor de los beneficiarios objetivo con diferentes canales de comercialización.
34. **Armonización con las prioridades nacionales.** El proyecto está armonizado con las principales estrategias y políticas gubernamentales, como la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo (ENDE 2015–2035), el Plan Quinquenal del Gobierno 2020-2024, y otras estrategias y políticas pertinentes.
35. **Armonización con las políticas y prioridades institucionales del FIDA.** El proyecto es compatible con el COSOP 2023-2027 y contribuye al logro de los objetivos estratégicos 1 y 3 del Marco Estratégico del FIDA (2016-2025) y las prioridades institucionales.
36. **Sentido de apropiación del país.** PROPEIXE fue diseñado de forma participativa<sup>20</sup>. El Gobierno, representado por el MIMAIP y por equipos pluridisciplinarios, estuvo muy involucrado en la preparación de la nota conceptual del proyecto y participó activamente en el proceso de diseño del proyecto.
37. **Armonización y asociaciones.** El proyecto se coordinará con los programas y proyectos financiados por el FIDA, el Gobierno y diversos asociados para el desarrollo que prestan apoyo en los ámbitos temáticos abarcados por PROPEIXE. Contribuye al Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible 2022-2026, así como a otras intervenciones de asociados en el país.

<sup>20</sup> La fase de diseño se inició en febrero con la misión para elaborar la nota conceptual del proyecto, seguida de una misión de diseño que tuvo lugar en mayo-junio de 2023.

## **E. Costos, beneficios y financiación**

38. Se calcula que la inversión adicional y los gastos recurrentes de PROPEIXE, incluidos los imprevistos de orden físico y por alza de precios que puedan surgir a lo largo de los 7 años de ejecución del proyecto, ascenderán a un total de USD 63,4 millones. Esta cifra comprende los costos básicos, por valor de USD 62 millones, y los gastos por imprevistos de orden físico y por alza de precios, que se estiman en USD 1,3 millones. Se calcula que la inversión ascenderá a USD 57,6 millones (el 93 % de los costos básicos), y que los gastos recurrentes serán de USD 4,4 millones (el 7 % de los costos básicos). Todos los componentes del proyecto contribuirán a la financiación para el clima del FIDA<sup>21</sup>, que asciende en total a USD 13,2 millones (el 45 % del total de los costos del proyecto sufragados por el FIDA).

### **Costos del proyecto**

39. En los cuadros que figuran a continuación se presenta el resumen de los costos generales del proyecto por componente y año y por categoría de gasto.

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<sup>21</sup> Basado en la metodología de los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo, <https://www.eib.org/attachments/press/2017-joint-report-on-mdbs-climate-finance-48p.pdf>.

Cuadro 1  
**Costos del proyecto desglosados por componente, subcomponente y entidad financiadora**  
(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

	Bonos soberanos		FIDA		Sector privado		Beneficiarios en especie		FMAM		Déficit de financiación		NORAD		Total	
	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje	Monto	Porcentaje
<b>A. Gestión de ecosistemas y pesca artesanal resiliente</b>	662	4	5 321	28	-	-	925	5	8 932	47	2 984	16	-	-	18 824	30
<b>B. Desarrollo de cadenas de valor de la pesca resilientes al clima e inclusivas y diversificación de los medios de vida.</b>																
Desarrollo de medios de vida y emprendimiento sostenibles	576	5	8 337	73	2 536	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 449	18
Desarrollo de infraestructuras resilientes al clima impulsadas por la cadena de valor	1 374	7	5 662	27	2 941	14	1 275	6	-	-	8 084	39	1 525	7	20 861	33
<b>Subtotal</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. Fortalecimiento institucional, gestión de proyectos e iniciativas en el ámbito de las políticas.</b>																
Fortalecimiento institucional y apoyo en el ámbito de las políticas.	413	7	4 192	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 475	24	6 080	10
Apoyo a la coordinación y ejecución del proyecto	379	6	5 787	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 166	10
<b>Subtotal</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>
D. Reducción del riesgo de crisis y desastres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<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>

Cuadro 2  
**Costos del proyecto por categoría de gastos y entidad financiadora**  
(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

	<i>Bonos soberanos</i>		<i>FIDA</i>		<i>Sector privado</i>		<i>Beneficiarios en especie</i>		<i>FMAM</i>		<i>Déficit de financiación</i>		<i>NORAD</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>
Costos de inversión																
A. Obras públicas	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. Consultores	770	5	7 636	54	2 825	20	-	-	755	5	995	7	1 227	9	4 209	22
C. Equipo y materiales	316	10	1 910	63	-	-	-	-	397	13	413	14	-	-	3 036	5
D. Bienes e insumos	76	6	1 138	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 213	2
E. Servicios	105	5	1 305	59	-	-	-	-	798	36	-	-	23	1	2 231	4
F. Capacitación y talleres	408	5	6 040	67	-	-	207	2	405	5	1 577	18	325	4	8 963	14
G. Donaciones y subsidios	44	7	577	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	1
<b>Total de los costos de inversión</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>
Gastos recurrentes																
A. Sueldos y prestaciones	-	-	2 835	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 835	5
B. Costos operacionales	113	7	1 558	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 671	3
<b>Total de gastos recurrentes</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>Costo total del proyecto</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>

Cuadro 3  
**Costos del proyecto, desglosados por componente, subcomponente y año del proyecto**  
(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

	<i>Total incluidos los imprevistos</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Primer año</i>	<i>Segundo año</i>	<i>Tercer año</i>	<i>Cuarto año</i>	<i>Quinto año</i>	<i>Sexto año</i>	<i>Séptimo año</i>	
	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>Monto</i>	
1. Gestión de ecosistemas y pesca artesanal resiliente	776	5 533	5 112	3 755	3 356	177	115	18 824
2. Desarrollo de cadenas de valor de la pesca resilientes al clima e inclusivas y diversificación de los medios de vida								
1.1. Desarrollo de medios de vida y emprendimiento sostenible	816	2 262	2 166	2 278	1 747	1 289	890	11 449
1.2. Desarrollo de infraestructuras resilientes al clima impulsadas por la cadena de valor	578	3 906	5 999	4 459	4 226	1 365	329	20 861
<b>Subtotal</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. Fortalecimiento institucional, gestión de proyectos e iniciativas en el ámbito de las políticas								
3.1. Fortalecimiento institucional y apoyo en el ámbito de las políticas	1 335	1 692	1 730	610	365	222	126	6 080
3.2. Apoyo a la coordinación y ejecución del proyecto	1 653	636	588	818	792	770	909	6 166
<b>Subtotal</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. Reducción del riesgo de crisis y desastres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<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>

### **Estrategia y plan de financiación y cofinanciación**

40. El proyecto se financiará del modo siguiente: financiación del FIDA prevista: USD 29,3 millones (el 46 % del costo total del proyecto); Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM): USD 8,9 millones; sector privado: USD 5,5 millones. Se estima que la financiación paralela del Gobierno de Noruega podría alcanzar los USD 3 millones. La financiación nacional del Gobierno y la contribución de los beneficiarios se estiman en USD 5,6 millones (el 61 % y el 39 %, respectivamente).
41. El déficit de financiación, que asciende a USD 11,07 millones (el 18 %), podrá cubrirse mediante cofinanciación, cuya composición queda por determinar durante la ejecución del proyecto. Otros asociados están interesados en cofinanciar PROPEIXE y en cubrir ese déficit; sin embargo, estos ofrecen préstamos en condiciones muy favorables (por ejemplo, el Fondo de la Organización de Países Productores de Petróleo (OPEP) para el Desarrollo Internacional, y actualmente el Gobierno no puede asumirlos debido al sobreendeudamiento).
42. Los componentes del proyecto i) gestión de ecosistemas y pesca artesanal resiliente, y ii) desarrollo de cadenas de valor de la pesca resilientes al clima e inclusivas y diversificación de los medios de vida constituyen en parte intervenciones de financiación para el clima. De conformidad con las metodologías que emplean los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo en el seguimiento de la financiación para la adaptación al cambio climático y la mitigación de sus efectos, se calcula que el monto total de la financiación para el clima concedida por el FIDA a este proyecto asciende a USD 13,2 millones.

### **Desembolsos**

43. **Modalidades de desembolso y flujo de fondos.** Se abrirá una cuenta designada en el Banco de Mozambique (el banco central del país) para recibir los fondos del FIDA. También se abrirán cuentas designadas para recibir los fondos de otros cofinanciadores (FMAM y Fondo de la OPEP para el Desarrollo Internacional), según proceda. Los pagos y la presentación de informes financieros de PROPEIXE se efectuarán a través del Sistema de Administración Financiera del Estado (e-SISTAFE). PROPEIXE mantendrá en e-SISTAFE, en la cuenta única de tesorería del Gobierno, una cuenta en moneda local para la unidad de gestión del proyecto.
44. Los fondos del FIDA se depositarán en la cuenta designada en la divisa acordada durante las negociaciones. A continuación, los fondos se transferirán a la cuenta única de tesorería gestionada por el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, donde se convertirán a la moneda local (MZN) al tipo de cambio vigente en la fecha de conversión. Cada dirección provincial y organismo de ejecución mantendrá una cuenta separada en la cuenta única de tesorería para recibir los fondos remitidos por la unidad de gestión del proyecto.
45. El desembolso de fondos se efectuará conforme a los informes financieros provisionales de carácter trimestral, con previsiones de efectivo para los dos trimestres siguientes.

### **Resumen de los beneficios y análisis económico**

46. **Análisis financiero.** Con arreglo a los modelos de cadena de valor elaborados para evaluar la viabilidad financiera de la inversión del proyecto a nivel de cada hogar, todos los modelos muestran una viabilidad financiera positiva utilizando los parámetros clave de la tasa interna de rendimiento financiero y el valor actual neto. La tasa de descuento empleada en el análisis financiero es del 12 %.
47. **Análisis económico.** La tasa de rendimiento económico y el valor actual neto de referencia para PROPEIXE se estiman en el 33 % y USD 88,8 millones, respectivamente. La tasa de rendimiento económico del 33 % es superior a la tasa de descuento utilizada para realizar el análisis económico, lo que confirma la justificación de la inversión propuesta. La relación beneficio/costo para el conjunto de la inversión se estima en 36,05.

### Estrategia de salida y sostenibilidad

48. Las principales intervenciones de la estrategia de salida de PROPEIXE se articulan en torno a los siguientes enfoques: i) gestión eficaz de la pesca y actividades en favor de los ecosistemas a través de los consejos comunitarios de pesca; ii) empresas más fuertes y sostenibles y medios de vida alternativos para los pequeños productores; iii) infraestructura de cadena de valor pública cogestionada por las comunidades mediante acuerdos de asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores, y iv) fortalecimiento institucional y apoyo en el ámbito de las políticas.

## III. Gestión de riesgos

### A. Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

49. Los principales riesgos del proyecto son los siguientes: adquisiciones y contrataciones públicas, gestión financiera, contexto del país, impactos del cambio climático, capacidad institucional de ejecución y sostenibilidad.

Cuadro 4  
Calificación general de los riesgos

<i>Tipo de riesgo</i>	<i>Calificación del riesgo inherente</i>	<i>Calificación del riesgo residual</i>
Contexto nacional	Considerable	Considerable
Estrategias y políticas sectoriales	Moderado	Moderado
Medio ambiente y clima	Considerable	Moderado
Alcance del proyecto	Moderado	Bajo
Capacidad institucional de ejecución y sostenibilidad	Considerable	Moderado
Gestión financiera	Considerable	Considerable
Adquisiciones y contrataciones públicas	Alto	Alto
Impacto ambiental, social y climático	Considerable	Moderado
Partes interesadas	Moderado	Bajo
<b>General</b>		

### B. Categoría ambiental y social

50. El riesgo ambiental y social de PROPEIXE se califica como considerable porque los posibles efectos adversos de carácter ambiental y social pueden suponer una amenaza para el medio ambiente y las personas, aunque podrían revertirse mediante la aplicación de las medidas de mitigación propuestas. Para dirigir la ejecución se ha elaborado un marco de gestión ambiental, social y climática, un plan genérico de gestión ambiental, social y climática con medidas de mitigación, un plan de gestión de las partes interesadas, un sistema de resolución de reclamaciones, un plan de gestión de la seguridad y un plan de aplicación del consentimiento libre, previo e informado.

### C. Clasificación del riesgo climático

51. El riesgo climático del proyecto se ha clasificado como considerable. Los principales riesgos provienen de la alta vulnerabilidad de la población al cambio climático y de su escasa capacidad de adaptación. El incremento previsto de la frecuencia de fenómenos meteorológicos extremos - ciclones, inundaciones, sequías y tormentas - tendrá consecuencias devastadoras para la industria pesquera y los medios de vida de la población rural pobre <sup>22</sup>. PROPEIXE invertirá en iniciativas de adaptación y resiliencia al clima que también contribuirán a mitigar el cambio climático.

<sup>22</sup> Contribución determinada a nivel nacional, Mozambique 2020-2025.

## D. Sostenibilidad de la deuda

52. Según el informe de país del FMI de julio de 2023, la evaluación de la sostenibilidad de la deuda clasifica a Mozambique como un país con alto riesgo de sobreendeudamiento. El Gobierno está aplicando medidas cautelares firmes para mejorar el estado de sostenibilidad de la deuda del país.

## IV. Ejecución

### A. Marco organizativo

#### Gestión y coordinación del proyecto

53. Para tener éxito, es indispensable que en la ejecución del proyecto participen de manera activa tanto las instituciones gubernamentales como instituciones del sector privado cuidadosamente seleccionadas. Los proveedores de servicios se contratarán mediante un proceso competitivo. El proyecto operará en toda la cadena de valor de la pesca artesanal, desde los proveedores de insumos hasta los usuarios finales.
54. A fin de que el lanzamiento del proyecto sea rápido y transcurra sin sobresaltos, el Gobierno garantizará lo siguiente: i) el aprovechamiento de la estructura y los mecanismos existentes del Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (IDEPA) y del Proyecto para la Promoción de la Acuicultura en Pequeña Escala (PRODAPE), ii) la contratación competitiva en el momento oportuno del personal y los especialistas esenciales (si fuera necesario a través de empresas de recursos humanos). El Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MADER) aplica un proceso de contratación bueno, riguroso y sólido y prestará apoyo al MIMAIP, y iii) la aceleración del desembolso de los fondos para la puesta en marcha del proyecto o del anticipo del Gobierno para las intervenciones iniciales.

#### Gestión financiera, adquisiciones y contrataciones y gobernanza

55. **Gestión financiera.** El MIMAIP será el organismo principal del proyecto, y delegará la ejecución en el IDEPA. Las disposiciones relativas a la gestión financiera se integrarán en los sistemas gubernamentales que proporcionen controles adecuados. Estas disposiciones serán similares a las del proyecto PRODAPE, actualmente en curso.
56. De la gestión financiera se encargará un equipo financiero específico en la unidad de gestión del proyecto, compuesto por un director financiero y por lo menos dos contables. La unidad de gestión del proyecto capacitará al personal de finanzas de las delegaciones provinciales del IDEPA que reciben recursos de PROPEIXE para que se encarguen de la presentación de informes financieros en niveles descentralizados.
57. **Sistemas de contabilidad y mecanismos de presentación de informes financieros.** El proyecto utilizará el sistema de contabilidad pública (e-SISTAFE) que emplean todos los ministerios del Gobierno del país. El sistema se utiliza para procesar las transacciones financieras del proyecto a nivel nacional y subnacional y se integra en ambos niveles. Los pagos también se realizan por medio del sistema, concretamente a través del subsistema de la cuenta única de tesorería, que es un módulo/registro de e-SISTAFE. Cada dirección provincial y organismo de ejecución mantendrá una cuenta separada en la cuenta única de tesorería para recibir los fondos remitidos por la unidad de gestión del proyecto.
58. El Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas administra el sistema e-SISTAFE.
59. Existe una limitación, que se resolverá mediante una cláusula legal, relativa a la finalización de la adaptación en curso de los informes financieros del e-SISTAFE para cumplir con los requisitos de gestión financiera. Al igual que en otros proyectos financiados por el FIDA en Mozambique, los impuestos se sufragarán con fondos del FIDA.



60. **Auditoría externa.** El Tribunal Administrativo es la entidad fiscalizadora superior de Mozambique y se encarga de auditar todas las instituciones públicas y organismos estatales a nivel central, provincial y local. El Tribunal Administrativo auditará los proyectos del FIDA en el país a partir del ejercicio económico que finaliza el 31 de diciembre de 2023.
61. **Adquisiciones y contrataciones.** El marco jurídico y reglamentario enunciado en el Decreto 79/2022 de 30 de diciembre establece el marco institucional relativo al abastecimiento de bienes, la realización de obras públicas y la prestación de servicios al Estado. Según la evaluación de los riesgos en materia de adquisiciones y contrataciones de PROPEIXE, el riesgo institucional del proyecto y el riesgo de las adquisiciones y contrataciones del país se considera medio. El marco legislativo y reglamentario del país es adecuado para regular los procesos de adquisición y contratación de PROPEIXE.
62. La adquisición y contratación de bienes, obras y servicios se llevará a cabo de conformidad con el marco jurídico y reglamentario nacional, y además será conforme a los requisitos del FIDA, según se especifica en el convenio de financiación y en las disposiciones referentes a la adquisición o contratación. Sin embargo, en las adquisiciones y contrataciones efectuadas en el marco de una licitación pública internacional se utilizarán los procedimientos y los documentos de licitación normalizados del FIDA.

#### **Participación y recepción de comentarios del grupo objetivo del proyecto y resolución de reclamaciones**

63. El proyecto hace hincapié en la consulta comunitaria y la involucración de las partes interesadas, así como en la integración de los puntos de vista de todas las partes interesadas en un desarrollo autónomo. Las actividades de movilización consisten en el suministro de información y en la involucración de los miembros de la comunidad, incluidas las mujeres, la gente joven, los grupos marginados y las personas con discapacidad. Se presta una atención especial a la inclusión social y a la participación proactiva, asegurando la representación de todas las partes en la toma de decisiones.

#### **Resolución de reclamaciones**

64. El proyecto prevé la creación de un mecanismo completo de resolución de reclamaciones para resolver eficazmente los asuntos de los participantes. Este mecanismo se dará a conocer ampliamente a nivel local y en el idioma local, y contará con varios puntos de acceso: línea telefónica, buzón para depositar las reclamaciones, sitio web, correo electrónico y dirección postal.

### **B. Planificación, seguimiento y evaluación, aprendizaje, gestión de los conocimientos y comunicación**

65. El marco lógico y el sistema de seguimiento y evaluación (SyE) de PROPEIXE guiarán el plan de trabajo anual y presupuesto y los sistemas de seguimiento. El sistema de SyE se integrará en los sistemas gubernamentales, en particular en lo que respecta al apoyo a la transición de la Administración Nacional de la Pesca (ADNAP) del sistema Pescart al sistema Open ArtFish para la recopilación y el análisis de datos relacionados con la pesca<sup>23</sup>. Se promoverá la recogida de datos digitales en los puntos de desembarque a través de Open Data Kit, y PROPEIXE prestará apoyo a la ADNAP en lo que respecta a la formación y suministro de equipos necesarios para los recolectores de datos.

<sup>23</sup> Sistema en período de prueba diseñado por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

66. La estrategia de gestión de los conocimientos del proyecto tiene por objeto garantizar un aprendizaje eficaz y una comunicación a medida.

#### **Innovación y ampliación de la escala**

67. PROPEIXE promoverá la utilización de tecnologías innovadoras en la fase de producción o posproducción cuya escala de utilización pueda aumentarse. Entre ellas figuran técnicas innovadoras para la construcción de barcos; prácticas posteriores a la manipulación (en particular para el secado y ahumado mediante la utilización de tecnologías verdes asequibles y eficientes); equipos de almacenamiento frigorífico y de fabricación de hielo alimentados con energía solar, así como tecnologías ambientales verdes y resilientes en infraestructuras resistentes al clima. Además, se pondrán a prueba plataformas de mercados de carbono, microseguros e información digital (Open ArtFish), cuya escala de utilización se ampliará mediante intervenciones públicas y del sector privado, sobre la base del éxito de los efectos directos del proyecto.

### **C. Planes para la ejecución**

#### **Preparación para la ejecución y planes para la puesta en marcha**

68. En la fase de diseño, se ha elaborado un borrador del plan de trabajo anual y presupuesto, el plan de adquisiciones y contrataciones y el manual de ejecución del proyecto. Además, se ha elaborado un plan de acción para la preparación de la ejecución como parte del plan de mitigación relativo a la gestión financiera. Una vez entre en vigor, el proyecto recibirá un anticipo de puesta en marcha para facilitar el cumplimiento de las condiciones necesarias para el retiro de los fondos. El FIDA seguirá de cerca las actividades en la fase de puesta en marcha para evitar que haya demoras en la ejecución del proyecto.

#### **Supervisión, apoyo a la ejecución, examen de mitad de período y planes de finalización**

69. El FIDA y el Gobierno supervisarán el proyecto directamente a través de misiones anuales de supervisión y apoyo a la ejecución. De ser necesario, también se llevarán a cabo misiones de seguimiento.
70. En el cuarto año del proyecto se llevará a cabo un examen conjunto de mitad de período, y al finalizar el proyecto se preparará un informe final. Las encuestas intermedia y final serán conformes a las Directrices de evaluación de los indicadores básicos de efectos directos del FIDA.

### **V. Instrumentos jurídicos y facultades**

71. Un convenio de financiación entre la República de Mozambique y el FIDA constituye el instrumento jurídico para la concesión de la financiación propuesta al receptor. Se adjunta como apéndice I una copia del convenio de financiación negociado.
72. La República de Mozambique está facultada por su legislación para recibir financiación del FIDA.
73. Me consta que la financiación propuesta se ajusta a lo dispuesto en el Convenio Constitutivo del FIDA y en sus Políticas y Criterios en materia de Financiación.

## **VI. Recomendación**

74. Recomiendo a la Junta Ejecutiva que apruebe la financiación propuesta con arreglo a lo dispuesto en la siguiente resolución:

RESUELVE: que el Fondo conceda una donación con arreglo al Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda a la República de Mozambique por un monto de veintinueve millones trescientos mil dólares de los Estados Unidos (USD 29 300 000), conforme a unos términos y condiciones que se ajusten sustancialmente a los presentados en este informe.

Álvaro Lario  
Presidente

## **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	
	Women-headed households - Households	0	1200	1920				
	Households (number)	0	6000	9600 <sup>24</sup>				
	Households (%)	0	15	24				
	Households Members	0	25800	41280				
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased resilience of Artisanal Fisheries	<b>3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices</b>				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.
	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>				M&E system and population census	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 its 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.		