

Carried over									47
Component	Objective	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation (1999)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
<i>(Access to Education Opportunities)</i>	1.2 To ensure access to school for poor children and their permanent attendance	1.2.1 Through the School Fund Programme, cover 75% of children from poor households. (EP1)	-	- Poor pupils in schools identified and selected - necessary resources for assistance assured ➤ <u>31,200 pupils with improved access</u>	%	%	%	75% of poor children covered	47
	1.3 To ensure access to school for girls and their permanent attendance	1.3.1 Increase the proportion of girl pupils in EP1 to 45%	43%	- Raised awareness of communities and parents on girls' education. - Scholarships provided to girls	%	%	%	Proportion increased to 45%	
2) Reduction of Adult Illiteracy Rate	2.1 Expansion of non-formal education to all parts of the country, especially rural areas.	2.1.1. Increase the supply of literacy services	Illiteracy rate in 1994: 39.5%	- Expansion of Literacy Unit coverage indices ➤ <u>30,000 people made literate</u>	%	%	%	Fall in adult illiteracy rate	
	2.2 Encourage companies and NGOs to develop literacy programmes for their workers	2.2.1 Ensure access to literacy for workers in companies		-					
3) Expansion of Technical-Vocational Education	3.1 Expansion of access to technical-vocational education mainly in rural areas in order to provide skills for better paid jobs.	3.3.1 Re-open all elementary agricultural and trade schools	Currently 5 schools (C.Delgado, Nampula, Manica, Gaza e Maputo)	1 school opened (Gaza)	-	-	-	Schools re-opened in all provinces	
Total Education									47

Source: (MINED 1998, 1999)

b) Agriculture and Rural Development

Component	Objective	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation (1998)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10 ⁹ MT)
4) Increased productivity in Agriculture	4.1 Increase productivity of small farmers, especially those with labour problems through investment in extension activities.	4.1.1 Facilitate and encourage the use of compost, herbicides, fertilisers and pesticides.	1.8% of the population use pesticides and fertilisers.	- Carry out a study of the national distribution system for chemical inputs. - Establish a working group on the development of the input market.	2%	4%	6%		-
		4.1.2 Facilitate and encourage the use of improved seeds	- poor seed stocks - Only 20% of farmers buy seeds	- Guaranteed existence of strategic seed reserves. - Dissemination of legislation on seeds. - Studies on local seed production	%	%	Proportion increased		
		4.1.3 Increase the proportion of the population with access to extension services.	17.5% of the population live in villages where some people receive extension services.	Train extension workers on farmer groups and associations.	20%	25%	27%		
		4.1.4 Increase the proportion of households using animal traction in areas where this is practised.	4.9%	- Cattle promotion - Promote training courses on cattle management - Start credit systems		5.1%	5.3%		
		4.1.5 Encourage and begin the development of small-scale irrigation systems.	Poor development of small-scale irrigation	Implement small irrigation systems	-	-	Pilot systems started and evaluated		
Carried over									-

Carried over									-	
Component	Objectives	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation (1998)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget	
<i>(Increased Productivity in Agriculture)</i>	4.2 Continue work on application of the Land Law and its respective regulations.	4.2.1 Monitor each household's access to and ownership of productive land.	Existence of high potential areas with land conflicts.	Mark community areas in zones with high conflict potential on land ownership.	-	-	Improved land access and ownership		-	
	4.3 Enhance small fishermen by introducing techniques that result in higher productivity and the renewal of resources.	4.3.1 Introduce new conservation techniques in coastal areas.	Absence of conservation techniques in coastal areas.	New techniques disseminated in coastal areas.	-	-	Techniques introduced in provinces			
		4.3.2 Encourage the inclusion of fish products in diets through extension services.	Consumption proportion: 6.34%	-	-	-	Rise in consumption			
	4.4 Promote animal husbandry as a source of food security and income.	4.4.1 Increase consumption of meat and milk/eggs.	Meat: 5.34% Eggs: 0.40%	-	%	%	Rise in consumption			
		4.4.2 Promote animal husbandry	Poor animal infrastructure	Rehabilitate infrastructure (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane): dip tanks, watering places, abattoirs etc.	-	-	Infrastructure rehabilitated			
		4.4.3 Advance development programmes, restocking and the conservation of local breeds.	Shortage of cattle restocking	- 3 cattle breeders associations formed - 500 breeding cattle acquired - 60 beneficiary families per province.	-	-	Development programmes promoted			
	4.5 Improve access to market information in rural areas.	4.5.1 Maintain a national information system on agricultural markets.	Functional information system	-	-	-	System kept operational			
		4.5.2 Expand agricultural market information systems.	2 provincial systems established	3 systems	2 systems	2 systems	7 systems established			
	Carried over									-

Carried over									-	
Component	Objectives	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation (1998)	2000 (activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget	
<i>(Increased Productivity in Agriculture)</i>	4.6 Guarantee better use of agricultural surpluses	4.6.1 Facilitate increased storage capacity for crops.	Poor storage capacity	- New storage technologies disseminated in 5 provinces - Storage infrastructure built and/or rehabilitated in 5 provinces	-	-	Good storage capacity.		80	
5) Rural Development	5.1 Promote access to funds for low-income rural population.	5.1.1 Guarantee adequate financial services for 100,000 clients	5,000 low-income clients served.	-	-	-	-	-		
	5.2 Encourage and support rural communities to get involved in local investment.	5.2.1 Involve 20 districts and 100 rural communities in the identification, implementation and management of public investments.	Various micro-projects implemented with community participation in several provinces.	-	-	-	-	-		
	5.3 Promote community responsibility for natural resource management	5.3.1 Prepare and disseminate local resource management methodologies.	Some pilot experiments in community management.	-	-	-	-	-		
	5.4 Promote a culture of associations and rural communication.	5.4.1 Promote the establishment of local sports and cultural clubs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5.4.2 Establish local information networks including expansion of the community audio-visual media.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Agriculture									80	

Source: (MPF 1998, MAP 1998)

c) Infrastructure

Component	Objective	Five-Year targets	Current situation (1998)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10 ⁹ MT)
6) Infrastructure network expanded and improved.	6.1 Expand and improve the quality of roads to permit marketing and reduce transaction costs, especially in the districts with the highest agricultural and livestock potential.	6.1.1 Reduce the proportion of impassable roads to less than 5%.	10%	Reopening roads in rural areas and poor provinces	8.5%	7%	6%	under 5%	85 (Rural)
		6.1.2 Reduce the proportion of poor roads to 25%	32%	Continuation of work to improve road conditions	30%	28%	26%	25%	24 (Municipalities)
		6.1.3 Link districts to provincial capitals (districts with the greatest agricultural and animal potential) through roads that permit circulation throughout the year.	Reasonable links	Rehabilitation of 195 Km of primary roads (Maputo-Ressano; Gorongosa-Caia, Quelimane-Namacurra, Nampula-Nacala; Pemba-Montepuez) and 265 Km secondary roads(C.Delgado e Zambézia)	406Km	426Km	407 Km	(253 km) Districts linked to provincial capitals.	
		6.1.4 Link localities to district capitals (districts with the greatest agricultural and animal potential) through roads that permit circulation throughout the year.	Difficult links	Rehabilitation of 600Km of tertiary roads in all provinces.	550Km	550Km	550Km	(550km) Localities linked to district capitals/	
	6.2 Facilitate commercial interchange between peasants, access to manufactured goods and agricultural inputs.	6.2.1 Encourage the establishment of markets in all districts and villages.	Lack of markets	-	-	-	-	Markets exist	
7) Improved access to clean water	7.1 Ensure access to clean water for the population, especially the rural population.	7.1.1 Water coverage for 50% of the urban population	44% (exc. Maputo the large cities, Matola, Beira and Nampula)	-	%	%	%	50%	23 (Rural water)

Carried over

Carried over									132
Component	Objective	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation (1998)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
<i>(Better access to clean water)</i>	<i>(7.1) Ensure access to clean water, especially for the rural population.</i>	7.1.2 Ensure 40% of the rural population covered by rural water supply.	12%	- 573 sources built - 520 sources rehabilitated - 1093 pumps acquired - Rehabilitated small systems in Caia, Gurúe, Manhiça, Xinavane & Magude	%	%	%	40%	132
		7.1.3 Increase urban low-cost sanitation coverage to 50%.	100,000 people served by latrines in the 47 largest urban centres.	200,000 people served by latrines in the 47 largest urban centres.	%	%	%	50%	
8) Better access to and quality of housing	8.1 Continue to promote the self-construction of low-cost housing.	8.1.1 In urban areas, reduce the percentage of people living in sheds and huts.		Credit provided for self-construction of houses.	%	%	%	Small proportion	16
9) Access to safe and sustainable energy sources	9.1 Expand electrification and promote its use for agro-industrial and domestic purposes.	9.1.1 All district capitals supplied with electricity	Weak coverage in district capitals.	Electrification of district capitals: Govuro, Dombe, Ponta do Ouro, Mecanhelas, Metangula, Marávia, Chiúta, Tambara, Guro e Machanga	-	-	-	District capitals supplied with electricity.	
		9.1.2 Electrify 60,000 new houses in urban and peri-urban areas.		Electrification of 8,500 new houses in rural, peri-urban and urban areas. Inter-connection Xai-Xai- I'bane, (110KV0) Alto Molócue-Gurué, Gurué-Cuamba-Lichinga, Nampula Pemba	-	-	-	60.000 houses supplied with electricity	
10) Access to communications	10.1 Reduce the geographic isolation of the population and promote access to information.	10.1.1 Expand communication systems in rural areas.	-	-	-	-	-	Existing communications systems	
Total Infrastructure									148

Source: (MOPH 1998)

d) Health

Component	Objective	Target	Current Situation (1997-1998)	2000 (Activities, %)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10 ⁹ MT)
11) Expanded Access and Better Health Care	11.1 To make good quality health care accessible to disadvantaged groups.	11.1.1 Expand coverage and access to good quality basic health services, especially in rural areas.	-	-	-	-	-	Expanded access	202
	11.2 Improve access and quality of health care for women.	11.2.1 Reduce Intra-Hospital Maternal Mortality Rate to <100/100,000 live births	150/100,000	-	-	-	-	<100/100000	
		11.2.2 90% of women ante-natal consultation coverage	84%	%	%	%	%	90%	
		11.2.3 Increase institutional deliveries to 50%	37%	41%	%	%	%	50%	
		11.2.4 Increase postnatal consultations to 50%	40%	43%	%	%	%	50%	
		11.2.5 Increase coverage of women protected by family planning to 12%	7%	9%	%	%	%	12%	
	11.3 Improve infant and under-five health care	11.3.1 Reduce Under-Five Mortality Rate to <200/1000 live births	219/1000	-	-	-	-	<200/1000	
		11.3.2 Maintain first consultation for infants 0-11 months coverage at 98%	98%	Update demographic data (projections)	%	%	%	98%	
		11.3.3 Increase first consultation coverage for children 0-4 years to 60%	46%	-	%	%	%	60%	

Carried over

202

Carried over									202
Component	Objective	Target	Current situation	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
<i>[Expanded Access and better quality health care]</i>	11.4 Prevent the main endemic diseases affecting children through immunisation.	11.4.1 Ensure that 75% of children born over the next 10 years have complete immunisation before they are one year old.	-	11 provincial seminars on immunisation held	%	%	%	75%	202
		11.4.2 Maintain 98% national coverage for immunisation of children under one against tuberculosis.	98%	%	%	%	98%		
		11.4.3 Reach 98% national coverage for immunisation of children aged 0-23 months against polio and DTP	87%	%	%	%	98%		
		11.4.4 Achieve 95% coverage for immunisation of children 9-23 months against measles.	86%	%	%	%	95%		
		11.4.5 Reach 60% national coverage immunisation against tetanus for women of fertile age.	32%	%	%	%	60%		
	11.5 Improve the health of young people and adolescents through school health activities.	11.5.1 Establish appropriate health services to meet the reproductive health needs of the adolescent.	4 Treatment Centres for Adolescents created	- Increase the number of Adolescent Treatment Centres to 7 - 3 seminars on Youth and Adolescent Health held.	-	-	-	10 Health Service centres created.	
		11.5.2 Train personnel to work with adolescents on Family Planning and in the field of AIDS prevention and treatment.	-	Train 50% of the staff linked to Adolescents and Youth.	-	-	-	Staff trained	
12) STD/AIDS	12.1 Prevent HIV infection	12.1.1 Carry out good quality preventive activities for the 2,310,000 people who acknowledge having had sexual relations with irregular partners.	1,140,000 HIV infected adults (14.5% prevalence in the adult population)	Provide 1,200,00 STD treatments, 50,400 counselling and voluntary tests, 150,000 blood transfusion controls, 1,200,000 tests for syphilis e 265,200 health education sessions					
Carried over									202

Carried over									202
Component	Objective	Five-Year Target	Current situation	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
(STD/AIDS)	(12.1)	12.1.2 Expand coverage of the more vulnerable groups: ensure peer education for 1,250,000 vulnerable people	Vulnerable groups: street children, people with STD, students and out-of-school young people, lorry drivers, miners, policemen, soldiers, uneducated women, sex workers and convicts.	2,000 street children 600,000 young people 13,000 drivers 4,000 miners 16,000 policemen 16,000 soldiers 300,000 vuln. women 20,000 sex workers 4,000 convicts	4,000 800,000 15,000 5,000 17,000 17,000 400,000 25,000 5,000	5,000 1,000,000 19,000 6,000 18,000 18,000 500,000 30,000 6,000			202
		12.1.3 Conduct Education, Information and Communication campaigns on STD/HIV/AIDS, including plays for 3,900,000 people.	Some campaigns ongoing	Put 90% of the educational material in places frequented by vulnerable groups.	-	Routine campaigns carried out.			
		12.1.4 Make more condoms available	-	Sale and distribution of 122,380,000 condoms	-	More condoms available			
		12.1.5 Establish 6 offices for Counselling and Voluntary and Confidential tests in the towns of Maputo, Chimoio, Beira, Nampula, Tete e Quelimane	-	-	-	6 Offices established			
	12.2 Assist people living with HIV/AIDS	12.2.1 Provide access and good quality essential services: 30,000 clinical treatments and 9,500 home treatments for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families	-	-	-	Good quality service offered.			
		12.2.2 Establish 8 units for day in-patients in Maputo, Chimoio, Beira, Nampula, Tete and Quelimane	-	-	-	8 units created			
Carried over									202

Carried over									202
Component	Objectives	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
(STD/AIDS)	(12.2)	12.2.3 Provide psycho-medical- social support in all health centres in district capitals in the Centre, North and South corridors.	-	-	-	Support assured			202
	12.3 Reduce the impact of AIDS	12.3.1 Ensure access to voluntary and confidential tests for 32,000 people living with HIV	No data available	7,000	10 000	15,000			
		12.3.2 Guarantee distribution of 4,500,000 condoms for people living with HIV	-	1,000,000	1 500 000	2,000,000			
		12.3.3 Guarantee access to credit for income generating activities for 13,500 people a year living with HIV/AIDS, or members of their families	13,500	4,500	4.500	4,500			
13) Nutrition	13.1 Reduce the prevalence and incidence of micronutrient deficiencies (iodine, Vitamin A, Iron) in children and women of fertile age.	13.1.1 Vitamin A Distribute Vitamin A capsules to all children aged 6-59 months brought for consultations	Distribution of capsules on immunisation days	Distribution of capsules during the month of special attention (April)	Distribution of capsules during the special attention month or during normal consultations for healthy children.	idem	idem	idem	
		13.1.2 Increase consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A	Testing varieties of orange sweet potato and their acceptance.	Continued tests on varieties and multiplication	Distribution of varieties and nutrition education on the advantages of eating food rich in Vitamin A.	Continuation of nutrition education	idem	idem	
		13.1.3 Study the viability of reinforcing sugar with Vitamin A	Initial contacts with national sugar companies	Investigate the target group's economic access to sugar	Preparation of specific plans if the strategy is viable	idem	idem	idem	
		13.1.4 (Iodine) Continue distributing capsules to the target group (school-age children and women in the districts affected)	Distribution of capsules in Niassa and Tete	Distribution of capsules in Cabo Delgado and Manica	Continuation in other provinces	idem	idem	idem	
Carried over									202

Carried over									202
Component	Objectives	Five-Year Targets	Current situation	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
<i>[Nutrition]</i>	<i>[Objective 13.1]</i>	13.1.5 Promote the availability and consumption of iodised salt.	- Iodised salt provided to producers. - Social mobilisation campaign - Preparation of legislation	- Continued provision and awareness raising - Approval and implementation of the law	- Continued provision and awareness raising - Monitoring implementation of the law.	idem	idem	idem	
		13.1.6 Study the possibility of reinforcing food with iron.	No research being done	Research ongoing	Programmes formulated in the light of the research results.	Programme implementation started	continuation	continuation	
	13.2 Reduce protein energy malnutrition	13.2.1 Reduce stunting rates, low birth weight and improve nutrition education in Health Units and communities.	Weak implementation of existing Nutrition and Health Education Programme.	- Preparation of Studies on food habits - Raising awareness of health unit staff on need for better nutrition education.	Dissemination of new messages and nutrition education material. Nutrition education initiatives started in communities.	Idem	idem	idem	
		13.2.2 Expand coverage and treat children suffering from serious malnutrition.	- Treatment norms being revised - Proposal prepared on a new Milk, Oil, Sugar Programme (MOS)	- Dissemination of new norms - Implementation of new MOS programme.	Continuation	idem	idem	idem	
Total Health									202

Source: (GOM 1999a, MOH 1999, INE 1998, MPF 1998)

e) Employment

Component	Objective	Five-Year targets	Current Situation (1999)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10 ⁹ MT)
14) Promotion of Employment and Self-Employment	14.1 Use the rehabilitation and construction of rural infrastructure as a source of local employment.	14.1.1 At least 10% of the labour for infrastructure construction and rehabilitation is recruited locally.	-	%	%	%	%	10%	-
	14.2 Promote employment and self-employment in rural areas.	14.2.1 Promote employment through agro-industries, large-scale agriculture and small agricultural micro-enterprises.	No sources of income other than subsistence agriculture.	- Micro-enterprises (Maputo, Nampula, Beira): - 3,528 loans granted to small and micro-enterprises - 1,500 job opportunities created in rural areas.	-	-	-	Employment promoted	
		14.2.2 <u>Urban areas:</u> Reduce the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture to 25%	Urban areas: 45%	%	%	%	%	25%	
	14.3 Create job opportunities for people living in absolute poverty but able to work.	14.3.1 Identify, support and train 16,000 poor people in order to promote their socio-economic development	-	4,000 poor people identified, supported and trained	No.	No.	No.	16,000	
Carried over									-

Carried over									-
Component	Objective	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
15) Vocational Training	15.1 Equip the uneducated economically active population to take advantage of job opportunities.	15.1.1 Ensure that in 50% of uneducated households at least the household head has vocational training.	Low levels of education in poor families	- 1,500 vulnerable individuals trained	-%	-%	-%	50% of poor households have one person trained.	-
Total employment									-

Source: (MINLAB 1999, MICAS et al. 1997)

f) Social Security

Component	Objective	Target (2000-2003)	Current Situation (1999)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10 ⁹ MT)
16) Direct social assistance	16.1 Develop social assistance programmes that cover people in need, mainly children who are destitute/traumatised and from poor families, the disabled, drug addicts, ex-convicts and young people (single mothers).	16.1.1 Provide food subsidies and social support for 90,132 women	51% of Mozambican women live in absolute poverty.	13,920	16,240	18,328	20,532	21,112	61
		16.1.2 Assist 16,000 children living in difficult circumstances	250,000 children live in difficult circumstances.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
		16.1.3 Involve 33,140 disabled people in the CBC Programme; provide economic support for a further 3,000	800,000 people are disabled, and most are extremely vulnerable.	5,000	5,850	6,700	7,600	7,990	
		16.1.4 Provide food subsidy programme support to 54,390 disabled people.	2,800 disabled currently assisted.	8,400	9,800	11,060	12,390	12,740	
		16.1.5 Provide food subsidy programme support to 692,270 elderly people.	Some 90,000 elderly in rural areas are destitute	97,200	113,400	127,980	143,370	147,420	
		16.1.6 Involve 1,200 drug addicts in rehabilitation programmes.	The drug phenomenon has risen in recent years.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1,200	
		16.1.7 Provide 3,120 chronically ill and destitute with a food subsidy and social support.	230 chronically ill assisted	480	560	632	708	730	
		16.1.8 Involve 7,500 young people in development associations	Many young people are unemployed.	No.	No.	No.	No.	7,500	
Carried over								61	

Carried over									61
Component	Objective	Targets (2000-2003)	Current Situation	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
<i>(Direct Social Assistance)</i>	<i>(16.1)</i>	16.1.8 Involve religious confessions and NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	Routine involvement of NGOs and religious confessions	61
	16.2 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the current pensions systems in both the civil service and the remaining sectors.	16.2.1 Increase the number of workers included in the Social Security System (SSS)	-	-	-	-	-	All workers included in the SSS	
17) Social Rehabilitation of Vulnerable Groups	17.1 Involve 33,000 people from vulnerable groups in income-generating activities (5,000 in the formal sector), namely, women, disabled, drug addicts, inmates and people infected with HIV.	17.1.1 6,000 women	-	No.	No.	No.	No.	6,000	
		17.1.2 750 members of households with destitute children. 4,000 street children	-	No.	No.	No.	No.	750	
		17.1.3 3,000 disabled people	-	No.	No.	No.	No.	3,000	
		17.1.4 300 households with abandoned old people	-	No.	No.	No.	No.	300	
		17.1.4 500 young former drug addicts	-	No.	No.	No.	No.	500	
		17.1.5 3,000 ex-convicts	-	No.	No.	No.	No.	3,000	
		17.1.6 16,000 people, preferably single mothers, unemployed youth of both sexes and members of poor households.	-	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,000	4,5000	
Total Social Security									61

Source: (MICAS et al. 1997)

h) Food Security

Component	Objective	Targets (2000-2004)	Current Situation (1999)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10 ⁹ MT)
18) Improved Household Food Security	18.1 Guarantee availability of food	18.1.1 Improve disaster operation and management, including a comprehensive early warning system.	Disaster management system in transition	Establish appropriate mechanisms (financial, early warning, co-ordination between agencies, food distribution) at the Disaster Management Institute.				The system functions better	-
		18.1.2 Establish mechanisms to ensure that basic foodstuffs are available for distribution during an emergency.	Weak mechanisms	Undertake viability studies	- Ensure availability of funds to import essential goods in cases of emergency. - Create a food reserve system - Establish a set of rules for all food aid importers.			Funds provided Food reserve system established Mechanisms established	
		18.1.3 Improve the capacity of families to produce sufficient calories throughout the year.	Weak capacity of families to produce calories throughout the year.	Selection of priority areas	- Massive promotion of improved cassava and sweet potato varieties in appropriate agro-ecological areas. - More research by INIA on improved varieties of beans.			Improved capacity to produce calories	
		18.1.4 Encourage the establishment of farmer associations	Weak capacity of farmer associations	-	-	-	Farmer associations established		
Carried over									

Carried over										
Component	Objective	Targets (2000-2004)	Current Situation	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget	
<i>(Improved household food security)</i>	18.2 Ensure access to food by families	18.2.1 Encourage the entry of new traders into the system by reducing the bureaucracy for obtaining a license.	Bureaucratic obstacles to the entry of new traders to the marketing system.	Monitoring and evaluation of the evolution of reforms affecting traders.		-	-	Improved access	-	
		18.2.2 Improve the postal and mobile banking system in rural areas to help families communicate and send remittances.	Weak postal and mobile banking network	Efforts to reduce the average distance to postal and banking systems.		-	-	Reduced distance		
		18.2.3 Establish a provincial system for gathering food prices.	Weak data collection system at province level	Data available at province level on basic foods.		-	-	Data available		
		18.2.4 Encourage the establishment of savings systems in rural areas.	Savings system virtually non-existent	-		-	-	Savings systems established		
	18.3 Ensure use of food by families	18.3.1 Improve the quality of diets in rural areas.	High level of nutritional diseases	Monitoring the diversity of diet through the simple monitoring index of the Agro-Animal Census.					Diet improved	
		18.3.2 Nutrition education in the training of extensionists and in primary education programmes.	Nutrition components not included.	Monitoring the preparation of teaching materials and their inclusion in established extension and education systems.					Nutrition education included in training and primary education.	
Total Food Security										

(Source: GOM 1998)

g) Institutional Capacity Building for Poverty Issues

Component	Objective	Five-Year Targets	Current Situation (1999)	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget (10^9MT)
19) Training	19.1 Promote in-service training for ministerial and province planning technicians in the formulation, analysis and monitoring of programmes and policies to fight poverty.	19.1.1 Guarantee that all province sector development plans and budgets have an explicit poverty fight vision.	No explicit vision included in the Economic and Social Plan (ESP) and the state budget.	Raise awareness of sectors and provinces through work on the Medium Term Fiscal Scenario and the <i>Action Plan</i> . Inclusion of <i>Action Plan</i> objectives in ESP and budget methodologies, orientations and preparation.	-	-	-	Explicit poverty vision included in ESP and budget.	50
		19.1.2 Build sector and province capacity to produce poverty monitoring indicators.	-	Raise awareness of sectors and provinces through work on the MTFS and PARPA.	-	-	-	Sectors and provinces able to produce indicators	
	19.2 Promote post-graduate training in poverty analysis and evaluation techniques.	19.2.1 Train 10 technicians at national level.	Shortage of technicians.	-	No.	No.	No.	10 technicians trained.	
	19.3 Introduce seminars on poverty analysis in higher education curricula in economics and social sciences.	19.3.1 Hold annual seminars and courses on poverty and organise thesis work on poverty.	Shortage of seminars, courses and academic work on poverty.	Course on poverty Analysis and Public Policies (Part II)	Annually offer a full course on poverty Analysis and Public Policies held.			Seminars and courses are routine	
20) Research	20.1 Promote and conduct studies on the poverty situation, with emphasis on specific province and district situations.	20.1.1 Do studies that permit poverty reduction interventions in each district and province.	Lack of specific information	Production of Provincial Poverty Profiles.	-	-	-	Specific information available	

Carried over

50

Carried over									50
Component	Objective	Five-Year	Current Situation	2000 (Activities)	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget
(Research)	20.2 Detailed knowledge of the specific characteristics of poverty reduction priority target groups and the appropriate policies to assist them.	20.2.1 Propose specific interventions for each target group	Lack of detailed information on target groups	-	-	-	-	Detailed information available	50
	20.3 Ensure efficient allocation of resources.	20.3.1 Do studies on the financial impact of alternative poverty reduction policies and strategies.	No financial impact studies	-	-	-	-	Information on financial impact available	
Total Institutional Capacity Building									50

(Source: MPF)

Total Education	47
Total Agriculture	80
Total Infrastructure	148
Total Health	202
Total Employment	
Total Social Security	61
Total Food Security	-
Total Institutional Capacity Building on Poverty Issues	50
Total (MT^9)	588