



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Strengthening Mozambican Capacity for Agricultural Productivity Growth, Policy Analysis, and Poverty Reduction

656-A-00-04-00058-00

FY2012



MINAG

IIAM

DE

**MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

November 2, 2012

1. **Project Duration:** 8 + 2 months
2. **Starting Date:** October 1, 2004
3. **Life of project funding:** \$ 9,669,105
4. **Geographic Focus:** Entire country when dealing with policy issues; FTF focus areas for on the-ground research

5. Program/Project Objectives (over the life of the project)

Overall objective is institutional capacity strengthening in IIAM and MINAG to enhance capacity for policy analysis, sector planning and monitoring, and technology development and transfer, all contributing to stronger market development and household income growth. Specific objectives include (a) identify data, informational, and programmatic gaps that need to be filled to accomplish these goals, including to link nutrition interventions more fully into Mozambique's agricultural development agenda, (b) support Mozambique to implement the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), including linking the Ministry of Health's Technical Working Group on Chronic Malnutrition with the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (PEDSA), (c) generate analytic studies to fill identified gaps during stock taking; and (c) strengthening Mozambique's Agricultural Market information System - SIMA - by modernizing its technology platform and making it a central player in improving market outlook information and other agricultural market intelligence in the country.

6. Summary of the reporting period (max 1 page).

CAADP: In light of its importance to Mozambique's agricultural sector, CAADP remained a major focus of MSU activity during FY12. CAADP achieved a key milestone entered a crucial phase during the year. Following approval of the PEDSA in May 2011, the CAADP Compact was signed on December 9, 2011. MSU and MOZ-SAKSS/IFPRI assisted DE in the preparation and consolidation of the CAADP Compact Document, among other things ensuring the inclusion ag/nutrition linkages and gender. MSU then supported DE, FAO, and other stakeholders in preparing the CAADP Investment Plan, responding to requests for supporting information and technical expertise. The MSU-housed Mozambique CAADP website continued to be updated.

Ag/Nutrition Linkages: Work initiated in the previous year on the conceptual framework for ag/nutrition linkages was completed and proved critical to frame the discussions on such linkages in PEDSA and CAADP. The MSU Team supported the preparation of, and participated in, a workshop on "Community Nutrition Interventions". The team prepared a poster and shared relevant documentation related to agriculture-nutrition linkages, and released a Flash summarizing findings and recommendations from the Workshop.

Conservation Agriculture: In collaboration with MSU and IFDC, the Platform for Agricultural Research and Technology Innovation (PARTI) sponsored the workshop "O Futuro da Agricultura de Conservação em Moçambique", which developed a set of priorities for the area. A new Conservation Agriculture Working Group (CAWG) was established, led by PARTI with participation of IFDC and other CG Centers, as well several NGOs, private sector, MSU, and others. MSU developed an inventory of conservation agriculture activities in Mozambique and

presented preliminary results at the workshop. MSU then worked with IIAM, University of Kentucky under the SANREM CRSP, and other partners to carry out a meta-analysis of conservation agriculture research with the objective of using the information to help prioritize research and project activities.

DE and CESE/IIAM Capacity Building: MSU supported DE and CESE/IIAM in several value chain, profitability, adoption and other studies, and provided training in Social Sciences in Agricultural Research, data analysis, and Benefit-Cost Analysis. With assistance from MSU, CESE staff completed several research reports under the new IIAM/CESE Preliminary Research Working Paper Series. MSU also initiated a major research activity - the Partial Panel for the Analysis of Smallholder Response to the New Price Environment. Data collection was completed and 3 Flashes are being released. Four research papers will also be produced.

CEPAD: MSU was pivotal in the conception of and advocacy for the creation of an agricultural policy research centre within Universidade Eduardo Mondlane University. The centre (CEPAD) has been presented to donors and to the University Council for approval.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The team continued collaboration with Title II partners and also collaborated with Agri-Futuro and Mission M&E Staff on plans for data collection to report on gross margins for FTF. MSU also provided support to USAID in the design of three successfully funded impact evaluation proposals and will continue to advise on final design and field implementation.

SIMA: MSU continued to support SIMA in the annual Windshield Survey and publication of its traditional Flash based on the survey. In collaboration with MSU, SIMA and INE have continued to work with SISLOG to develop the new SMS messaging system. SIMA with MSU support developed and presented a modernization program to MINAG National Directors. The World Food Program is expected to fund aspects of the proposal.

Agricultural Statistics: MSU worked with MINAG/DEST, INE and FAO on the Master Plan for Agricultural Statistics. A workshop/training was organized in coordination with two international consultants. The master plan is now complete and awaiting final approval by the Conselho Nacional de Estatística. Implementation is underway. MSU also worked with DEST/DE analyzing data from the first phase of the Inquérito Agrícola Integrado (IAI), the replacement for TIA under the Masterplan.

Policy Outreach: The following activities were planned and implemented: (1) Demand and use of agricultural statistics and review of experiences in Mozambique; (2) Policy Workshop on Impact Evaluation Research Methods and Challenges; and (3) Policy Workshop on Commodity Exchange Experiences in Africa.

7. Project Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator						
Indicator	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Target	FY 12 Actual	FY 13 Target	FY 14 Target	FY 12 Explanation (3000 characters?)
RF 2.1.1. Status of targeted reforms following an improved policy process	See policy table	See policy table	See policy table	See policy table		See Policy table
RF 2.1.2. Policy advocacy non-governmental groups strengthened			0	0		CARE, World Vision and ADRA
RF 2.1.3. Policies advanced through non-governmental groups			0	0		
RF 2.2.3. Policies the GOM reformed with USG support	4	3	2			Policies that were modified partially on basis of MSU analysis were ag input subsidies and national statistical master plan (see policy table for more detail); Targets for FY2013 currently being discussed with USAID.
RF 2.2.1. CAADP milestones advanced	PEDSA Approved	1. Sign Compact - December 2011 2. Complete Investment Plan - April 2012	1. Compact Signed 2. Investment Plan neared completion	Investment Plan by December 2012		CAADP Compacts signed, and CAADP Investment. Plan preparation in Process. Expected to be completed in Q1 of FY13.
PPR1: Number of individuals who have received short term agricultural enabling environment training	Male	17	15	36	15	During FY2012, we conducted the following trainings (# of males & females in parentheses): (1) Socio Economic Analysis in Agricultural Research (4/2); (2) Two Stata trainings (8/2); (3) investment analysis training (BCA; 5/3); (4) In--service training on survey and field work methods (13/7); (5) formal training on survey and field work methods (3/2); (6) English language training (3/1). Because all this training improves subject matter capabilities in each of the PPR areas, we count all of the training towards both. For FY13 targets, we also count all training towards both PPRs.
	Female	7	15	16	15	
PPR2: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural productivity or food security training	Male	4	15	36	15	
	Female	1	15	16	15	
Number of Studies	5	5	10	8		Research Reports: (1) Cassava Commercialization in Mozambique; (2) An Introduction to Nutrition-Agriculture Linkages; (3) Analise da Rentabilidade da producao de frangos; (4) Potential and Constraints for Rice Green Revolution; (5) Determinants of Crop income in Rural Mozambique; (6) Estrutura e Tendencia da Despesa Publica; (7) Producao e comercializacao da galinha landim. Flashes: (1) Sobre Seminário Nacional sobre Nutrição Comunitária; (2) sobre Bolsa de Mercadorias; (3) Sobre Janela de 2012

- RF 2.1.2. (Policy advocacy non-governmental groups strengthened) and RF 2.1.3. (Policies advanced through non-governmental groups): MSU works with non-governmental groups on M&E not on policy advocacy. Thus no targets were established for these activities.
- RF 2.2.3. (Policies the GOM reformed with USG support): See explanation in table. Please note that MSU acknowledges the difficulty of developing a formalized reporting process for policy reform, but we continue also to argue that the current reporting framework imposes a linear approach on what is inherently non-linear, reversible, and subject to changes in direction. We very much appreciate the changes to the spreadsheet that were made earlier this year but remain anxious to work with the mission to develop a more effective reporting procedure for this particular area.
- RF 2.2.1.(CAADP milestones advanced): See explanation in table. Engagement with CAADP has taken an extraordinary amount of time of our in-country staff, with additional support from campus. Challenges have included (a) influencing the process in a positive direction while not being perceived as “hijacking” the process, and (b) on a technical side, ensuring that input is understood and properly incorporated.
- Training: We find PPR1 and PPR2 impossible to separate in practice, and so reported on them jointly. We exceeded targets by a large margin on males and by 1 on females by using several of our staff to conduct a wide array of trainings. These are much appreciated by IIAM/CESE and MINAG/DE leadership.
- Research: We count all reports that received direct MSU support. We exceeded targets by (a) making a concerted effort to help CESE staff finalize reports that had been in process for an extended period and (b) bringing intensified MSU analytical support to other reports. While targets for 2013 are below 2012 actual, they are above 2012 targets and are also reports of a nature that will require a high level of analytical input.

8. Major Implementation Issues

One specific implementation issue had to do with the inability to field the gross margins survey during FY12Q4, due to administrative considerations relating to the end of our associate award. These have been resolved, our subcontractor (ANSA) has now received their first payment and begun work, and we anticipate that all data collection will be finished during FY13Q1.

More broadly, human resource constraints in MINAG are critical, both in terms of recruiting and retaining qualified personnel. Scarcity of agricultural analysts is not just a MINAG problem but throughout the public sector and broader economy. Related to this, SIMA staff does not have reliable facilities with internet/phones/electricity. This was a problem throughout the year, in addition to staff recruitment issues.

Long term training and improvements in degree programs at local universities are key to having qualified candidates, as is an institutional framework that rewards and retains staff. The BHEARD program should be a partial solution, over time, to the first problem. MSU will work closely with USAID to identify candidates and help them prepare to be successful in their graduate programs. Establishment of CEPAD will enable a critical mass of researchers

to work with the Ministry Economics Directorates (MINAG and MIC, as well as others), involving them where appropriate in empirical research, helping them interpret research results for policy makers, and providing them with additional training.

9. Collaboration with other donor projects

- MSU collaborated with Moz-SAKSS, funded by SIDA, in support to the CAADP process.
- MSU also continued to provide assistance to Title II partners in developing and implementing the income proxy methodology for the evaluation of their programs.
- The team also collaborated with Agri-Futuro and Mission Monitoring and Evaluation Staff on methodology and plans for data collection on gross margins for Feed-the-Future reporting. Payongayong worked on preparations for the Gross Margins survey: questionnaire design, developing the sampling frame, meeting with NGOs/Agrifuturo, among other tasks. She also worked closely with the Associação de Nutrição e Segurança Alimentar (ANSA) in the preparation of the survey budget and timeline of activities. However, implementation has been delayed due to contractual arrangements.
- The MSU team supported the mission in the design of three Impact Evaluation funding proposals to USAID/Washington. Numerous interactions took place between Mission M&E staff and MSU (Donovan, Tschirley, Benfica and Maredia) to fine-tune the final design of specific research questions and methodological approaches. Following the successful review and favourable funding decisions, the MSU team continues to advise on final design and field implementation of the Evaluations.
- MSU continues to collaborate with University of Florida with USAID/Brazil funding, and EMBRAPA with ABC funding, in the trilateral project. This work has focused primarily on building IIAM's capacity to build an integrated horticultural program. Work under this same funding with MINED, in the area of school feeding, has suffered serious continuing delays due to inaction by MINED in approving plans of work.
- Under Pulse CRSP funding, and in collaboration with IIAM's CESE and DE/SIMA, MSU faculty members have supported bean research to understand the value chain for common beans and cowpeas in Mozambique.
- MSU also leverages USAID/Mozambique funding by using funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to carry out regional studies on horticulture, cassava, and market information systems that include Mozambique.
- MSU used funding from the World Food Program for a multi-country study of the impact of WFP's local and regional food aid procurement on local markets and households. Mozambique was included in this study, on which Mozambican Helder Zavale is conducting his PhD research.
- With funding from MCC/MCA, the rural household survey on land titling was completed in Q3 and the MSU backstopping team on campus, supported by Mozambican Graduate Student, Raul Pitoro completed revisions to the Urban Survey on land titling. Prof. Mywish Maredia of MSU presented the results of the urban land survey and Ellen Payongayong started analyzing the rural land survey data.

10. Key Activities Planned for Next Quarter

Under the no-cost extension of our current award, MSU has six priorities for FY13Q1. In approximate order of priority, these are:

- a. **CAADP:** Intensive assistance to finalize the CAADP Investment Plan and ensure a high quality budget, in terms of total value and allocation across sectors. Support to CAADP will also include assistance in preparation for the Business Meeting with government, donors, and private sector.
- b. **Gross Margins Survey:** Ensure proper design of the questionnaire and sample, and completed collection of all data for the gross margins survey. MSU's contract with ANSA has now been finalized and the first payment made. We anticipate no further problems in this regard. Results from the survey will be produced in time for USAID's January 15 reporting deadline.
- c. **CEPAD:** Continued interaction with UEM faculty leading the effort to form CEPAD. MSU has provided a great deal of "off-the-record" input over the past year, in addition to helping launch the idea near the end of FY11. As CEPAD nears final approval from the University Council, it will need to establish a workplan, budget, and operational procedures that will allow it to quickly become productive and attract the support of government, civil society, private sector, and donors. As part of this effort, MSU is using its broader resources (beyond Mozambique) to facilitate participation of Dr. Emilio Tostão of UEM (the leader in establishing CEPAD) in workshops that bring together researchers from other policy research centers in the region, with the goal of establishing a network of such centers. It is hoped and anticipated that CEPAD's participation in such a network from its very inception will allow it to learn lessons from other centers and establish itself more quickly than it otherwise might.
- d. **Partial Panel Survey:** Publication of research output from the Partial Panel Survey. This will include at least two Flash, and major progress on analysis for 2-3 research reports. We seek to integrate this analysis into CEPAD's work program as soon as the center is formally established.
- e. **Conservation agriculture:** MSU will work with the CAWG to finalize the meta analysis and use it for priority setting on research and investment in this area.
- f. **SIMA modernization:** Jenny Cairns will be in Mozambique during the month of November assisting SIMA to transition its processing platform from SPSS to Stata and develop procedures for new standardized output. More broadly, MSU will continue to provide low-cost assistance to SIMA in data management as it modernizes its data collection, delivery, and dissemination platform.

11. Evaluation/ Assessment Update

Evaluations, Assessments, Studies and Audits	
Include any and all types of evaluations, financial or programmatic, internal or external.	
<u>Completed:</u> List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits held last year	Major Findings/Recommendations
An Introduction to Nutrition-Agriculture Linkages (Portuguese version)	This report – published in English and Portuguese - provides a simple framework for thinking critically about nutrition-agriculture linkages. The purpose is to help readers identify the linkages of greatest importance to their goals and to begin thinking about how to take steps toward integrating programs more effectively. Five approaches are discussed and when possible examples are given from the Mozambique context. The framework illustrates the complexity of effecting nutritional changes through agricultural interventions, and underscores the importance of understanding the various mediating relationships in the nutrition-agriculture loop. Changes should be monitored at each link within the chain, understanding that changes to nutritional status will be the last to be affected. Given the complexity of these linkages it is important to think beyond advocating for a single approach and to instead think about building a larger, coherent strategy that comprises many varied approaches.
Análise de Custos e Rentabilidade da Produção Frangos no Sul de Moçambique – Estudo de Caso na Granja da Faculdade de Veterinária	This work by a CESE analyst with MSU researcher contributions demonstrates that the production of broilers in intensive systems can be technically efficient and profitable, but sensitive to high ration costs. Productivity and technical efficiency at the Veterinary School farm are near the international standards. The current price of chicken can decrease up to 8.7% without adversely affecting generating negative returns, keeping other factors constant. Recommendations to increase profits and efficiency of poultry producers in Mozambique include reducing ration costs by increasing the productivity of soybean and appropriate corn varieties, and developing alternative food sources.
Potential of and constraints to the rice Green Revolution in Mozambique: A case study of the Chokwe irrigation scheme	This paper investigates the potential of and constraints to a lowland rice Green Revolution in Mozambique, using data from the agro-climatically favorable Chokwe irrigation scheme. Our data show that, although production potential is high, insufficient supply of irrigation water, expensive chemical fertilizer, and costly labor hinder the scheme from achieving that potential. Improvement in irrigation is crucial as it increases yield directly and indirectly through its complementary relationship with chemical fertilizer. Improved credit access is important as it can increase the application of chemical fertilizer and labor by making the acquisition of these expensive inputs through markets possible. The unavailability of hired and exchange labor during peak seasons is another constraint to the intensive use of labor. The introduction of short-duration rice varieties would relax the timing of transplanting and thus spread out peak season labor demand.
Determinants of crop income in rural Mozambique, 2002-2005	The reports evaluates the importance of household investments and crop diversification in improving crop incomes and assets. It provides input into the Investment Planning process

Evaluations, Assessments, Studies and Audits	
Include any and all types of evaluations, financial or programmatic, internal or external.	
<u>Completed</u> : List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits held last year	Major Findings/Recommendations
	<p>for strengthening productivity and market access. We find large significant effects of increased landholding on crop income, as a 5% increase in total landholding significantly increases crop income by 1.9% in the north, 2.1% in the center and 1.2% in the south. An important constraint to increased landholding is low use of animal traction in the center, and virtual non-existence of it in the north (attributed to trypanosomiasis spread by the tsetse fly). We find that animal traction increases crop income by 29.7% in the Center. Diversification into cotton or tobacco resulted in very large and significant increases in total net household crop income. We also find evidence that some non-farm income sources may reinforce and multiply growth in the agricultural sector. Fishing/charcoal activities have a significant positive association with crop income in the north and center while high-return medium-small enterprise activities such as trading and construction are associated with 22% higher crop income in the North. With respect to tobacco/cotton growers, we find that an increase in the number of cumulative extension visits improves crop income. We find also that household receipt of market price information significantly increased crop income by 22% in the center and 31% in the south. Farm association membership is associated with a 22% increase in crop income in the North, yet had no significant effects elsewhere.</p>
Cassava Commercialization in Mozambique	<p>This paper examines the commercial dynamics in Mozambique's cassava value chain as well as the food security implications of increasing cassava commercialization. It finds that in northern Mozambique, cassava commercialization centers on trade in dried flour, while in the south a prepared cassava-based convenience food called rale accounts for the bulk of marketed cassava. Given cassava's high productivity per unit of land and labor, cassava prices in Mozambique's northern cassava belt average about 55% of the cost of wheat and 60% of the cost of maize, which makes it attractive to private firms that are currently experimenting with cassava-based biofuels, composite flour baked goods, cassava beer, and packaged prepared foods using cassava roots and leaves. Marketed volumes of cassava increase during drought years, enabling urban households to substitute cassava for maize during lean years. Because cassava commercialization in Mozambique remains in its formative stages, strategic investment in a set of key public goods can help to shape this transition in ways that benefit both commercial interests and the food security of vulnerable households.</p>
A Estrutura e Tendência da Despesa Pública Agrícola em Moçambique	<p>This is the Portuguese version of a ReSAKSS report for the CAADP process. The paper examines trends in public spending on agriculture, the structure (composition) of public spending, and how this composition has changed over time. Mozambique has made some progress in increasing agricultural spending but is still below the 10 percent target set for 2008 in the Maputo Declaration of 2003. The agricultural sector still depends heavily on</p>

Evaluations, Assessments, Studies and Audits	
Include any and all types of evaluations, financial or programmatic, internal or external.	
<u>Completed</u> : List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits held last year	Major Findings/Recommendations
	donor funding. Investment expenditure on agricultural research increased substantially after the creation of the National Institute for Agricultural Research (IIAM) in 2004, but has remained below 0.4 percent of agricultural GDP per year. The allocation of resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action for Food Production in response to the recent global food crisis does not appear to be based on objective criteria. The distribution of expenditure by provincial MINAG shows no consistency with the size of the rural population, agricultural GDP, or number of farms. In summary, the report highlights numerous systemic weaknesses in budgeting and priority setting procedures that need to be rectified if public investment in the sector is to help drive growth and poverty reduction.
Produção e comercialização da galinha Landim em Morrumbala, Zambézia: Acções para o aumento da produtividade e eficiência da comercialização	This CESE report is based on a survey of 99 poultry farmers and 27 market agents and consumers were in Morrumbala district. Members of HH specifically women and children participate in the production of chickens using local knowledge of management practice – improved practices are very rare. The majority of respondents do not have access to vaccination programs and the few that do fail to engage in regular vaccinations. The high hatching rate (83%) and mortality (44%) are two conflicting characteristics of the system. The high mortality rate relates to the low level of management (lack of healthcare, lack of facilities, predators) and low market information.
Rentabilidade da Cultura do Milho na Sul de Mocambique: Estudo de Caso no Distrito de Boane	This CESE study analyzes the profitability of maize production in the southern region of Mozambique. The study also sought to understand why farmers in this region continuously invest in maize even when it delivers low yields. In terms of profitability, the irrigation system was more profitable, and most costs incurred by farmers in this system are from the purchase of fertilizers. The dryland system was not profitable, with farmers incurring higher costs to produce maize grain compared to acquiring the product in the local market. However, farmers are still betting on growing maize due, among other factors, to the lack of other alternatives for income generation, low value that they apply to their own labor, habits and customs of the region, low purchasing power and ensuring food security of the members of their households.
Perspectivas do Seminário Nacional sobre Nutrição Comunitária	This <i>flash</i> summarizes, documents and disseminates the main results of the seminar, and emphasizes how the seminar may influence decisions about additional investments to improve linkages between agriculture and nutrition under CAADP process in Mozambique. One of the major conclusions of the meeting was that, due to the complexity of the stunting problem, there is a need to join forces in multi-sectoral programs across health, agriculture and nutrition in order to have positive impact. Interventions that increase household knowledge may especially have the desired impacts. The inclusion of extensionists in community nutrition modules was encouraged. These modules could support extensionists to integrate interventions with impact on nutrition in more programs,

Evaluations, Assessments, Studies and Audits	
Include any and all types of evaluations, financial or programmatic, internal or external.	
<u>Completed</u> : List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits held last year	Major Findings/Recommendations
	and help to better understand the role that they play in food security and nutrition beyond production and consumption of staple crops. A key weakness sofar is the need for systematic analysis of impact to evaluate programs.
Constrangimentos para o Estabelecimento de Bolsas de Mercadorias em África	This <i>Flash</i> is a translation to Portuguese of the Executive Summary of a study based on the Zambian Agricultural Commodity Exchange (ZAMACE), with an introduction that places the report in the Mozambican context. The summarized study analyzes six factors that contribute to persistently low volume of transactions in ZAMACE, namely (a) the high risk of default of contractual obligations, (b) the potential conflict of interest of stakeholders, (c) the relationship between the fragility of the market and interest costs, (d) the relationship between manipulation and fragility of the market, (e) an inability to encourage the involvement of financial institutions, and (f) the <i>ad hoc</i> and unpredictable nature of government intervention. Without solutions to these problems that will generate much higher volumes, commodity exchanges in the region are unlikely to be successful.
Comerciantes Esperam uma Redução na Produção de Milho na Presente Campanha Agrícola	This <i>Flash</i> reports on the Windshield Survey 2012. Most traders in central and northern Mozambique said that the rains had been erratic this year and expected to see reduced production of maize in markets that will result in high prices. They also stated that there were improvements in roads and communications, but the marketing license still remains a constraint due to lack of consistency in procedures. The banking system does not yet exist in many districts and traders said they have suffered theft of money. Besides the radio, cell phones are important for pricing information. Product quality remains a problem for processors and exporters, such as soybean, sunflower, sesame and <i>oloco</i> beans.

Planned: List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits planned for next year (**Note:** these activities relate to MSU's new MOZCAPAN award as well as the current award)

1. Continue to support the CAADP process for a successful Country Investment Plan and Business Meeting

2. Continue to support the establishment of a Center for Agri-food Systems Research (CEPAD) at UEM. Key priorities will be (a) assisting CEPAD to develop a workplan and budget for presentation to donors, and (b) presenting to donors also a broader vision and programmatic budget for support to REPAD – the applied policy research network within which CEPAD is proposed to operate.

3. Continued engagement on issues related to agriculture and nutrition interventions following the workshop, and inputs to CAADP in the previous period;

4. In Conservation Farming, continue to work with the new CAWG, linking research to policy through a meta-analysis of conservation agriculture activities and research in Mozambique.

5. Support the modernization of SIMA through advice and strategic support on data management systems.

6. Include a Program of Outreach Research on Technology Transfer and Adoption (PORTA) within the REPAD vision and budget mentioned in item 2 above. Take initial steps towards the establishment of a "sentinel site" longitudinal surveys (SSLS) with IIAM Zonal Centers, focused on understanding technology, by learning from IIAM experience with SIMLESA sentinel sites. Full establishment of SSLS will require multi-donor funding to REPAD.

7. Continuing training on survey designing and collection for IIAM and DE, in the context of the SSLS and the Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAI);

8. In addition to the gross margins, survey, interact and collaborate as needed with the FEEDBACK contractor in support of data collection for FtF M&E and possible impact evaluations

9. Finalize at least three research reports and accompanying *Flash* from the partial panel survey, and integrate the results into discussion of investment priorities in the agricultural sector.

12. Administrative Update: Dr. Cynthia Donovan moved from Maputo back to MSU campus in FY12Q1, and MSU hired Dr. Rafael Uaiene as its In-country Coordinator in February, 2012. Staffing has been stable since that time.

13. Success Stories and photos: MSU achieved three main successes last year. The first relates to ag-nutrition linkages. Following the report by Kim Chung on ag-nutrition linkages and translation of the same into Portuguese, Jaqueline Massingue worked closely with the multi-sectoral working group to organize a seminar that was well-attended and well-reviewed. The *Flash* published out of that seminar further helped build understanding of the issue. Massingue was then instrumental in ensuring that working groups within the broader group produced investment proposals with budgets, and these were incorporated into the CAADP investment plan. This is the first time that the agricultural sector has paid programmatic attention to nutrition.

The second success relates to conservation farming. Phil Grabowski has collaborated with local counterparts and MSU has involved additional researchers from University of Kentucky to generate solid new information on this promising technology that has strengthened the working group organized around the issue. Though there have been no programmatic decisions taken on this basis to date, the technology and its promise and limitations is now better understood, and a coherent interest group has been formed to give ongoing attention to the issue.

CEPAD is an emerging success that may be the most important of all. MSU played a central role in working with Dr. Emilio Tostão to conceive the center and initiate, during FY12Q1, a major effort of consultation regarding its role and organization. Throughout the year MSU regularly counseled with Dr. Tostão and provided important input for the presentation to the University Council in September 2012. If, as expected, CEPAD is granted final approval in late November by the University Council, this will have to be considered both a major success and only the beginning of the work; CEPAD will need to “sell” a strong and attractive vision to government, civil society, and donors, and will then need to carry-out high quality research and outreach. MSU will be actively engaged in this process while maintaining an appropriately low-key public role.

14. Financial Information:

Financial Information				
Detail	Funding Source A (see Funding Source Field 1 below)	Funding Source B (see Funding Source Field 1 below)	Funding Source C (see Funding Source Field 1 below)	Comments For fields with blanks or information that is inconsistent or "unusual," please provide an explanation to the audience.
1. Funding Source (code: PEPFAR, PMI, GHCS-USAID, DA, etc. + subcode for PEPFAR: PMTCT, HVAB, HLAB, etc.)	DA	DA		
2. "Field Support" (centrally managed) or "Bilateral" (mission managed)	bilateral	bilateral		
3. Life-of-Project Funding	9,669,105	3,899,648		MSU started its new Associate Award under FSIII on 1 October, 2012. However with the no-cost extension of its previous award, spending on the new award will start only in December.
4. Cumulative Obligations to Date	9,669,105	2,000,000		
5. Mortgage (#3 - #4)	0	1,899,648		
6a. Disbursement: FY 2009	816,315			
6b. Disbursement: FY 2010	930,380			
6c. Expenditures: FY 2011	1,296,495			
6d. Expenditures: FY 2012	1,585,162			
6e. Expenditures: FY 2013 (projected for the full year)	540,000	0		
6e. Expenditures: Proportion of FY 2012 Expenditures on TA vs. Commodities	N/A	N/A		
7. Total Expenditures (since project start)	9,107,494	0		
8. Average Monthly Expenditure (since project start) (#7 / # of months active)	94,870	0		
9. Pipeline (#4 - #7)	561,611	2,000,000		
10. Pipeline Months (#9 / #8)	2	60		Current award ends 30 November 2012. New award runs 5 years