

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

Annual Project Narrative Report - FY05 (2004/05)
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Annual Narrative Report 2004/05

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

Introduction

This annual report for FY05 is organized by project objective, consistent with the logframe developed following initial consultations with host country collaborators (Annex 1).

Objective 1: Strengthen capacity of the new agricultural research institute (IIAM) to identify and disseminate improved crop, livestock and natural resource management technologies through the integration of social sciences with effective zonal centers

1.1 Overview of Accomplishments for Objective 1

Considerable progress was made in establishing a socio-economics capacity in IIAM in FY05. Nine agricultural scientists were recruited, trained in social science, and placed in three different locations.

This initiative has benefited from the guidance, interest, and leadership of Dr. Calisto Bias, Dra. Alsacia Atanasio, and Dra. Paula Pimental. Feliciano Mazuze has emerged as a strong and experienced leader for the socio-economics unit.

The results from this year also point to several areas that need strengthening or resolution for the project to maintain its momentum in FY06. We have yet to find a suitable social science applicant with a background in animal science. This is viewed as a deficiency as animal science was central to the mandate of two of the four research institutes that form the newly consolidated IIAM.

The effectiveness of the Sussendenga zonal research center is compromised by the lack of available transport from Chimoio, where the majority of the scientists live, to the site of the station near Sussendenga. Office space is not available to work in Chimoio and amenities, such as running water, are not sufficient to entice staff to move to the station 40 kms from Chimoio. Like Sussendenga, social science work in Nampula is constrained by lack of field transport. Arrival of two project vehicles in the first quarter of FY06 should be a solution to the transport problem.

Project staff salaries and allowances are scheduled to be transferred to the IIAM budget on April 1st, 2006. As we mention later in this report, the fate of staff contracts in the Ministry of Agriculture is uncertain after December 31, 2005. The project will have to adjust to the emerging reality about contracts and personnel remuneration in ways that best protect long-term capacities, strategies and objectives.

At the request of USAID/Mozambique, and with the support of IIAM Director Calisto Bias, a proposed amendment to the existing Associate Award was drafted and submitted in October, 2005 for the design and implementation of a competitive grant fund for agricultural research in Mozambique. That proposal is viewed as highly complementary to the current emphasis on strengthening social science capacity in IIAM and the market-technology-policy nexus, as well as efforts to lay the groundwork for a long-term investment plan for agricultural research in the context of the second national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

1.2 Recruitment of Social Science Trainees

In FY05, emphasis in this major objective of the project was placed on the recruitment, training, and early integration of nine social scientists in the newly formed IIAM that became a reality in October 2004. A working group nominated by IIAM management developed position descriptions, and the prospective positions were announced in the newspaper on November 15, 2004. A total of 89 candidates applied for posting in the IIAM headquarters in Maputo or in the zonal centers of Sussengenda and Nampula. The applicants were screened by Feliciano Mazuze, the prospective head of IIAM's socioeconomic unit and a recent MSU graduate in natural resource economics funded by the INSORMIL program, and the MSU coordinator. Twenty-seven of the 89 candidates passed the minimal screening criteria and were called for interviews.

The interviews were held separately for the three postings in mid-February and early March. Delays in the appointment of a Director for IIAM and the high incidence of vacations in December and January delayed the scheduling of the interviews.

A range of IIAM-affiliated staff participated in the interviews. The zonal center directors and selected zonal staff including a DANIDA scientist took part in the interviews for the zonal center postings. Feliciano Mazuze and the MSU coordinator attended all the interviews. Staff from the Department of Policy Analysis also participated in the interviews. A speaker of the dominant local language interviewed candidates for the zonal center postings. The Directors of CTIA and IPA also attended one interview.

Selection criteria included ten general evaluation areas, such as knowledge of agriculture, interest in social science, experience with computer software, local and English language ability, etc. Rankings in these areas were complemented by scores from a basic analytical test similar to a SAT. Following each of the interviews, the candidates were discussed and a decision was made on whom would receive an offer. The majority of selected applicants were recent graduates from the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM).

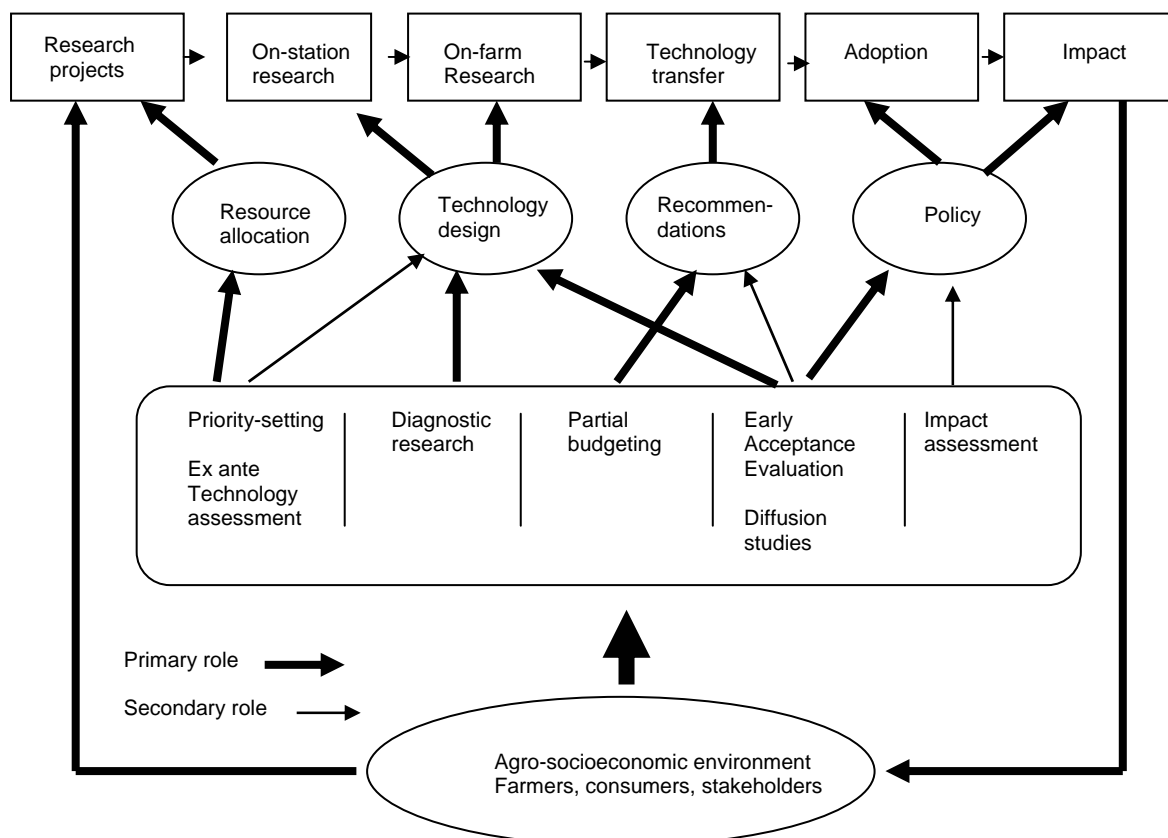
1.3 Training of Social Scientists

In March 2005, the MSU coordinator and technical and administrative assistants for the project moved to IIAM and established a temporary office in two rooms of the Soils Building. The nine selected candidates were offered contracts on April 1. The salary levels were vetted by IIAM administrative staff in accordance with the wishes of (erstwhile) IIAM institute directors that salaries should be at the level of IIAM scientific staff with comparable experience and education to ensure a smooth transition to IIAM in 2006. Six of the nine candidates subsequently signed their contracts; three obtained employment elsewhere. These three were replaced by three new recruits at the start of the training program that began on Friday, April 1st. One of the replacements was chosen because the Director of CTIA felt that it would be highly desirable to have a person with a forestry background in the program; the other two were selected because they had the next highest scores in the Sussendenga and Nampula postings.

The content of the two-month, in-service training program is given in Annex 2. A baseline evaluation covering program content established the need for training in all areas and provided a standard for monitoring progress. Training focused on the five areas of job responsibility described in Figure 1: priority setting and ex-ante technology assessment, diagnostic research, partial budgeting, adoption studies, and impact assessment.

Both MSU country and on-campus team members participated heavily in the in-service training program that featured many group exercises grounded in the reality of developing country agriculture. STATA and Excel were the software packages used for statistical and spreadsheet analysis. The TIA data set was the source of several empirical applications. The program concluded with a final exam on June 3, 2005. All nine participants performed satisfactorily, and two did very well scoring above 85. All improved significantly on their baseline evaluation.

Fig. 1. Role of Social Science in the Generation and Diffusion of Agricultural Technology



Following the completion of the program, the social science trainees took up their postings either at the zonal research centers or the IIAM headquarters in Maputo. Ana Lidia Gungulo and Maria da Luz Quinhentos went to Chimoio to begin work at the Sussendenga Zonal Center. Adelino Afonso Manual, Fernando Consolo, and Venancio Salegua went to Nampula. Alda Tomo, Celestino Salencia, Isabel Siteo, and Rosalina Mahanzule are working at IIAM headquarters in Maputo.

Although it is early days and although there have been some settling-in problems, no one has left the program. In general, the group seems as good as the two groups that MSU helped train for DAP. This group appears to be more homogeneous than the earlier batches. No one seems to be lagging behind.

1.4 Institutionalization of Social Science Research at IIAM

Although social scientists in IIAM will engage mainly in interdisciplinary research, previous attempts at institutionalizing social science within agricultural research underscore the need for strong leadership in a line department setting. The initial plans for consolidation and organization of IIAM did not include a social science capacity. A task force on the organization of IIAM proposed a home for social science as a section in the evaluation department of the technology transfer division. We felt that this proposal marginalized social science. The leader of social science would be too far removed from the decision-making functions of the IIAM Director and the upstream functions of technology design by key scientists. Moreover, the technology transfer division as yet only exists on paper and does not have the resources to undertake all its responsibilities, one of which is the transfer of IIAM technology.

Feliciano Mazuze made a counter proposal that social science should be part of a larger social science, planning, and evaluation unit (USEPA in Portuguese). Such a unit would be attached to the office of the Director of IIAM. The proposed unit was charged with 12 functions that shared a common theme of providing information for decision making at IIAM.

A final decision is as yet to be taken on the institutional identity and location of social science in IIAM. Nonetheless, the fact that IIAM has a social science capacity is increasingly recognized, and a move to a more permanent location within the IIAM complex is scheduled for the second month in FY06.

1.5 Social Science Research

Research is briefly discussed from the perspective of Figure 1 above that divides work into five broad areas. Work in FY05 provided a strong basis for the expected realization of several research outputs in the first quarter of FY06.

1.5.1 Priority setting and ex ante technology assessment

This area received pride of place in FY05. Data from the national rural agricultural surveys (TIA 02 and 03) were intensively analyzed by Raul Pitoro and headquarters staff to draw implications for priority setting and resource allocation in agricultural research. Inferences are described both at the national and district levels and for specific agroecologies in Mozambique. One of the unifying themes across both levels is the analysis of the 30 most important commodities based on value of production. The scope for poverty alleviation with technological change is one of the highlights of these priority-setting materials. Perhaps the most surprising finding from this work centers on the potential for agricultural research to reduce absolute poverty in some localities that rely heavily on staple food crops. In Morrupula and Angoche districts of Nampula province, full adoption of a 20% heavier-yielding variety is accompanied by an 18% reduction in the severity of absolute poverty. Overall, full adoption of such a variety in Mozambique only results in 3-4% reduction in the severity of absolute poverty, but it is apparent that in well-defined regional settings successful agricultural research in and of itself can go a long way in alleviating poverty.

Questionnaires were designed in the last quarter of FY05 to take stock of IIAM's patrimony, level of activity, investment needs and additional activities assuming incremental investments were made. Respondents included IIAM scientists who are program leaders and department

heads. The unit of observation is the research project. The longer questionnaire oriented to program leaders, department heads, and directors of zonal research centers will be administered in the first quarter of FY06. The shorter questionnaire inventorying IIAM research infrastructure, equipment, and human capital was canvassed in the zonal research centers in the last quarter of FY05. Three of the social scientists participated in the survey of IIAM's patrimony in the Chokwe, Nampula, and Sussendenga zonal research centers. Data from both surveys will form the basis for establishing a benchmark for research resource allocation and priority setting in IIAM, for designing a needs-based investment plan for IIAM, and for incorporating agricultural research into the PARPA.

During FY05, Raul Pitoro finalized his work on the prospects for Bt cotton in Mozambique. A substantially revised version of his earlier estimates showed a 20-30% expected increase in yield translating into an increase in net benefits of about \$50 per hectare equivalent to a 100% marginal rate of return on investment. These estimates are based on the analysis of detailed cost of production data in several cotton growing areas in northern Mozambique and a thorough review of the literature on the benefits of Bt cotton globally. In spite of its apparent profitability, low producer prices and globally uniform high technology fees are likely to discourage the private sector from actively pursuing Bt cotton in Mozambique. Although direct private sector provision of Bt cotton would be optimal, scenario analysis shows that public sector appropriation leading to reduced seed costs would also be a viable option. These results are sufficiently optimistic to put biosafety regulations for Bt cotton on a fast track. We need to know the field impact of this technology, still the most important biotech innovation for developing country agriculture, as soon as possible. Mr. Pitoro's estimates suggest that every year of delay in field testing and deployment is accompanied by loss in producer revenue of \$1.5 million.

1.5.2 Diagnostic research

Relative to perceived need, diagnostic research was one of the weaker components in the research portfolio in FY05. Ana Ligia Gangulo and Maria da Luz Quinhentos participated in drafting a survey questionnaire with other scientists to provide information on research priorities for the Sussendenga zonal center. This survey will be carried out in Sussendenga district and then will be applied to the other districts in Manica.

The Sussendenga social scientists also participated in the evaluation of two donor supported research projects to tease out lessons for technology design. For example, they found that the demand for guinea fowl is high in sparsely populated areas and identified some of the household characteristics that favored the adoption of guinea fowl over chickens.

One of the Sussendenga social scientists will also be involved in diagnostic research on potato in Angonia and Tsangamo districts of Tete that account for about nine of the ten thousand hectares of potatoes grown in Mozambique. The demand for potato is robust, but the amount of research allocated to the crop is negligible especially in the higher altitude agro-ecology which should be the crop's area of comparative advantage in Mozambique. This commodity diagnostic research will be conducted in the first quarter of FY06 with seed specialists from CIP and ICRISAT.

The headquarters social scientists are slated to participate in a diagnostic survey in Gaza where CGIAR scientists are conducting a Challenge-Program Funded study on ways to enhance productivity in the three-country Limpopo River Basin. This effort is collaborative with IIAM land and water management scientists. Surveys of this four-year study are being

coordinated by a sociologist from ICRISAT. Baseline interviews are scheduled for the first quarter of FY06.

ICRISAT's work from focus interviews and their systematic district-wise compilation of information which is published in district booklets on agriculture is one bright spot on the diagnostic research horizon. The payoff to stronger social scientists in IIAM is to be able to take advantage of this information to come up with more systematic and incisive information for technology design. Demand from farmer associations and from the private sector also needs to figure more prominently in diagnostic research.

Rosa Mahazule, one member of the headquarters social science team, received extensive training in data collection for the National Rural Agricultural Survey and will be one of the core supervisors of data collection in Maputo province. It is hoped that Rosa will impart the TIA skills and culture to other social science team members who will be involved in specific and time-limited aspects of initial data analysis in STATA in the first quarter of FY06. The TIA is also structured to provide information on some specific yield reducers.

1.5.3 Technology adoption

Demand for research on the early acceptance, adoption, and diffusion of technology came from several sources in FY05. The impact assessment study described below needs more geographically complete information on the diffusion of a variety tolerant to cassava brown streak disease. The staff of the Nampula zonal research center targeted the priority of enhanced understanding about the uptake of improved seeds produced on station and distributed to NGOs and the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Overall, earlier maturing maize varieties probably enjoy higher adoption rates than any other improved field crop cultivars but estimated levels of adoption can vary from 10 to 50% depending on whom one talks to. Nailing down the widely varying estimates of adoption of material warrants a high priority from experienced watchers of Mozambican agriculture.

1.5.4 Impact assessment

Following an initial assessment of social science research opportunities at the Nampula Zonal Center with support from campus-based team member Duncan Boughton, ex-post collaboration with the NGO Save the Children started at the end of FY05. Venancio Salegua, one of the social scientists posted in Nampula, conducted surveys on the adoption of and perceptions about varieties tolerant of cassava brown streak disease (CBSD). Later, Steve McSween, the agricultural officer for Save the Children, visited Maputo and worked with us to evaluate the economic impact of Nikwaha, a sweet and highly tolerant variety that Save the Children has multiplied and extended to farmers in six of the eight districts of coastal Nampula since 2002. This evaluation will be perhaps the first formal evaluation of an IIAM-related technology although the research component was only a small part of this initiative to combat the worst biotic yield reducer in an area where cassava is the staple food crop. In spite of the low multiplication rate on cassava, Nikwaha was characterized by a very high rate of return on investment (approaching 95%). Conservatively estimated, net benefits will nearly reach one million dollars by 2006. Adoption projections are consistent with net benefits exceeding five million dollars in 2010. Annual root surveys by Save the Children staff greatly facilitated this analysis.

Objective 2: Strengthen Capacity of the Directorate of Economics to Implement the National Agricultural Survey (TIA)

2.1 Overview of Accomplishments for Objective 2

Persistent effort from MSU country team member Ellen Payongayong, her colleagues, and collaborators has paid dividends in keeping the TIA 2005 on course. Campus-based staff, led by David Tschirley, worked with Ellen and DEST staff to make the case for an income survey using a panel sample (visiting the same households included in 2002). Implementation started in the final quarter of FY05 and will continue into the first quarter of FY06.

2.2 Design and Implementation of TIA 2005

David Megill's consultancy report endorsed the concept of making the TIA 2005 a panel re-interviewing all the households canvassed in the TIA 2002. In addition, 14 new districts would be included with about 1000 additional new households giving a total of 94 districts in 6000 households. A six-page paper supporting the use of a panel and a focus on household income was drafted and disseminated to DEST and INE staff.

Similar to the TIA 02, the TIA 05 is a comprehensive household income questionnaire with multiple modules including two on mortality and morbidity. The TIA 05 survey instrument builds on the TIA 02 in several directions. More information is provided on fruit trees and on the number of coconut trees in Inhambane, an area of controversy in the past. Data about orange-fleshed sweetpotato, cassava brown streak disease, and coping with risk are collected for the first time.

The questionnaire was piloted in six provinces. An innovative way (using cowpeas as markers) to gather information on proportional area by crop per field was pioneered in the pilots and subsequently approved as a procedure.

Aside from the David Megill consultancy from the Bureau of the Census, several selective investments were made in the TIA 05 via the project. Two additional days of training were financed to revise and update the lists for the panel. A training program, attended by five senior staff, in CSPRO for data entry was held for two weeks. Field-based data entry and cleaning is being expanded to nine provinces. Radio publicity on the TIA 05 was broadcast to dampen the rate of panel attrition.

2.3 Mentoring the Analysis of the TIA 02 and TIA 03

At the request of Dr. Diogo, we participated in providing technical assistance to teams formed by several Ministry of Agriculture staff to analyze different aspects of the TIA data sets:

- Campus-based team member Duncan Boughton worked with Benedito Cunguara and other campus-based staff on a comparison of household incomes in TIA 96 and TIA 02. Results were presented to MINAG and MPD staff, to the Proagri working group, and to the World Bank in Washington DC. This has helped to ensure that the value of TIA data and analysis is widely recognized and used in the preparation of government strategies, such as the national poverty reduction strategy (PRSP);
- Danilo Abdula, with support from campus-based team members David Tschirley and Mike Weber, made extensive use of TIA 02 data for his MS thesis on maize

marketing patterns in Mozambique. These analyses formed the basis for a subsequent policy research paper and policy brief that have been the subject of presentations in Mozambique and meetings of the regional policy network (FANRPAN);

- Higino de Marrule (DAP), Albertina Alage (DNER) and campus-based team member Cynthia Donovan made a presentation to USAID/Mozambique, the National Council for Combating HIV/AIDS (CNCS) and other donors on the analysis of TIA 02 mortality data and future research needs on HIV/AIDS and agriculture;
- Country coordinator Tom Walker also wrote a ten-page paper on applications of the TIA data set for presentation to an FAO gathering on agricultural statistics.

2.4 Generating Income Estimates Using Proxy Methods

Considerable time was invested in generating income estimates for USAID-funded NGOs with proxy methods and the TIA 02 data. Estimates of income for the mid-term evaluations of six NGOs from surveys designed in 2004 were made for 3000 households. Proxy income methods were revised to accommodate the reality of the TIA 2002 and to reduce prediction error. These revisions were described in a 52-page draft report. Estimates from the final evaluation should not be as onerous as long as the NGOs use the same short questionnaire that was the basis for the mid-term evaluation.

Objective 3: Strengthen capacity of the Directorate of Economics to provide a supportive policy environment

3.1 Overview of Accomplishments for Objective 3

Important policy impacts have been achieved despite a difficult transition year for the Policy Analysis Department of the Economics Directorate of MINAG. The department has faced great uncertainty because of the change in Ministry leadership and less effective linkages between the Directorate of Economics and the Minister's office. A key feature of this uncertainty is whether contracts will be renewed after December and under what terms. At the same time, the Department's human resources have been depleted by analysts being re-assigned to other key units with staff shortages (e.g., DE's Planning Department, SETSAN), staff leaving because of chronic late payment of DE salaries during 2004, and staff going on maternity or training leave. At the end of the reporting period only two contracted staff and one MSU technical assistance analyst were available to work with the Policy Analysis Coordinator.

Despite the uncertainty and staff depletion, important policy impacts were achieved by the Department in the context of its responsibility for coordinating MINAG's contribution to the national poverty reduction strategy (PARPA), and in fending off a raw tobacco tax that would have had very negative consequences for the sector. Closer linkages were forged between the Policy Analysis Department and SIMA in market-related policy analysis and presentations, and with IIAM through the new socio-economics unit. The Minister has recently charged the Economics Directorate with the preparation of a revised agricultural strategy, the previous one being published in 1995. In the medium term greater human capacity building for policy analysis is needed, both inside MINAG and among other stakeholders.

3.2 Training in Policy Analysis

PhD candidate Rui Benfica completed field work for his dissertation research on the impact of cash crops on poverty reduction in collaboration with the Economics Directorate and the Commercial Agricultural Sector support Office (GAPSCA). Prior to leaving he made a key presentation of results, jointly with Eulalia Macombe (formerly a trainee policy analyst and now Proagri environmental Coordinator) to 80 MINAG staff at National Agriculture Meeting organized by DINA in Maputo. The team presentation contrasted the significant income gains for growers and the rural economy with serious gaps in the environmental management dimensions of the sector.

At the Master's level, Benedito Cungara was admitted to the MS program in agricultural economics at MSU and began studies in mid-August. Policy Analysis Department analysts Jaqueline Massingue and Arlindo Miguel did not obtain adequate GRE scores for entry to MSU's MS program and other alternatives in Mozambique or the region will be sought. Policy analyst Olivia Govene completed MS coursework at UEM and is undertaking thesis research in collaboration with MSU Country Director Tom Walker. Former SIMA coordinator Danilo Carimo Abdula completed his MS program at MSU in Agricultural Economics and returned as MSU Technical Assistance to strengthen the marketing policy component. Danilo's thesis research provided the foundation for important policy briefs and outreach on maize markets and food security. It is anticipated that he will be heavily involved in training and analysis of TIA 2005 data next year.

Trainee policy analyst Maria Lurdes undertook BS thesis research on dietary adequacy in collaboration with Dr. Jan Low, Country Coordinator for the Towards Sustainable Nutrition in Mozambique (TSNI) project.

3.3 Policy Analysis and Outreach

Important contributions were made in supporting the national poverty reduction strategy, cash crop sector policy, and outreach on markets and food security in national and regional fora:

- MSU project staff worked closely with government and donors to ensure that the second national poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) recognizes the importance of agricultural productivity and to provide the opportunity to incorporate an agricultural research investment plan into annual government budgets. Increased national funding for agricultural research and technology transfer is critical to the long run sustainability of the IEHA interventions to develop science and technology applications and support services that harness the power of new technology in Mozambique. Present funding levels for the national agricultural research institute (IIAM) are approximately a third of what is recommended. The project facilitated a meeting between the Director of IIAM and key Ministry of Planning and Development staff to discuss the need for an investment plan, the first time such contacts had ever been made. The project worked closely with IIAM and Policy Analysis Department staff to ensure that agricultural productivity concerns are reflected in Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) working group contributions to PRSP drafts. Based on a detailed analysis of rural household incomes in 1996 and 2002, the crucial role of crop production technology for poverty reduction in Mozambique has been emphasized in presentations to MINAG and MPD staff, to Proagri donor representatives, and to the World Bank.

- MSU's long standing involvement with the Mozambican cotton industry, through the Mozambican Cotton Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture's Policy Analysis Department, has contributed to an environment of open and empirical debate about the sector's performance and approaches to improving it. Over the past two years, this has helped lead to two important developments. First, the Government of Mozambique has sought and obtained the entrance into the country of two new cotton ginning companies with long-standing experience in the region and commitment to running high quality smallholder outgrower programs. Both companies have begun to contribute to a new dynamic in the sector with improved productivity and better prices for farmers. Second, sector stakeholders, with input from MSU, have developed a sector development strategy that holds some promise of putting public/private sector relations in the sector on a more positive footing.
- Smallholder production of tobacco in Mozambique has increased by a factor of approximately 20 over the past 10 years, leading to major injections of cash and linked economic growth in rural communities where the crop is produced. In collaboration with the Policy Analysis Department and Private Sector Promotion Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, and with private companies active in the sector, MSU has made important contributions to policies that will facilitate continued responsible growth in the sector. Specifically, MSU analysis was critical in heading off a proposal to impose an export tax on raw tobacco exports. This tax would have favored a single company, thereby reducing competition for smallholder farmer production, and reducing incentives for other companies to invest in the sector.
- In September 2005, SIMA analyst Pedro Arlindo made a joint presentation with MSU policy analyst Danilo Abdula at the Ministry of Agriculture on smallholder maize marketing patterns in Mozambique and implications for management of the current drought emergency in Mozambique.
- In early October 2005, SIMA analyst Pedro Arlindo made an additional joint presentation with MSU policy analyst Danilo Abdula at a FANRPAN sponsored regional multi-stakeholder public policy dialogue workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa on the topic of creating a conducive policy environment for a food secure SADC. The analysis results and policy recommendations presented by Arlindo and Abdula were based on work done for MINAG on the issues of maize marketing patterns in Mozambique and implications for management of the current drought emergency in Mozambique.

Objective 4: Strengthen the National Market Information System (SIMA)

SIMA had a productive year in FY05. Unlike DAP, they still had the critical mass to get the job done. Like DAP, their future is clouded by the uncertainty of contractual decisions in the Ministry of Agriculture. The annual report for SIMA is written from the perspective of a prospective USAID success story that will be submitted separately.

4.1 Celebration of “Quente Quente” Number 500 and overall SIMA Accomplishments

- The Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA) has been operating since 1991, and in Feb 2005, the SIMA team and its collaborators celebrated the 500th consecutive weekly market information system bulletin *Quente Quente* (Portuguese for “Hot Hot” as in “hot off the presses”). SIMA analysts also produce policy and market update

briefs, known as the “Flash” series. These briefs provide policy makers with recommendations on improving markets, as with the recent [Flash #45](#).

- Over time, SIMA has innovated and increased its diffusion methods to reach an ever-increasing number of people. Over 300 names appear on the email distribution list, including farmer organizations and the largest traders in the country. Over 100 copies are distributed each week in paper form, with another unknown quantity reproduced and distributed in the provinces. The Ministry of Commerce regularly uses the information in their bulletins. Both the national radio and television news have contracted SIMA to provide input to weekly market programming. To reach the rural sectors, radio broadcasts, both local and national, have been able to reach at least 1.1 million rural households, according to the TIA 2002 survey. In a recent round table radio discussion, one announcer indicated that he tried to test a trader’s knowledge on prices in the market by offering to buy a product at a low price, and the trader rejected the deal, stating that he knew from the radio that the market prices were higher.
- From a small component of a USAID project with Michigan State University, SIMA is now fully funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, a clear sign that the government values the team’s work. With decentralization, SIMA staff are now innovating the system, developing provincial level SIMA that can respond to local issues and needs, that much closer to the producers and traders. **The long term commitment of USAID enabled the development of human resources within SIMA which was critical to establishing one of the best market information systems in southern Africa.** With high growth and increasing producer participation in the markets, SIMA and its local SIMA will continue to provide the information needed for farmers and traders to compete in the markets.
- Two events reflect SIMAs increasing visibility as a sustainable market information system (MIS). In early 2005, SIMA hosted a workshop funded by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), bringing together (MIS) specialists from Mali and Zambia to review the strategies and components contributing to the development of sustainable MIS in sub-Saharan Africa. In mid-2005, SIMA received special funding from Rockefeller Foundation to assist in developing local MIS in Tete and Zambezia Provinces, given the positive experience in Nampula Province of a pilot provincial SIMA. This project emphasizes creative use of modern communications technology as well as human resource development at the local level.
- With their knowledge of markets, SIMA is frequently requested to assist in market assessments, and in 2005, they participated in the cross-border trade study with World Food Programme and FEWSNET. This work flows directly from the rapid market appraisal research methods that have been developed over time with MSU support.
- Support for long term training of SIMA analysts continues, as SIMA analyst Argentina Balate completed her BS in Economics at the University of Eduardo Mondlane, with a thesis entitled “The Socio-economic Role of Maize in Northern Mozambique: Focus on Marketing”. Another SIMA analyst, Inocencio Banze, trained in the most recent DAP group, received a scholarship from AUSAID to attend the University of Melbourne to obtain a degree in Agricultural Science and an MS in Agribusiness.

- Mozambique's Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA) conducted its fifth annual market windshield survey in April, 2005. SIMA staff have progressively refined the content of this survey and expanded its geographic coverage to enhance its usefulness in anticipating market conditions for key staples over the course of the marketing year. Results of the survey, published in *Flash* format ([Flash #44](#)), are now widely anticipated and used by other organizations which need information about expected market conditions.
- In 2004, SIMA worked with collaborators to present results from the windshield survey and other market analyses at a Market Outlook Conference. This year, SIMA collaborated with Programa de Apoio aos Mercados Agrícolas (Agricultural Markets Support Programme, known as PAMA) and the Ministry of Commerce in a seminar on Market Linkages. SIMA presented their Annual Outlook analysis during the seminar, in addition to a presentation on information and market linkages.
- In June 2005, SIMA analyst Pedro Arlindo made a presentation at the FANRPAN conference "Maize Marketing and Trade Policies in Southern Africa: Toward Defining Appropriate and Mutually Supportive Roles for the Public and Private Sectors." Mr. Arlindo's presentation, entitled "Learning from the 2002/03 Crisis in Southern Africa: Lessons for the Current Year", drew on research by himself, Danilo Abdula, and David Tschirley regarding maize markets in Mozambique and the region in the context of frequent food crises. The presentation highlighted the role that markets, along with food aid, played in the response to the 2002/03 crisis, drew lessons from that crisis, and reviewed the current regional maize shortfall. It noted key similarities and differences between the two years and drew conclusions about appropriate responses this year, including ways in which markets could be used to reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of this year's response.

Annex 1. Project Log Frame and Monitoring Plan 2004/05

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

Year: 2004/05 (primeiro ano)

Value: \$1.3 milhão

| Descrição de Projecto | | Indicadores | Verificadores | Presupostos |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Objectivos | Resultados | | | |
| Strengthen capacity of new agricultural research institute (IIAM) to identify and disseminate improved crop, livestock and natural resource management technologies | Social science capacity established and integrated with zonal centers and commodity research programs | Trainee social scientists recruited | Recruitment committee formed Newspaper advertisement published Interview results Contracts signed | Adequate supply of qualified candidates |
| | | Training program for new social scientists implemented | Training program Final exam scores | |
| | | Social scientists posted to two zonal centers | Social scientists included in zonal center staffing lists | Zonal center office space and accommodation available |
| | | Social scientists posted to headquarter unit | Social scientists included in headquarter unit staffing list | Social science unit included in organizational structure of IIAM |
| | | Establishment of an IIAM Socio-Economics Research Paper Series | List of published research papers | Approval by National Director, IIAM |
| | | Analysis of implications of TIA data for agricultural research priorities completed | Research Paper | |
| Strengthen capacity of Directorate of Economics (DE) to implement the national agricultural survey | Quality and timeliness of TIA data collection, management and analysis improved | Panel sample method developed | TIA documentation | Panel sample approach approved by DE and INE |

| Descrição de Projecto | | Indicadores | Verificadores | Presupostos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Objectivos | Resultados | | | |
| (TIA) | | | | |
| | | Improved TIA 2005 questionnaire developed | TIA documentation | Income survey approach approved by DE and INE |
| | | Field-based data entry and cleaning expanded to at least 5 provinces | TIA documentation | Adequate budget provided by MINAG at national and provincial levels |
| Strengthen capacity of Directorate of Economics (DE) to provide a supportive policy environment | Human and organizational capacity of DE to support policy analysis and formulation strengthened | MINAG contribution to PARPA II effectively coordinated by DE | PARPA documentation | Qualified national staff available and able to dedicate sufficient time |
| | | Additional staff recruited to the Department of Policy Analysis | DE staff list | Adequate DE budget MINAG approval for recruitment process |
| | | Graduate level training provided to Department of Policy Analysis staff | One MS graduate returns to work in Department One MS candidate begins training | DE and MINAG approval Adequate DE budget |
| | | Research paper on patterns of rural economic growth completed | DE Research paper published | |
| Strengthen capacity of national market information system (SIMA) | SIMA capacity to contribute to agricultural marketing consolidated | Market outlook windshield survey implemented and results disseminated | Survey report Presentation materials | Adequate DE budget |
| | | Refresher training of SIMA enumerators conducted | Training program Training report | Adequate budget |

Annex 2. IIAM In-Service Training Program-Subject Matter Content

April 1, Friday

1. Welcome and training program inauguration (Tom)
2. Administration and contracts (Maria Jose)
3. Baseline evaluation (200 questions)

April 4, Monday

1. Results of the baseline evaluation (Tom)
2. Partial budgets: Introduction and definition of concepts (Raul)
3. Partial budgets: Marginal analysis (Raul)

April 5, Tuesday

1. Partial budgets: Sensitivity analysis (Raul)
2. Partial budgets: Financial vs. Economic analysis (Tom)
3. Partial budgets: Individual exercises

April 6, Wednesday

1. Partial budgets: Review of concepts (Raul and Tom)
2. Partial budgets: Team exercises

April 7, Thursday (Mozambique women's day)

April 8, Friday

1. Partial budgets: Team exercises (Raul)
2. Partial budgets: Team exercises

April 11, Monday

1. Partial budgets: Discussion of the team exercises (Tom and Raul)
2. Stat review: Hypothesis testing and mean differences (Tom)
3. Stat review: Interpreting regression results (Tom)

April 12, Tuesday

1. Stata: Introduction I (Ellen)
2. Stata: Introduction II (Ellen)
3. Stata: Introduction III (Ellen)
4. Stata: Introduction IV (Ellen)

April 13, Wednesday

1. Stat review: Interpreting regression results (Tom)
2. Stata: Introduction (Ellen)

April 14, Thursday

1. Stat review: Interpreting regression results (Tom)
2. Stata: Team exercise

April 15, Friday

1. Stata: Team exercise
2. Stata: Discussion of the team exercise (Tom and Raul)

April 18, Monday

1. Diagnostic research and problem identification: the broad background. Induced Innovation (Cynthia). The evolution of farming systems (Tom)
2. Diagnostic research and problem identification: Base data analysis, national survey data, GIS and ex ante evaluation of technologies (Tom)
3. Diagnostic research and problem identification: The perspective of farming systems research (Cynthia)
4. Diagnostic research and problem identification: The perspective of farmer participatory research (Tom)

April 19, Tuesday

1. Diagnostic research and problem identification: Formal and informal surveys (Cynthia)
2. Diagnostic research: Defining recommendation domains and choosing options for testing (Tom)
3. Diagnostic research: Exercise on recommendation domains and options for testing (Minimum tillage and tomatoes)
4. Diagnostic research Discussion on the recommendation domains and options for testing

April 20, Wednesday

1. Diagnostic research: gender analysis and seasonality (Cynthia)
2. Diagnostic research: demand for characteristics, farmer participatory plant breeding, and soil taxonomies (Tom)
3. Diagnostic research and problem identification: Experimental approaches (Yield gap analysis) (Tom)
4. Diagnostic research and problem identification: Mother Baby Trials (Cynthia)

April 21, Thursday

1. Team exercise: prioritizing technological options based on diagnostic research (Cassava production, sweetpotato production, and cassava processing based on Maria Andrade's questionnaire).
2. Team exercise: prioritizing technological options based on diagnostic research

April 22, Friday

1. Team exercise: prioritizing technological options based on diagnostic research
2. Presentation and discussion of the team exercise

April 25, Monday

1. Team exercise: prioritizing technological options based on diagnostic research
2. Presentation and discussion of the team exercise (Tom)

April 26, Tuesday

1. Multi-period budgeting: The basics (Tom)
2. Multi-period budgeting: Example with a hand calculator (Tom)
3. Refresher on Excel (Raul)
4. Multi-period budgeting: Example in Excel (Raul)

April 27, Wednesday

1. Adoption and Diffusion: General concepts and the rural sociology perspective (Tom)
2. Adoption and Diffusion: Explaining adoption (Tom)
3. Explaining adoption: Team exercise in Stata (Tom)

April 28, Thursday

1. Discussion of the team exercise (Tom)
2. Adoption and diffusion: the logistic curve (Tom)
3. Modeling the logistic in Excel (Raul)
4. Modeling the logistic with a multi-period technology: Team exercise in Excel (Raul and Tom)

April 29, Friday

1. Adoption and Diffusion: Early acceptance of orange-fleshed sweetpotato (Feliciano)
2. Modeling the logistic with a multi-period technology: Team exercise in Excel (Raul and Tom)
3. Discussion of the team exercise on modeling the logistic (Tom)

May 2, Monday (Ferias: Dia do Trabalho)**May 3, Tuesday**

1. Priority setting and research resource allocation: congruence and scoring methods (Tom)
2. Priority setting and research resource allocation: Cost-benefit ex-ante analysis (Tom)
3. Team priority setting exercise in Stata with a scoring model emphasizing congruence (Tom and Raul)

May 4, Wednesday

1. Results of the commodity priority setting exercise: Desirable research resource allocations (Tom)
2. Discussion of research resource allocations and presentation of the team exercise on assessing investment strategies in “minor” crops: to test, to breed, or not to invest (Tom)
3. Conduct of the team exercise in Excel (Raul)
4. Discussion of the team exercise (Tom and Raul)

May 5, Thursday

1. Poverty in general (Tom)
2. Poverty, Inequality, and agricultural growth (Tom)
3. Poverty and agricultural research: Group Exercise in Stata with the TIA 2002 data; revised priority setting (Raul and Tom)

May 6, Friday

1. Discussion of the revised priority setting exercise and presentation of the poverty-related with-and-without and before-and-after exercise in Stata (Tom)
2. Guidelines for rapid diagnostic appraisal and the 96-02 income comparison (Duncan)
3. The tobacco and poverty exercise (Raul and Tom)

May 9, Monday

1. Designing the informal survey for diagnostic research in smallholder irrigation (Duncan and Tom)
2. Discussion of the groups’ informal survey design and consensus on a consolidated informal survey instrument

May 10, Tuesday

1. Field visit, farmer interviews in Bobole (Duncan, Tom, Clement, and Chico)
2. Group exercise in writing up the interview results

May 11, Wednesday

1. Group exercise in writing up the interview results
2. Discussion of the group reports (Duncan and Tom)
3. Discussion of the group reports and planning the market visit (Duncan and Tom)

May 12, Thursday

1. Visit to horticultural markets (Chico)
2. Group write-up of the horticultural market visit

May 13, Friday

1. Risk attitudes, risk perceptions, and agricultural research (Raul)
2. Risk and technology simulations (Raul)
3. Report of horticultural market visit (Duncan and Tom)
4. Risk and agricultural research (Tom)

May 16, Monday

1. Risk adjustment and agricultural research (Tom)
2. Preparation for revisiting Bobole
3. Drafting the Bobole group questionnaire

May 17, Tuesday

1. Bobole visit
2. Drafting the Bobole report

May 18, Wednesday

1. Drafting the Bobole report

May 19, Thursday

1. Discussion of the Bobole report
2. Impact of technological change on producers and consumers: welfare economics
3. Impact of technological change on producers and consumers: Group exercise

May 20, Friday

1. Impact of technological change on factor shares and on regional producers
2. Impact of technological change on semi-subsistence producers
3. Impact of technological change: Group exercise

May 23, Monday

1. Evaluation and impact assessment (Discussion of M. Ravallion's: Ms. Analisita)
2. Propensity scores: group exercise

May 24, Tuesday

1. Propensity scores: presentation
2. Propensity scores: discussion
3. Sweetpotato Weevil IPM: Group exercise

May 25, Wednesday

1. Sweetpotato weevil IPM: group exercise
2. Sweetpotato weevil IPM: presentation
3. Sweetpotato weevil IPM: discussion

May 26, Thursday

1. Returns to maize breeding: group exercise

May 26, Thursday

1. Returns to maize breeding: group exercise

May 27, Friday

1. Returns to maize breeding: group exercise

May 30, Monday

1. Returns to maize breeding: group exercise
2. Returns to maize breeding: presentation
3. Returns to maize breeding: discussion

June 1, Tuesday

1. Returns to Papote group exercise

June 2, Wednesday

1. Returns to Papote: group exercise
2. Returns to Papote presentation
3. Returns to Papote: discussion

June 3, Thursday

1. Final exam

June 4, Friday: Break day**June 6, Monday**

1. Final exam results

Strengthening Mozambique's Capacity for Agricultural Policy Analysis, Productivity, Growth and Poverty Reduction

Projecto de Apoio ao Fortalecimento da Capacidade em Análise de Políticas, Produtividade Agrícola, Crescimento Económico e Redução da Pobreza em Moçambique



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Project Overview

MSU has worked with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) in Mozambique since 1991 to increase MINAG's capacity to formulate and implement facilitative agricultural sector policies, strategies, and institutional reforms. Since 2004, assistance has also been provided to the National Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM). The twin goals of the current project are to expand the availability of appropriate crop, livestock and natural-resource management technologies for smallholder farmers, and to accelerate the uptake of those technologies by strengthening policy institutions and market information services. The project seeks to achieve this goal through formal and on-the-job training in the identification of priority policy issues, collection and timely analysis of relevant information, and prompt dissemination of actionable results to managers and policy makers.

- [Project Proposal](#)
- Project Output Reports (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007)
- [Prior Project Fact Sheet](#): summarizes project approach and output.
- [Capacity Building Accomplishments](#)
- [Contact Information](#): in-country personnel, U.S. based backstop and collaborative institutions.
- Quick Links - Mozambique on the Food Security and Food Policy Information Portal for Africa-FSIP (English and Portuguese) http://www.csa-mali.org/liens_portal.htm
- Quick Links - [Building Professional Skills-FSIP](#) (English and Portuguese)

Most Recent Research and Outreach

"Flash": series of short papers, closely focused on issues of relevance for understanding the Mozambican food and agricultural system. [Top](#)

- [Learning from the 2002/03 Food Crisis in Southern Africa: Lessons for the Current Year](#). David Tschirley, Pedro Arlindo, Jan J. Nijhoff, Billy Mwinga, Michael T. Weber, and T.S. Jayne. volume 46E. October, 2005
- [Mudanças no mercado e na produção para melhorar a segurança alimentar em Moçambique](#). David Tschirley, Danilo Abdula, e Michael T. Weber volume 45P - Setembro 2005.
- [Improving Production and Marketing to Enhance Food Security in Mozambique](#). David Tschirley, Danilo Abdula and Michael T. Weber. volume 45E, September 2005
- [Que Colheita e Preços Esperar para a Época de Comercialização Agrícola 2005/06? Expectativas dos Comerciantes de Pequena Escala no Centro e Norte de Moçambique](#). Equipa Técnica do SIMA. volume 44P - Maio 2005.

[See Complete List](#)

Research Reports: over 50 have been produced, most of them published and downloadable in both English and Portuguese. [Top](#)

- RP59E. [The Economics of Smallholder Households in Tobacco and Cotton Growing Areas of the Zambezi Valley of Mozambique](#). Rui Benfica, Julieta Zandamela, Arlindo Miguel, and Natércia de Sousa. August 2005. Draft for Review.
- RP58P [Análise de Mortalidade de Adultos em Agregados Familiares Rurais em Moçambique e as Implicações para as Políticas](#). Mather, D., H. Marrule, C. Donovan, M. Weber and A. Alage. June 2004
- RP58E [Analysis of Adult Mortality Within Rural Housholds in Mozambique and Implications for Policy](#). Mather, D., H. Marrule, C. Donovan, M. Weber and A. Alage. June 2004

[See Complete List](#)

Policy Presentations: in collaboration with its partners in MINAG and USAID/Mocambique, MSU maintains an active policy outreach program. In addition to presentations by project personnel, MSU has assisted MADER leadership in preparing presentations for both local and international policy fora. [Top](#)

- [Análise da Comercialização Agrícola nas Zonas Rurais de Moçambique: Implicações para Estratégias de Segurança Alimentar e Alívio à Pobreza. Resultados do TIA 2002](#). Apresentado por Danilo Abdula e Pedro Arlindo. Direcção de Economia do MINAG, Departamento de Análises de Políticas (DAP). Maputo, Setembro, 2005
- [Análise do Crescimento do Rendimento dos Agregados Familiares Rurais em Moçambique 1996-2002: Implicações para o Desenvolvimento Agrário no contexto do ProAgri 2e PARPA II](#). Preparado por técnicos da Direcção de Economia, MINAG, e da Universidade Estadual de Michigan. Maputo, Julho, 2005
- [Using Empirical Information in the Era of HIV/AIDS to Inform Mitigation and Rural Development Strategies: Selected Results from African Country Studies](#). Presentation by D. Mather at American Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting, Principal Paper Session 1: What Role for Agricultural Economists in Addressing the HIV/AIDS Pandemic? Providence, Rhode Island, July 25th, 2005.
- [Learning from the 2002/03 Crisis in Southern Africa: Lessons for the Current Year](#). Pedro Arlindo, David Tschirley, Jan Nijhoff, Billy Mwiinga, Michael T. Weber, and T.S. Jayne. Presentation at workshop on Maize Marketing and Trade Policies in Southern Africa: Toward Defining Appropriate and Mutually Supportive Roles for the Public and Private Sectors, Centurion Lake Hotel, Centurion, South Africa, June 21/22, 2005.

[See Complete List](#)

Theses Reprints: by MSU graduate students supported by the project. [Top](#)

- Abdula, Danilo Carimo. [Improving Maize Marketing and Trade Policies to Promote Household Food Security in Southern Mozambique](#). M.Sc.

Thesis, May, 2005. (555 KB)

- Mazuze, Feliciano M. [Analysis of Adoption and Production of Orange-fleshed Sweetpotatoes: the Case Study of Gaza Province in Mozambique](#). M.Sc. Thesis. 2004. (640 KB)
- Pitoro, Raul Oscar. [Assessing The Potential Economic Benefits of Transgenic Cotton in Mozambique](#). M.Sc. Thesis. 2004. (590 KB)

[See Complete List](#)

Most Recent Market Information Bulletins

MSU has assisted MADER since 1991 in implementing an Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA). SIMA produces weekly (Quente-Quente) and monthly bulletins (Boletím Mensal). You'll find domestic prices of 25 products in 27 producer, wholesale, and retail markets throughout the country, plus regional and international prices of selected commodities, and market commentary.

The pilot marketing information system in Nampula province works closely with farmer associations, local traders, and the national market information system (SIMA) to produce additional information of use to farmers and agricultural traders in their commercial activities. This system produces a weekly bulletin (Esisapo) with information on prices and trade opportunities.

Quente-Quente: National weekly SIMA bulletin [Top](#)

2005 - [October 12 de Outubro](#) | [October 6 de Outubro](#) | [September 29 de Setembro](#) | [September 21 de Setembro](#) | [September 14 de Setembro](#) | [September 08 de Setembro](#) | [August 31 de Agosto](#) | [August 24 de Agosto](#) | [August 17 de Agosto](#) | [August 10 de Agosto](#) | [August 3 de Agosto](#) | [July 27 de Julho](#) | [July 20 de Julho](#) | [July 13 de Julho](#) | [July 6 de Julho](#) | [June 29 de Junho](#) | [June 22 de Junho](#) | [June 15 de Junho](#) | [June 8 de Junho](#) | [June 1 de Junho](#) | [May 25 de Maio](#) | [May 18 de Maio](#) | [May 11 de Maio](#) | [May 5 de Maio](#) | [April 27 de Abril](#) | [April 20 de Abril](#) | [April 13 de Abril](#) | [April 6 de Abril](#) | [March 30 de Março](#) | [March 23 de Março](#) | [March 16 de Março](#) | [March 9 de Março](#) | [March 2 de Março](#) | [February 23 de Fevereiro](#) | [February 16 de Fevereiro](#) | [February 9 de Fevereiro](#) | [February 4 de Fevereiro](#) | [January 26 de Janeiro](#) | [January 19 de Janeiro](#) | [January 12 de Janeiro](#) | [January 5 de Janeiro](#)

[See Earlier Years' Editions](#)

Boletím Mensal: National monthly SIMA bulletin (discontinued as of January 2004) [Top](#)

[See Earlier Years' Editions](#)

Esisapo: Weekly bulletin for Nampula provincial market information system [Top](#)

2005 - [June 21 de Junho](#) | [June 7 de Junho](#) | [May 31 de Maio](#) | [April 5 de Abril](#) | [March 22 de Março](#) | [March 15 de Março](#) | [March 8 de Março](#) | [March 1 de Março](#) | [February 22 de Fevereiro](#) | [February 15 de Fevereiro](#) | [February 1 de Fevereiro](#) | [January 25 de Janeiro](#) | [January 18 de Janeiro](#) | [January 11 de Janeiro](#) | [January 4 de Janeiro](#)

[See Earlier Years' Editions](#)

Survey Instruments and Data Documentation [Top](#)

Since 1991, FSP has carried out or assisted in a large number of household surveys in Mozambique.

2005 National Agricultural Household Survey (TIA05)

- [Panel Questionnaire](#)
- [Nova Questionnaire](#)

[See Earlier Surveys](#)

Administrative Reports (For MSU and USAID Management Purposes-Requires ID to enter) [Top](#)

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Other Helpful Sites [Top](#)

- [Official Government of Mozambique web page](#)
- [Mozambique News Agency](#)
- [allAfrica.com Mozambique page](#)
- [International Food Policy Research Institute](#)
- [FewsNet](#)

[Press](#) | [Overview](#) | [Outreach](#) | [Adult Mortality](#) | [Inputs](#) | [FSIP](#)
Mozambique: Policy [Nutrition](#) | Mali: [Market Nutrition](#) [National Food Strategy](#)
[Sahel Region](#) | [Rwanda](#) | [Kenya](#) | [Zambia](#) | [Ethiopia](#) | [Ag Transformation](#)
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Food Security III Cooperative Agreement between US Agency for International Development, EGAT/AG Bureau cooperating closely with Africa/SD Bureau, and MSU Department of Agricultural Economics.

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Strengthening Mozambique's Capacity for Agricultural Policy Analysis, Productivity, Growth and Poverty Reduction

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Flashes

Resultados das Investigações do Projecto de Segurança Alimentar em Moçambique. MAP-Direcção de Economia.

The following publications are a series of short papers, approximately three pages of text and two to three tables or figures, closely focused on issues of relevance for understanding the Mozambican food system. The papers are designed to be read in less than a half hour and to make a limited number of clear points about the issue at hand. (P for Portuguese, E for English)

- [Learning from the 2002/03 Food Crisis in Southern Africa: Lessons for the Current Year](#). David Tschirley, Pedro Arlindo, Jan J. Nijhoff, Billy Mwinga, Michael T. Weber, and T.S. Jayne. volume 46E. October, 2005
- [Mudanças no mercado e na produção para melhorar a segurança alimentar em Moçambique](#). David Tschirley, Danilo Abdula, e Michael T. Weber volume 45P - Setembro 2005.
- [Improving Production and Marketing to Enhance Food Security in Mozambique](#). David Tschirley, Danilo Abdula and Michael T. Weber. volume 45E, September 2005
- [Que Colheita e Preços Esperar para a Época de Comercialização Agrícola 2005/06? Expectativas dos Comerciantes de Pequena Escala no Centro e Norte de Moçambique](#). Equipa Técnica do SIMA. volume 44P - Maio 2005.
- [Principais Lições Do Seminário Sobre Perspectivas Para Comercialização Agrícola E Segurança Alimentar Em Moçambique Para O Ano Comercial 2004/2005](#). Volume 43P. Dezembro 2004.
[Main Lessons of the Agricultural Market Outlook and Food Security Conference in Mozambique for the Commercial Year 2004/2005](#). Volume 43E. December 2004.
- [Como Evitar Matar a Galinha dos Ovos de Ouro: Uma Análise dos Potenciais Impactos de Uma Taxa Sobre as Exportações de Tabaco Não Processado em Moçambique](#). volume 42P. December 2004.
[How To Avoid Killing The Chicken That Lays The Golden Eggs: An Analysis Of The Potential Impacts Of An Export Tax On Raw Tobacco In Mozambique](#). volume 42E. December 2004.
- [Uma Análise Comparativa Entre Países Sobre A Resposta dos Agregados Familiares À Mortalidade de Adultos na África Rural Sub-Sahariana: Implicações Para Políticas de Mitigação de HIV/SIDA e Desenvolvimento Rural](#). volume 41P - Junho 2004.
- [Análise da Mortalidade de Adultos Nos Agregados Familiares Rurais em Moçambique e Implicações para Políticas](#). volume 40P - 23 de Julho 2004.
[Analysis of Adult Mortality Within Rural Households in Mozambique and Implication For Policy](#). volume 40E - 23 July, 2004
- [Como Será a Colheita e Comercialização de Culturas Alimentares em Moçambique em 2004/05? Resultados de Algumas Constatações no Centro e Norte de Moçambique](#). volume 39P - 31 de Maio de 2004
- [Mudanças nos Padrões de Consumo na Zona Sul: Que Opções Alimentares Para as Camadas mais Pobres?](#). volume 38P - 24 de Março de 2004.
- [A Informação: Alavanca de Baixo Custo para o Desenvolvimento dos Mercados Agrários?](#), volume 37P - 23 de Setembro de 2003.
[Market Information: A Low Cost Tool for Agricultural Market Development?](#) volume 37E - 23 September 2003.
- [Produção e Comercialização de Culturas Alimentares: Que Expectativas para o Presente Ano? O Ponto de Vista dos Comerciantes Rurais de Pequena Escala no Norte e Centro de Moçambique](#), volume 36P - 30 de Agosto 2003.
- [Cotton Sector Policies and Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons Behind the Numbers in Mozambique and Zambia](#), volume 34E - 10 December 2002.
- [AGRO-INDÚSTRIA E AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR: FORMAS DE ORGANIZAÇÃO DAS TRANSACÇÕES E REDUÇÃO DA POBREZA RURAL EM MOÇAMBIQUE](#), volume 33P - 10 de Novembro 2002.
[Agro-industry and Smallholder Agriculture: Institutional Arrangements and Rural Poverty Reduction in Mozambique](#), volume 33E - 10 November 2002.
- [Confirmada Baixa Produção de Cereais no Centro e Uma Melhoria no Norte do País Expectativas dos Comerciantes Rurais de Pequena Escala no Norte e Centro de Moçambique](#), volume 32P - 23 de Julho 2002.

- [Como Será A Comercialização Agrícola Em Moçambique Em 2002/03? Expectativas Dos Comerciantes Rurais De Pequena Escala No Norte E Centro De Moçambique](#), volume 31P - 20 de Maio 2002.
- [O "Ouro branco" que não dá riqueza: Como de novo torná-lo uma cultura rentável](#), volume 30P. 18 de Dezembro de 2001.
- [Some Characteristics Of Pro-poor Growth, And Policy Implications For Mozambique](#), volume 29E - 25 February 2002.
- [Exportação De Milho: Ameaça Contra A Segurança Alimentar Rural? Resultados De Um Inquérito Às Famílias Rurais Do Norte De Moçambique](#), volume 28P - 11 Fevereiro 2002.
[Maize Exportation Threat to Rural Food Security? Results of a Survey of Rural Households in Northern Mozambique](#), volume 28E - 11 February 2002.
- [A Economia Agrícola do Norte de Moçambique: Desenvolvimentos Recentes e Perspectivas](#), volume 27P - 10 de Agosto 2001.
- [Confirmada Baixa de Produção de Cereais e Feijões no Norte de Moçambique e no Malawi: Implicações sobre as Exportações para o Malawi e os Preços ao Produtor](#), volume 26P - 9 de Agosto 2001.
- [A Regulamentação de Comercialização da Castanha de Caju: Como Torná-la um Instrumento Revitalizador do Sub-Sector Cajueiro em Moçambique?](#) volume 25p - 14 de Agosto 2001.
- [Perspectivas Preliminares dos Comerciantes Rurais Sobre a Presente Campanha de Comercialização na Zona Norte](#), volume 24P - 14 Abril 2001.
- [O Papel do Mercado de Trabalho, Microempresas, e Agricultura na Redução da Pobreza Rural em Moçambique](#), volume 23P - 6 November 2000.
- [Observações e Lições Emergentes do Programa de Milho com Insumos na Época 1998/99 na Província de Nampula, Moçambique](#), volume 22P - 6 de Novembro 2000.
[Observations and Emerging Lessons from the 1998/99 High-Input Maize Program in Nampula Province, Mozambique](#), volume 22E - 16 November 2000.
- [Comparing Yields and Profitability in MARD's High- and Low-Input Maize Programs 1997/98 Survey Results and Analysis](#), volume 21E - 14 November 2000.
- [Batata Doce de Polpa Cor Alaranjada - Parcerias Prometedoras para Assegurar a Integração dos Aspectos Nutricionais na Investigação e Extensão Agrícola](#), volume 20P - 10 de Outubro 2000.
[Orange-Flesh Sweet Potato: Promising Partnerships for Assuring the Integration of Nutritional Concerns into Agricultural Research and Extension](#), volume 20E - 10 November 2000.
- [Representative Characteristics of Rural Households in Areas of Central and Southern Mozambique Affected by The 2000 Floods](#), volume 19E - 15 of March 2000
- [The Effects of Maize Trade with Malawi on Price Levels in Mozambique: Implications for Trade and Development Policy](#), volume 18E - 24 de Novembro 1999
- [Aumento de Ingestão de Calorias Relacionada ao Aumento de Renda no Norte de Moçambique](#), volume 17P - 28 de Julho 1999.
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- [A Disponibilidade Produtos e o Poder de Compra dos Consumidores: Farinhas de Milho e Arroz](#), volume 8P, 7 de Julho 1997.
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- [O Desafio da Produtividade em Moçambique: Orçamentos Parciais do Algodão](#), volume 4P - 12 de Agosto 1996.
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- RP59E. [The Economics of Smallholder Households in Tobacco and Cotton Growing Areas of the Zambezi Valley of Mozambique](#). Rui Benfica, Julieta Zandamela, Arlindo Miguel, and Natércia de Sousa. August 2005. Draft for Review.
- RP58P [Análise de Mortalidade de Adultos em Agregados Familiares Rurais em Moçambique e as Implicações para as Políticas](#). Mather, D., H. Marrule, C. Donovan, M. Weber and A. Alage. June 2004
- RP58E [Analysis of Adult Mortality Within Rural Housholds in Mozambique and Implications for Policy](#). Mather, D., H. Marrule, C. Donovan, M. Weber and A. Alage. June 2004
- RP57E [Determinants of Rural Income in Mozambique in 2001-2002](#). Walker, T., D.Tschirley, J. Low, M. Pequenino Tanque, D. Boughton, E. Payongayong and M. Weber. May 2004.
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- RP55P [Sector Comercial de Sementes: Progressos e Perspectivas de Desenvolvimento](#). Jaqueline Massingue (DAP/DE), Guilhermina Rafael (DAP/DE), Ussene Hají (DINA), Jan Low (DAP/DE) e Duncan Boughton (DAP/DE). (Abril 2004)
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- RP 52P [Anuário Estatístico Do Sima 2000-2001](#). Danilo Carimo Abdula. (Março 2002)
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 - RP 19P - [Diagnóstico da Estrutura, Comportamento, e Desempenho dos Mercados Alimentares Rurais de Moçambique](#). Departamento de Estatística e Projecto de Segurança Alimentar da Direcção de Economia Agrária Equipa de Pesquisa (Julho de 1995).
 - RP 18P - [Quem Come Milho Amarelo? Alguns Resultados Preliminares de um Inquérito sobre as Preferências dos Consumidores de Farinha de Milho na Cidade de Maputo](#). MOA/MSU Equipa de Pesquisa (Novembro de 1994).
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Policy Presentations

The following are a series of selected policy presentations made by or with the assistance of MSU personnel since October 2001.

- [Análise da Comercialização Agrícola nas Zonas Rurais de Moçambique: Implicações para Estratégias de Segurança Alimentar e Alívio à Pobreza. Resultados do TIA 2002](#). Apresentado por Danilo Abdula e Pedro Arlindo. Direcção de Economia do MINAG, Departamento de Análises de Políticas (DAP). Maputo, Setembro, 2005
- [Análise do Crescimento do Rendimento dos Agregados Familiares Rurais em Moçambique 1996-2002: Implicações para o Desenvolvimento Agrário no contexto do ProAgri 2e PARPA II](#). Preparado por técnicos da Direcção de Economia, MINAG, e da Universidade Estadual de Michigan. Maputo, Julho, 2005
- [Using Empirical Information in the Era of HIV/AIDS to Inform Mitigation and Rural Development Strategies: Selected Results from African Country Studies](#). Presentation by D. Mather at American Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting, Principal Paper Session 1: What Role for Agricultural Economists in Addressing the HIV/AIDS Pandemic? Providence, Rhode Island, July 25th, 2005.
- [Learning from the 2002/03 Crisis in Southern Africa: Lessons for the Current Year](#). Pedro Arlindo, David Tschirley, Jan Nijhoff, Billy Mwiinga, Michael T. Weber, and T.S. Jayne. Presentation at workshop on Maize Marketing and Trade Policies in Southern Africa: Toward Defining Appropriate and Mutually Supportive Roles for the Public and Private Sectors, Centurion Lake Hotel, Centurion, South Africa, June 21/22, 2005
- [A Economia dos Agregados Familiares em Áreas de Fomento de Algodão e Tabaco do Vale do Zambeze, Moçambique](#). Presentation of research results from RP59E made by Rui Benfica (MSU) at the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique. Maputo, May 2005.
- [Competition and Coordination in Cotton Market Systems in Southern and Eastern Africa](#). Cross-Country Workshop. Lusaka, Zambia. February 2005
- [What do we know about smallholder input use in Mozambique? Background information from MADER's national agricultural surveys](#). Tom Walker, Raul Pitoro, and Duncan Boughton MADER/IIAM/MSU. Presentation to AID Partners Planning Meeting, December, 2004.
- [Determinantes do Rendimento, Pobreza, e Percepção do Progresso Económico dos Agregados Familiares nas Zonas Rurais de Moçambique em 2001-2002](#). Apresentado na Reunião Nacional da Direcção de Economia do MADER. Pemba, Junho de 2004
- RP56E [Household Responses to Prime Age Adult Mortality in Rural Mozambique: Implications for HIV/AIDS Mitigation Efforts and Rural Economic Development Policies](#). Reprint of paper prepared by David Mather, Cynthia Donovan, Michael Weber, Higinio Marrule, and Albertina Alage for the Center for the Study of African Economies Conference, St. Catherine's College, Oxford, March 2004.
- [Mozambican Experience with Agricultural Market Information Systems](#). Danilo Abdula on behalf of DE/SIMA/MADER Team. Presentation made to the USDA, Washington DC, February 2004.
- [Mortalidade de Adultos na Idade Activa e Sobrevivência dos Agregados Rurais em Moçambique: Resultados Preliminares e Implicações dos Esforços de Mitigação do HIV/SIDA](#). (Portuguese)
- [Mortalidade de Adultos na Idade Activa e Sobrevivência dos Agregados Rurais em Moçambique: Resultados Preliminares e Implicações dos Esforços de Mitigação do HIV/SIDA - Anexo Tabelas](#). (Portuguese). Presentation made by Higinio Marrule (MADER) and Michael Weber (MSU) in Maputo. November 20 and 22, 2003. David Mather (MSU), Cynthia Donovan (MSU), and Albertina Alage (MADER/DNER) assisted in the preparation.
- [Prime Age Adult Mortality and Household Livelihood in Rural Mozambique: Preliminary Results and Implications for HIV/AIDS Mitigation Efforts](#). (English)
- [Prime Age Adult Mortality and Household Livelihood in Rural Mozambique: Preliminary Results and Implications for HIV/AIDS Mitigation Efforts-Annex Tables](#). (English)
- [Morbidez e Mortalidade dos Adultos no Moçambique: Prevalência e Estratégias para os Agregados Familiares Rurais que Enfretam Adversidade](#). (Portuguese). Presentation made by Higinio Marrule to the VETAID Workshop on Mitigating the Effect of HIV/AIDS on Food Security and Agriculture in Eastern and Southern Africa, Maputo, November 6, 2003. Albertina Alage (MADER/DNER), David Mather (MSU), and Cynthia Donovan (MSU) assisted in the preparation.
- [Adult Illness and Death in Mozambique: Prevalence and Strategies for Rural Households Dealing with Adversity](#). (English)
- [Opening Address at the International Workshop "Food Aid - Contributions and Risks to Sustainable Food Security"](#) Presentation by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Helder Muteia, at the workshop in Berlin, Germany, September 2-3, 2003. Duncan Boughton and others assisted in the preparation of this talk
- [Qual o Papel da Agricultura Familiar Comercial no Desenvolvimento Rural e Redução da Pobreza em Moçambique?](#) Presentation by Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Joao Carrilho to the Mozambican Association of Science and Technology. Maputo, October 2002. Rui Benfica and David Tschirley of MSU assisted in preparation.
- [Property Rights for Poverty Reduction: Mozambique's Land Law](#). Presentation by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Helder Muteia at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Johannesburg, September 2002. Duncan Boughton, MSU In-Country Representative in Mozambique, assisted in preparation.
- [Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrario em Moçambique: Constrangimentos, Estrategias e Prioridades](#). Presentation by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Helder Muteia at the USAID/Mozambique seminar on its five year country strategy development. Maputo, October 2001. Jan Low and Duncan Boughton assisted in preparation.



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- Abdula, Danilo Carimo. [Improving Maize Marketing and Trade Policies to Promote Household Food Security in Southern Mozambique](#). M.Sc. Thesis, May, 2005. (555 KB)
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Weekly Provincial Market Information Bulletins

Weekly *Esisapo* - Boletim Semanal do Sistema de Informação de Mercados Agrícolas da Província de Nampula.

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Survey Instruments and Data Documentation

Introduction

Since 1991, FSP has carried-out or assisted in a large number of household surveys in Mozambique. These surveys have ranged from geographically focused studies designed to address specific policy issues, to assistance to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in its National Agricultural Survey. Below are brief descriptions of each survey, links to downloadable questionnaires, and links to Research Reports which provide methodological background or research results from the surveys. Many of the downloadable questionnaires are "synthetic questionnaires". These are based on the original, but are redesigned to reflect the final structure of the SPSS/Windows data files. If the questionnaire is an original, and not a synthetic version, that is indicated in parentheses.

2005 National Agricultural Household Survey (TIA05)

- [Panel Questionnaire](#)
- [Nova Questionnaire](#)

2003 National Agricultural Household Survey (TIA03)

- forthcoming 1
- forthcoming 2

2002 National Agricultural Household Survey (TIA02)

During 2002 the project is working intensively in support of MADER's national agricultural household survey, referred to as TIA02. Field work is scheduled to be launched in July 2002 and completed during October. A total of over 4,000 households will be interviewed. Final questionnaires are now available.

- [Household Questionnaire](#)
- [Community Questionnaire](#)

Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA)

Since 1991, MSU has assisted MADER in implementing an Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA). This system produces weekly (Quente-Quente) and monthly (Boletím Mensal) bulletins with domestic prices of 25 products in 27 producer, wholesale, and retail markets throughout the country. The bulletins also include regional and international prices of selected commodities, and market commentary.

- [Questionnaires](#)
- [Weekly Bulletins](#) (Quente-Quente)
- [Monthly Bulletins](#) (Boletím Mensal)

2000/01 Cotton Monitoring Surveys

In October 2000, Mozambique embarked on a phased liberalization of its cotton sector, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's Policy Analysis Department was charged with monitoring this process and recommending follow-on reforms. As part of the monitoring process, FSP assisted the Policy Analysis Department in conducting a survey of cotton growers in Nampula province during December, 2000.

Questionnaires

- [Household Level](#): this questionnaire is based in the income proxy methodology developed from the 1998 Income Survey, and will allow the calculation of estimates for each household of income from 10 different sources. (original

in Portuguese)

- [Grower Level](#): this questionnaire focuses on the cotton growing practices and experience of the grower. (original in Portuguese)

1998 Income Survey

In 1998, FSP worked with USAID-funded NGOs to conduct a survey of households in NGO target areas. The stratified cluster sample design covered 490 households, each of whom was visited twice during the year. The primary purpose of the survey was to develop income proxy models for use by NGOs in impact monitoring.

Questionnaires

- [Round 1](#) (June 1998; original in Portuguese)
- [Round 2](#) (November 1998; original in Portuguese)

Research Reports: See [#38](#) for more detail on research methods, and for the income proxy models developed on the basis of these data.

1996 National Agricultural Survey (TIA96)

FSP assisted MADER in carrying out this national rural household survey. The stratified cluster sample design covered 3,851 households in all 10 provinces of the country. FSP added a microenterprise module to this survey, covering all sampled households in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia, Manica, and Sofala.

Questionnaires

- [Main Questionnaire](#)
- MSE Module
 - [Rural, Part I](#) (translated original)
 - [Rural, Part II](#) (translated original)
 - [Rural, Closed Enterprises](#) (translated original)
 - [Urban](#) (translated original)

Reports

- [Lessons Learned](#)
- Documentation and selected results: [text of the report](#), and [statistical tables](#).

Small-Holder Cash Cropping, Food Cropping and Food Security in Northern Mozambique

This survey was carried out over five rounds in 1994 and 1995. It focused on three "Joint Venture Companies" operating cotton outgrower schemes with smallholders in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces in northern Mozambique. The objective of the research was to examine the effects of alternative technological packages and institutional arrangements for cotton on smallholder incomes and food security. The stratified cluster sample covered 472 households, with modules on agricultural production, field level agricultural activities (including labor hiring), off-farm wage and microenterprise activities, expenditure, and 24-hour recall food consumption.

Questionnaires

- [Agriculture, Demography, Employment and Expenditure](#)
- [Household Level Questions](#)
- [24-hour Recall Consumption](#)
- [Maize Milling Module](#)
- [Land Conflict Module](#) (done in collaboration with Land Tenure Center, U. of Wisconsin)

Research Reports: See [#21](#) for details on research methods; [#25](#) for selected research results.

Socio-economic Survey of the Smallholder Sector in Three Districts of Nampula Province, 1991

This survey covered 343 households in the districts of Ribaue, Monapo and Angoche, Nampula province. It examined the food security strategies that households had adopted under the extremely difficult circumstances created by civil war and degradation of infrastructure.

- [Original Questionnaire](#)
- Related Research Reports: See Research Reports [3](#) and [3P](#) (Portuguese) for more detail on research design. For research results, see Research Reports [4](#), [4P](#), [5](#), [5P](#), and [6](#)

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Food Security III Cooperative Agreement between US Agency for International Development, EGAT/AG Bureau cooperating closely with Africa/SD Bureau, and MSU Department of Agricultural Economics.

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