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

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CONTENTS

Highlights ............................................................................................................................................... iii

ACRONYMS .......................................................................................................................................... v

1. Introduction ........................................................................................................................................ 1

2. Objective 1: To assist MINAG in building institutional capacity to raise smallholder productivity and income through improved technology, markets and policies ........................................................... 2
  2.1. CAADP ...................................................................................................................................... 2
  2.2. Agriculture/nutrition linkages and gender ................................................................................. 2
  2.3. Agricultural Statistics ................................................................................................................. 3
  2.4. Modernization of SIMA data system ......................................................................................... 3
  2.5. Outreach and Promotion of Policy Debates ............................................................................... 4
  2.6. Other activities contributing to strengthening DE capacity to provide a supportive policy environment .................................................................................................................................... 6

3. Objective 2: To strengthen market research and production technology development and transfer by MINAG and IIAM ............................................................................................................................. 6
  3.1. Conservation Agriculture ........................................................................................................... 6
  3.2. Sub-sector and value chain analysis for selected commodities .................................................. 7
  3.3. Charcoal value chain .................................................................................................................. 7
  3.4. Cassava ...................................................................................................................................... 7
  3.5. Broilers ....................................................................................................................................... 8
  3.6. Cotton ....................................................................................................................................... 8
  3.7. Cashew ....................................................................................................................................... 8
  3.8. Other IIAM activities ................................................................................................................. 8

4. Objective 3: To Strengthen of Human Resource Capacity in MINAG and IIAM ............................. 8
  4.1. Graduate training ........................................................................................................................ 8
  4.2. In-service training ...................................................................................................................... 9

5. Assistance to USAID-Mozambique and Title II partners to measure program impacts using Income Proxy Method (INCPROX) .................................................................................................................. 10

6. Additional USAID funded activities ................................................................................................ 10
  6.1. Pulse CRSP .............................................................................................................................. 10
  6.2. Trilateral Program: Brazil, U.S., and Mozambique ................................................................. 11

7. Additional activities with external funding for MSU staff in Mozambique .................................... 11
  7.1. GISAMA .................................................................................................................................. 11
  7.2. MCC/MCA ............................................................................................................................... 12

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Performance monitoring report ......................................................................................... A1-1
Annex 2: CEPAAD Proposal ............................................................................................................. A2-1
Annex 3: MSU Mozambique Webpages ......................................................................................... A3-1
Annex 4: Mozambique CAADP webpage ....................................................................................... A4-1
Highlights

Mozambique achieved a critical milestone when it signed its CAADP compact on December 9th, 2011. Working with Ministry of Agriculture officials, the private sector, and other stakeholders to prepare for CAADP was a major focus of project efforts during FY 2011. The CAADP milestone is crucial for Mozambique, where food security and poverty reduction depend heavily upon the agricultural sector, as evidenced in empirical studies undertaken by Michigan State University researchers and others over the past two decades. In recent years, these analyses have galvanized action on the part of the Mozambican Government, evidenced by strong Ministry leadership to finalize the Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA) in accordance with CAADP precepts.

MSU staff members worked directly with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) and its stakeholders to move the CAADP process forward, assisting the Ministry to organize expert and regional consultations in FY2011. As participants in the CAADP country team and the technical advisory group, MSU researchers with colleagues from MozSAKSS and IFPRI assisted Ministry staff in identifying and including actors from other Ministries, the private sector and civil society, to ensure broad participation by critical actors to accomplish the CAADP Compact milestone.

Among CAADP priorities, MSU project staff has been especially instrumental in ensuring Mozambican attention to agriculture and nutrition linkages (Pillar 3 of CAADP). MSU researchers with colleagues in the Title II Cooperating Partners have been and continue to be active in ensuring that the linkages are understood and included in the PEDSA, the CAADP Compact and now in the Investment Planning process.

The MSU project has enabled the national agricultural research program to address climate change concerns through the integration of conservation agriculture (CA) as a priority productivity issue. MSU researchers have highlighted CA and organized an initial symposium in FY2011, with another in early FY2012, in collaboration with IIAM and its Platform for Agricultural Research and Technological Innovations and CGIAR partners. MSU research in this area demonstrates the need for more coordination and exchange of information between research and extension, learning both within Mozambique and regionally.

Also critical to achieving the CAADP milestone have been USAID/Mozambique’s investments through the MSU project to ensure a solid statistical base for evidence-based analysis. In FY2011, MSU worked side-by-side with Ministry of Agriculture staff to ensure that the relevance and quality of the data justifies the investment. MSU worked closely with MINAG and INE colleagues and consultants from FAO on the Agricultural Statistics Master Plan. A key success in this effort, facilitated by MSU’s involvement, was an agreement to integrate Aviso Prévio (Early Warning) and TIA work on crop estimates to ensure that Mozambique publishes a single yearly crop estimate based on solid statistical sampling methods and best survey practices. In addition, MSU has been instrumental in helping MINAG make publicly available a complete series of fully documented rural household cross-sectional datasets (known as the TIA). Working with MINAG staff, MSU incorporates gender and other cross-cutting elements to ensure usefulness of the data and the analyses generated with it. As USAID/Mozambique worked to develop their Country Strategy for the Feed the Future Initiative, MSU provided critical data and analysis informing the mission as well as the McKinsey team concerning a range of crops, market participation of smallholders, and evaluation of the relevance of, and trends in, rural income components. Also as part of the effort to improve the quality of data for analysis, MSU worked closely with its MINAG counterparts to conduct a partial panel survey linked to the 2008 TIA, to allow a much closer look than has yet taken place at farm productivity issues.

A critical set of services for the private sector is provided by MINAG’s national market information system (SIMA). MSU worked closely with SIMA staff to provide timely information on markets across the country, while searching out options to modernize SIMA. Cellphone and
internet offer new opportunities for expansion of the data collection system as well as reaching more farmers and traders in a timely fashion. SIMA has taken initial steps in the modernization, and with MSU and USAID technical expertise alongside, will make the investments in people and technology to transform itself into a modern information system.

As MINAG moves forward with CAADP investment program design and implementation MSU’s capacity building will continue to be a critical resource. We expect to support continued development of research capacity in the Center for Socio-Economic Studies of IIAM as well as with the Directorate of Economics in MINAG. Price analysis training, data analysis and other in-service training contribute directly to public sector staff members that will be able to respond to the need for analysis of world food market trends, of productivity of alternative agricultural technologies, and of the impact of poverty reduction projects. In all cases, MSU seeks to ensure that women scientists and researchers are included in the training.

With regard to personnel, MSU made major strides during FY2011 bringing top-flight Mozambican analysts into its core team. MSU hired Dr. Benedito Cunguara in July to be resident in Mozambique and spear-head many analytical and training efforts. MSU recruited Dr. Rui Benfica during Q4/2011 and he joined the team effective October 1, 2011, to be resident in East Lansing but focused on analytical, capacity building, and programmatic efforts in Mozambique. We expect to complement these two Mozambican researchers with at least one additional hire in the near future, to ensure progressive Mozambican “ownership” of the analytical and outreach efforts under the project.
ACRONYMS

ABC  Agência Brasileira de Cooperação
AgCLIR Agricultural Sector Commercial, Legal, and Institutional Reform
ANSAA  Associação Acadêmica de Nutrição e Segurança Alimentar
CA  Conservation Agriculture
CAADP Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CAP  Agricultural and Livestock Census
CARRS Department of Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies (MSU)
CESE  Center for Socio-Economic Studies (IIAM)
CEPAAD  Centro de Pesquisa em Políticas e Programas Agro-Alimentares e de Desenvolvimento (Center for Research on Policies and Programs for the Food and Agricultural Sector and for Development)
CEPAGRI  Centro da Promoção da Agricultura
CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CRSP Collaborative Research Support Program
DAP Department of Policy Analysis
DE Directorate of Economics
DEST  Department of Statistics
DFDTTT  Direccao de Formação, Documentação e Transferencia de Technologia (Directorate of Training, Documentation and Technology Transfer)
ECX  Ethiopian Commodity Exchange
FANRPAN Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FACET Fostering Agriculture Competitiveness Employing Information Communication Technologies
FSRP  Food Security Research Project (MSU/Zambia)
FTF  Feed the Future
FY  Fiscal Year
GISAMA Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Markets in Africa
INCPROX Income Proxy Method
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSM Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IGC  International Growth Center
IIAM  Institute of Agricultural Research of Mozambique
INE National Statistics Institute
IRC  Igreja Reformada em Moçambique
MCA Millennium Challenge Account (Mozambique)
MCC Millennium Challenge Corporation
MIC  Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MINAG  Ministry of Agriculture
Moz-SAKSS Mozambique Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
MSU  Michigan State University
mzm  meticais (Mozambican currency)
NEPAD  New Partnership for Africa's Development
PAPA Action Plan for the Production of Food
PARTI Platform for Agricultural Research and Technology Innovation
PEDSA Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Development
PIAIT: Plataforma para Investigação Agrária e Inovação Tecnológica (PARTI in English)
PROMER: Rural Markets Promotion Programme (IFAD)
SADC: Southern African Development Committee
SDAE: Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicos (District Services for Economic Activities)
SETSAN: Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar Nacional
SIMA: Sistema de Informação de Mercados Agrícolas (Agricultural Market Information System)
SPEED: Support Program for Economic and Enterprise Development
TDY: Temporary Duty status
TIA: Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola (Agricultural Household Surveys)
TLC: Total Land Care
UEM: Universidade Eduardo Mondlane
USAID: United States Agency for International Development
1. **Introduction**

After the Maputo demonstrations in September 2010, President Guebuza decided to make changes in his leadership team. Among these changes was the naming of a new Minister of Agriculture, Jose Pacheco, who began work on Oct. 12, 2010. A former Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Minister Pacheco is known to the leadership of MINAG and comes from the Ministry of the Interior. The new Minister launched the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) process in late 2010. By mid-2011, he also gained Ministerial approval for the Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA) 2011-2019.

Early in this fiscal year, the Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARP) was being prepared following release of the Third National Poverty Assessment report (MPD, 2010). The Poverty Assessment report indicated that between 2002/3 and 2008/9 the overall rate of consumption poverty did not decrease, and that in rural areas the head count index increased from 55.3% to 56.9%. The status of child malnutrition also did not change much since 2002/3. Among the factors cited for lack of progress in poverty reduction was the very slow growth in agricultural productivity in the smallholder sector. This was one of the reasons for increased momentum behind the PEDSA and the CAADP process.

Throughout FY2011 MSU with colleagues of the MOZ-SAKSS program supported the Department of Economics (DE) to keep the CAADP process moving forward. From the launch of the CAADP process in December 2010, to the Expert and Regional Consultations in May and June 2011 and the Policy Dialogue in July 2011, all activities were planned and conducted in a collaborative fashion and focused on assisting Mozambican policymakers in a consultative process to develop their Compact.

USAID’s Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative became an important part of the MSU project activities. MSU in-country staff worked intensively with USAID/Mozambique staff members and the McKinsey Group to assist with analysis of the agricultural sector and rural incomes. In addition, both with FTF and with CAADP, MSU was able to inform policymakers on agriculture and nutrition linkages, and help design indicators for the initiatives.

The following activities were planned and implemented for this fiscal year:

- Multiple contributions to the CAADP process;
- Training of SIMA, CESE, and DE staff on markets and price analysis;
- Progress on value chain reports with IIAM/CESE;
- Advancing the agenda for agriculture and nutrition linkages, as well as other aspects related to Feed the Future in Mozambique;
- Research and outreach to improve understanding of adoption and technology aspects of conservation agriculture in Mozambique;
- INCPROX survey implemented with Title II partners with results showing contributions to agricultural productivity and rural incomes;
- Support to DE on the Master Plan for Agricultural Statistics, especially as related to ensuring TIA documentation and data quality, as well as supporting TIA staff attached to the Agricultural Census (CAP); and
- Development of a new partial panel survey to identify smallholder responses to the new high price environment in central and northern Mozambique.

The activities reported here were conducted during the period October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011.
2. Objective 1: To assist MINAG in building institutional capacity to raise smallholder productivity and income through improved technology, markets and policies

2.1. CAADP

The CAADP process was officially launched in Mozambique on December 13, 2010 by the Prime Minister of Mozambique. The launching ceremony was attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Vice Minister of Finance, senior officials from various sector ministries, key development partners supporting the agricultural sector, farmer organizations, non-governmental organizations, universities, NEPAD, SADC, and others. The Prime Minister recognized that agricultural sector performance is still unsatisfactory and that Mozambique is behind in fulfilling its commitment to increase public expenditure in agriculture to at least 10% of total public expenditure. He reiterated the government’s commitment to achieve this budget target within the current mandate. He also emphasize the government’s commitment to the CAADP process and the need to honor the timeline proposed for the signing of the Compact in April 2011, although that calendar has since been pushed back substantially. The representative of development partners supporting agriculture emphasized the urgency of concluding and gaining approval for the PEDSA, as it provides the base for the CAADP process. With the end of ProAgri II, PEDSA and CAADP are needed to provide donors with guidance on government priorities and actions for the medium term.

The CAADP Country Team benefited from two trainings in FY2011, with strong MSU/IFPRI collaboration working with the consultant hired by MozSAKSS. The training was intended to build the capacity of the team in the implementation of the CAADP process. The training was divided into two separate sessions: session one familiarized the team members with PEDSA and the rationale behind the CAADP process, while session two dealt with issues of implementation of the CAADP process. Gilead Mlay prepared the program for session I and together with Helder Gemo of MozSAKSS oriented the session on the CAADP framework. Director Victorino Xavier presented the PEDSA. The Ministry of Health was brought into the process through the participation of a MISAU nutritionist as a member of the CAADP Country Team.

At the request of MINAG, MSU’s Cynthia Donovan began to populate a Mozambique CAADP website with government strategies, CAADP documents from Mozambique and elsewhere, links to important sites, and a limited number of relevant research reports. More information can be found on the MSU-based Mozambique CAADP website.

MSU contributed to the development and refining of the roadmap for the CAADP process as the year progressed. In mid-year, as an input to the CAADP process and contribution of empirical evidence, MSU, IFPRI, and MozSAKSS sponsored the Mozambique Diálogo sobre Promoção de Crescimento Agrário em Moçambique (Dialogue for the Promotion of Agrarian Growth in Mozambique), held July 21, 2011 in Maputo. This major outreach generated a large turn-out from the public, private, and civil society sectors (See Outreach section below).

2.2. Agriculture/nutrition linkages and gender

Dr. Kim Chung, MSU Faculty member, with Jaquelino Massingue and Cynthia Donovan, met extensively with Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, SETSAN, various UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and others during travel to Mozambique by Dr. Chung. She worked with the local MSU team to identify opportunities for research and policy recommendations. Her trip report was developed into a working paper (available in FY2012).

Massingue and Donovan continued to participate in CAADP Country Team meetings and other discussions, helping inform stakeholders of the role of Pillar 3 in the CAADP process and the importance of linking agriculture and nutrition to sustainably improve household food security. The Multisectoral Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition is seen as a key inter-ministerial and inter-organizational effort that incorporates activities linking agriculture and nutrition. Later in FY2011,
Donovan and Massingue worked with collaborators at the Ministry of Health to plan a workshop scheduled for early FY2012 concerning community nutrition interventions.

2.3. Agricultural Statistics

Throughout FY2011, MSU staff members, led by Ellen Payongayong, contributed to development of agricultural statistics in Mozambique. Payongayong worked to ensure consistency among the various efforts that will enable access to the TIA and other agricultural sector data. The statistical yearbook (Anuário Estatistico) of the Ministry of Agriculture, which will report historical information from all the TIA in the MINAG datasets started being developed. Efforts to develop CountryStat on the http://www.ine.gov.mz have delayed the yearbook while improving quality of data. Payongayong has been working with DE staff on issues related to the development of the Master Plan. In related work, Donovan with FAO Consultant Mike Trant discussed Data User Priorities with the working group for development of the Master Plan, led by the National Statistics Institute (INE). With that discussion, we sought to ensure that the developers took into account the needs for data and information by the private sector and other civil society organizations. Adequately responding to the range of needs across different users presents a daunting but critically important task for the developers.

Payongayong and others at MSU provided information and access to the TIA datasets to many consultants and researchers over the past year, including the International Growth Center (IGC). Often, specific information is requested, as was the case when Donovan met with the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service mission in Maputo in April contributing to the identification of value chains for the Emerging Markets Project in South Africa and Mozambique. The team was especially interested in agricultural sector data sources and issues, and Donovan met separately with specialists on the issues with crop forecasting, rural surveys, and data for national accounts. The MSU team was able to provide information and guide the team to others sources of information and research in Mozambique.

In early 2011, Payongayong and other MSU staff members contributed to the development of the Feed the Future Strategy for Mozambique. Time series data from the Trabalho do Inquerito Agricola (TIA) on agriculture and livestock production, as well as market participation of small- and medium-scale farmers were provided and discussed with the teams. The McKinsey team sought analysis of these data, which MSU was in a unique position to provide.

2.4. Modernization of SIMA data system

INE and SIMA worked with SISLOG to develop a new set of appropriate four digit codes for the locations and commodities included in SIMA. These codes will be the basis for the use of SMS for diffusion of SIMA information as well as for improved data collection systems to be developed in FY2012. There were other developments in SIMA during this period. The Minister of Science and Technology called SIMA (MINAG) and INFOCOM (MIC) along with Vodacom for a meeting on development of systems for SMS dissemination of market information for the agricultural sector. This began a round of dialogue between SIMA, INFOCOM, and ICM on the roles of the two systems and potential for collaboration instead of duplication of efforts. FAO and PROMER staff were also involved in the discussions on how to get local information systems moving forward. An FAO project was discussed that was going to work solely with Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MIC), and Donovan helped work with FAO’s Carlos da Silva to promote linkages between MIC and MINAG on market information systems. The key issue related to work at the district level and the need to avoid duplication of efforts and confusion for the District Economic Services officers.

Cynthia Donovan and SIMA’s Fazila Gomes were invited to an International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) meeting in Quelimane on the development of information systems for agricultural inputs, linked to IFDC’s work with trader networks. Participants discussed the possibility of including a table in the Quente Quente bulletin on input prices and availability. Concerns were raised about how to have a representative sample as well as reliability in reporting for the system to
distribute accurate information for farmers and farmer associations. SIMA is publishing a table in the Quente Quente with information from IFDC on selected products, once each month, the frequency of the IFDC data collection.

Based on a request from the National Directorate of Agricultural Services (DNSA), SIMA approved including the Agro-Meteorological Bulletins of the Early Warning System (Aviso Previo) on the SIMA website, currently maintained with MSU assistance. See www.sima.minag.org.mz.

The SIMA Production and Market Perspectives Conference was held in the Ministry of Agriculture Amphitheatre in early August, and included various presentations and a networking lunch. The Conference was fully funded by MINAG, demonstrating the commitment of the Ministry to getting information out to users. Participants were mainly from the public sector (Mozambican government, international organizations, bilateral donors) and international NGOs, with fewer private sector participants than expected. Presentations on the previous year’s climate and growing conditions indicated places with rain shortfall in Nampula and Niassa. The SIMA Windshield Survey indicated scarcity of products in markets where the rainfall gaps were noted. A discussion involved determining the impact of climate change and what that means for cropping calendars. The Conference included an announcement by Ministry of Commerce officials on the initiation of government purchasing of selected commodities (maize, beans) in selected areas, linked to the silos that have been constructed under the Action Plan for Production of Food (PAPA). Private sector participants stressed the need for an expanded commercial banking sector to meet financial service needs and expanded communications in rural areas. Additional aspects that were covered included issues related to quality of products in the market and need for implementation of standards, and problems generated by district requirements for transit authorization receipts (guias de transito) which represent a constraint on trade. For more information, visit the SIMA webpage (http://www.sima.minag.org.mz), which contains the Agenda of the Conference with hyperlinks to presentations.

MSU worked to help coordinate the TDY of Judy Payne from USAID/Washington and FACET to Mozambique September 26-October 1, 2011. The results of that trip will be summarized in the Q1/FY2012 report. Part of her Terms of Reference included helping SIMA to identify its needs for data collection and how it might design a consultancy or other arrangement in order to make data collection more efficient and cost effective, paving the way for system expansion.

2.5. Outreach and Promotion of Policy Debates

Boughton, Tschirley, and Cunguara all participated as presenters in the Dialogue on Promoting Agrarian Growth in Mozambique (Diálogo sobre Promoção de Crescimento Agrário em Moçambique) held on 21 July, 2011. All presentations are available on ReSAKSS and Mozambique CAADP websites. This major outreach event was jointly organized by IFPRI, MSU, and MozSakss, and generated a large turn-out from the public, private, and civil society sectors. Cunguara’s presentation, entitled O sector agrário em Moçambique: Análise situacional, constrangimentos e oportunidades para o crescimento agrário, was presented by Tschirley due to a medical emergency that prevented Cunguara’s participation. Tschirley also presented on the topic Modernization of Retail Trade and Public-Private Investments in Maketing System (Modernização do Comércio Retalhista e o Investimento Público-Privado nos Sistemas de Comercialização), while Boughton presented Comparative Analysis of Maize Marketing in Mozambique, Zambia and Kenya (Análise Comparativa de Comercialização do Milho em Moçambique, Zâmbia e Quênia). Cunguara, Mather, and Boughton’s presentation O impacto de investimentos públicos e privados no rendimento monetário das culturas no meio rural de Moçambique, 2002-2005 focused in the impacts of public and private investments on smallholder crop income. All four studies were focused on key policy issues in Mozambique.

Boughton then traveled to Tete to participate in the Conselho Coordenador of MINAG and make a presentation on the Comportamento dos preços de produtos alimentares: Implicações para
Moçambique that discusses the high price environment in world and regional markets and the challenges and opportunities it presents for Mozambique.

Tschirley developed a presentation Characteristics of Domestic and Regional Horticultural Markets and Priorities for their Modernization (in Portuguese) for the First Annual AgriBusiness Forum held in Maputo on May 25, under CEPAGRI auspices. Tschirley was supported by Donovan, Jenny Cairns (MSU graduate student), and Fazila Gomes (SIMA). Donovan presented the research in the Forum. Key messages were the need to address high price volatility in horticultural wholesale markets before making large investments in cold chains and other infrastructure. With these highly decentralized wholesaling systems, improvements in market information systems are key, and should include information on prices, quantities, and quality aspects. This would involve greater extension to farmers on the marketing aspects. In addition, the legislative and regulatory frameworks should be evaluated to encourage private sector engagement, including public private partnerships to develop the horticultural markets.

MSU participated in various coordination and policy meetings throughout the year. Donovan briefed a General Accounting Office (GAO) team on conclusions from the monetization report from FY2010. She also met with the team evaluating the FEWS Net program in Mozambique and linkages with market information and policy analysis. In mid-May, the USAID Mission received a visit of U.S. War College Trainees and Donovan participated in a Round Table discussion with members of the War College concerning Mozambican development, agricultural transformation, and Mozambique as a strategic country for USG and private sector investments. In June, Donovan participated in a Round Table discussion with Jeffrey Sachs at the USAID Mission concerning similar issues, but more focused on mining developments in Tete Province and how to ensure positive linkages with the agricultural sector. Mlay and Donovan also participated in meetings with Agrifuturo on AgCLIR. Mlay participated in a roundtable dialogue on CAADP and climate change organized by FANRPAN-Mozambique node. This provided an opportunity to inform participants on progress made on CAADP and how to ensure positive linkages with the agricultural sector. Mlay and Donovan also participated in meetings with FANRPAN-Mozambique node. Mlay, as a member of the Observatorio sobre o Meio Rural (Rural Observatory) participated in various sessions of the Observatory. The Observatory was recently created and is intended to provide a platform for evidence based debates and evaluation of the performance of Mozambique’s rural economy.

MSU also contributed to dialogues on other policy initiatives. Previously mentioned is work on the Feed the Future Strategy development for USAID/Mozambique, which also contributed to PEDSA and CAAD discussions. The Mozambican government began discussion of a new policy to establish fixed marketing margins for selected products. This policy was perceived to respond to consumer problems with “excessive” margins for consumer goods at the end of the year and other periods. Donovan met with SPEED analysts on this issue. SPEED developed a policy brief and work with CTA on this, while Donovan coordinated with on campus researchers Boughton and Tschirley to provide input to DE on the issue. In all cases, this policy was seen to have major problems and adoption was not recommended. MIC staff has indicated that the measure is only to be applied on a limited number of consumer products and will be implemented in urban areas during the holiday season and is expected to have little effect in rural areas. This is clearly a policy to be tracked.
2.6. Other activities contributing to strengthening DE capacity to provide a supportive policy environment

A group of researchers, including MSU, IFPRI and Eduardo Mondlane University staff, held discussions and drafted a proposal for a new agricultural policy research center, tentatively called CEPAAD, the Centro de Pesquisa em Políticas e Programas Agro-Alimentares e de Desenvolvimento (Center for Research on Policies and Programs for the Food and Agricultural Sector and for Development, draft proposal in Annex 2). The proposal has been vetted during open meetings with many stakeholders, including existing research centers and universities and MINAG staff members. The main objective is to create sustainable national capacity to develop and implement high quality and relevant applied research on the policies and programs in the food system, from production to consumption, and evaluate the linkages with the process of economic development. This Center would be independent of national government yet able to respond to needs and contribute to government decision-making. The draft proposal gained the approval of the UEM Rector and the Faculty of Agronomy, and is to be presented to the Board of the University of Eduardo Mondlane in early FY2012.

MSU undertook a major activity during fourth quarter FY2011 to improve DE’s ability to provide policy guidance on issues of smallholder productivity and rural transformation: the partial panel survey (known as the Study of the Dynamics of Prices 2011) to study smallholder farmer response to the new price environment seen since 2008. Working with DEST and several DPAs, MSU surveyed approximately 1,500 households in selected districts of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambèzia, and Nampula where maize, groundnuts, sesame, and soybeans are produced. The focus of the study is to determine whether the zone has seen any aggregate agricultural supply response to the high price environment seen since 2008, and to learn how different types of farmers have responded to this environment. We expect the study to provide valuable information to: (a) determine whether Mozambique has begun to reverse its long stagnation in agricultural productivity, (b) understand which farmers are able to do what’s needed to increase productivity and why, and (c) by combining these results with research findings regarding best ways to promote smallholder input access, provide guidance for best approaches (in terms of programmatic interventions and smallholders that they target) to spur productivity growth.

With support from MSU/FSRP researchers in Zambia, Donovan responded to MINAG/DE requests for counsel on the establishment of a Commodity Exchange in Mozambique, along the lines of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX), a policy being promoted by MIC. Donovan attended the July 8 presentation by Eleni Gabre-Madhin on ECX, during which it was clear that ECX depended strongly on government support and on mandated trade of coffee for export through ECX. Such a crop is critical to get the economies of scale in trade needed to recover operating funds in such a system. In the Mozambican case, cashew for export and formal sector processing was suggested as a possible key crop for such a mandate. The literature from Zambia suggests that Mozambique may not fulfill the basic requirements for a commodity exchange to thrive. For example, requirements include the need for a functioning legal system for contract enforcement and the recent AgCLIR analysis suggests that Mozambique has a long way to go before the system will provide the needed support for a commodity exchange. The Mozambican government has decided to move forward on the Commodity Exchange, with technical assistance of ECX. MSU will continue to track this issue and to provide empirically-based policy input as appropriate.

3. Objective 2: To strengthen market research and production technology development and transfer by MINAG and IIAM

3.1. Conservation Agriculture

In February 2011, MSU with the PIAIT sponsored a mini-symposium on conservation agriculture, timed to follow the regional conservation agriculture symposium held in Johannesburg. Conservation agriculture is often seen as one of the best options for addressing risks of climate change. The
Agenda for that meeting is attached in Annex 3. The mini-symposium included participation of 11 women and 38 men from IIAM, CGIAR Centers, NGOs, academia, private sector, and MINAG policy staff.

At the symposium, Phil Grabowski presented the preliminary results from his MS thesis research in Angonia District of Tete province, Constraints to Adoption of Conservation Agriculture in the Angonia Highlands Of Mozambique: Perspectives From Smallholder Hand-Hoe Farmers. The research focused on farmers’ knowledge and perceptions of conservation agriculture methods as promoted through Total Land Care (TLC) and Igreja Reformada em Moçambique (IRM). After specifying the key components of the technology as promoted by these two agencies, Grabowski identified the constraints that the farmers faced in adopting the technology, especially when the agencies no longer subsidized the use of fertilizers. His research highlights the need for extension efforts to assist in ensuring the knowledge base necessary to identify and use the cropping practices that are adapted to the soils, rainfall, labor availability, and inputs. He presented the research at the Regional Conservation Agriculture Symposium for Southern Africa sponsored by FANRPAN in Johannesburg 8-10 February, and it was well received. The presentation is available at http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mozambique/policypres/Grabowski_CAMiniSymposium_Presentation_final Portuguesev2.pdf.

Grabowski is now a PhD student at MSU, and conducted preliminary field research in northern Mozambique in Q4/FY2011 to understand more about Conservation Agriculture as practiced in different parts of Mozambique. His trip report (Q4/F2011 Annex 2) highlights some of the differences among the researchers as well as among programs promoting CA in Mozambique. This report spurred MSU to develop an inventory of CA activities in Mozambique and a workshop for early FY 2012, in coordination with members of the ISFM Working Group with PIAIT at IIAM with IFDC collaboration.

3.2. Sub-sector and value chain analysis for selected commodities

MSU staff supported CESE and DE staff in various value chain studies.

3.3. Charcoal value chain

This study was conducted by CESE staff in production zones of Gaza Province (Mabalane District) and in wholesale and retail markets in Maputo city. Preliminary results indicate that the gross marketing margin is about 69%; about 15.4% goes to retailers and the other 53.8% to wholesalers. The high % of the marketing margin going to wholesalers is mainly due to transport costs. Analysis of profitability along the value chain indicates that the profit margin is highest to charcoal makers followed by wholesalers and finally retailers. Publication of this report is anticipated for …

3.4. Irish potato value chain

This study’s main objective is to evaluate the competitiveness of the Irish potato value chain in southern Mozambique. South Africa provides most of the Irish potatoes for this region of Mozambique. Fieldwork was conducted in Moamba, and in the Zimpeto wholesale market and other retail markets in Maputo. Financial analysis based on enterprise budgets has been completed and presently the CESE analyst is working on the economic analysis. The analysis is expected to be concluded in Q2/FY12.

3.4. Cassava

Various studies are on-going which include a component of profitability. Under the STABEX project CESE initiated a study of cassava profitability in the provinces of Nampula and Inhambane. Field work has been concluded. The report was released by FAO, but no electronic version has been made
available of this diagnostic study on the production, processing and marketing of cassava in the Province of Zambezia. MSU carries out additional work on cassava under its GISAMA project.

3.5. Broilers

The broiler study has been concluded, and the preliminary report has been reviewed internally and will be available on IIAM website after clearance by IIAM. It demonstrates that the broiler production systems at the University farm are profitable and meet international standards for bird growth and feed conversion factors.

3.6. Cotton

A draft report has been produced and reviewed by Mlay but requires revision before it can finalized.

3.7. Cashew

The draft report has been reviewed by Mlay and required additional analytical work before it can be finalized. IIAM will need to respond to comments from INCAJU on this work.

3.8. Other IIAM activities

Mlay assisted staff of the Directorate of Training, Documentation, and Technology Transfer (DFDTT, in Portuguese) in the design of a field study to evaluate the effectiveness of Farmer Field Schools in the diffusion of agricultural technologies in Matutuine District. The support included analytical methods to be used. A case study was carried out in Matutuine. The field work and preliminary analysis were done during FY2011.

In anticipation of the departure of CESE analyst Maria da Luz for graduate studies in USA at Pennsylvania State University under the Penn State Pulse CRSP project, Mlay visited the Central Zonal Center in Chimoio to review on-going socio-economics activities and discuss arrangements for continuity of the work and management of project equipment and vehicle. Donovan and Mlay participated in the mid-term meetings of the Platform for Agricultural Research and Innovation (PIAIT) at IIAM on Nov 15. Donovan presented a key note talk: Market development in Mozambique: Policy issues to enhance the research agenda, available on the website.

There has been substantial interaction with MSU researchers and IIAM staff on horticultural developments, both with the Trilateral project and the GISAMA project, discussed further below.

4. Objective 3: To Strengthen of Human Resource Capacity in MINAG and IIAM

4.1. Graduate training

CESE analyst Ana Lidia Gungulo continued her MSc training at the University of Pretoria under funding from the MSU Pulse Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), due to complete by May 2012. Her training has taken substantial more time than planned due to language acquisition and need for additional quantitative methods training.

Two CESE analysts traveled for studies. CESE researcher Rosalina Mahanzule received a Brazilian government scholarship with the University of Parana for forestry studies. Maria da Luz Quinhentos received funding through Pennsylvania State University (PSU) for an MS program. She has been working with the Pennsylvania State University Pulse CRSP project.

Helder Zavale passed his final comprehensive exams and now needs only to complete his thesis work. To assist the team in Mozambique and also to gain valuable survey experience, Zavale traveled to Mozambique in August, 2011 and remained through mid-November, working with Payongayong.
Cunguara, and Donovan on implementation of the partial panel survey. After returning to campus, Zavale initiated his thesis research examining the impacts of World Food Programme (WFP) local and regional food aid procurement on food markets and smallholder farmers with special funding from WFP. As this will be a regional study, Zavale will gain regional perspective that will be of great value when he returns to his position at UEM upon completion of the dissertation. Because Mozambique is one of the study countries, he will also have the opportunity to contribute directly to increased knowledge of Mozambican markets and of the impact of WFP activities in them. Zavale’s training is considered strategic by both MINAG and the University of Eduardo Mondlane as it will strengthen the collaboration between the two institutions in capacity building and analytical work to support decision making in MINAG.

Benedito Cunguara assisted UEM in joint teaching on Quantitative Analysis of Agricultural Policy. Eight students participated, including one female. In addition, two students sat-in on the class, one male, and one female. In total, eight males and two females attended the course on Quantitative Analysis using Stata. Teaching involved 44 hours of classes distributed in 12 sessions, and additional time for preparations. The course was intended to be an applied one, using STATA to analyze household data on agricultural related issues. However, most students did not have any knowledge of STATA. Thus, a great deal of the course was to introduce students to data analysis using STATA. This included household modeling, regression diagnosis and analysis, and basic simulations. Students were also exposed to the book by Timmer et al.¹ (1983) on food policy analysis.

Cunguara also assisted two male students in finalizing their BSc theses at UEM. These students were being supervised by Dr. Gilead Mlay prior to his departure.

As mentioned earlier, U.S. citizen Phil Grabowski is a recent MS graduate of MSU and has entered the PhD program in the Department of Community, Agriculture, Recreation, and Resource Studies (CARRS) at MSU. He is jointly funded for research on conservation agriculture in Mozambique under this project and in Zambia under the USAID/MSU Food Security program.

4.2. In-service training

In Q4/FY2011, Payongayong collaborated with IFPRI to present a one week training course on the use of Arc-GIS. The course was designed by IFPRI. Payongayong was responsible for the selection of candidates from DE and designing the follow-up training on the use of using TIA and CAP data. The training also included training in STATA for data processing and file creation for use in mapping.

Donovan and Mlay conducted a training at IIAM concerning Markets and Price Analysis during Q2. An Agenda for the training can be found in Annex 1 of Q2/FY2011 report. Five women and four men attended the training, from SIMA, DAP and IIAM/CESE. The sessions included both theoretical sessions by Donovan and Mlay, as well as STATA computer based exercises led by Donovan, using SIMA data.

Gilead Mlay conducted statistics training on estimating and interpreting multiple regression analysis for five CESE staff members (four men and one woman), May 17-26. The course covered basic issues related to distribution theory and sampling, key concepts when looking at the household survey data. There were also sessions to cover the use of limited dependent variables, often used in technology adoption analysis, a fundamental tool for CESE analysts.

Payongayong supervised a total of six interns from Eduardo Mondlane University. Five are majoring in Statistics and one in Computer Science. All are male and the internships were in two sets, first four trainees, and then two trainees. The statistics majors help with data processing of the MCC land survey and proofing the Statistical Yearbook. They receive training in the use of STATA software.

The computer science major attends to networking, computer hardware, and software issues at the Centro de Formação Agrária. He has received training in CSPRO from both Payongayong and Luís Lopes, the head of Directorate of Economics computer science department. The interns are also given some guidance from MSU on thesis topics and readings. Note that the supervision of interns is work that should be carried out by the Department of Statistics (DEST), but due to the CAP, and the continuing secondment of technicians to the National Statistics Office (INE), Payongayong has done most of the supervision of the interns. While they help do work that would have otherwise been assigned to DEST technicians now at INE, these interns need to be trained every step of the way. This contributes to capacity building in general, although not necessarily for MINAG as the interns are not staff at the present time.

5. Assistance to USAID-Mozambique and Title II partners to measure program impacts using Income Proxy Method (INCPROX)

The Income Proxy work was requested in Q3 FY2009. The surveys were implemented by the Associação Académica de Nutrição e Segurança Alimentar (ANSA) from October to December 2010, under guidance of Ellen Payongayong. David Megill was again contracted to ensure a proper sampling frame. The INCPROX results were presented to USAID and the Title II partners on February 4, 2011. The survey was conducted with collaboration from ADRA, Africare, Save the Children Foundation, and World Vision in selected districts of Zambezia and Nampula provinces. Using accepted sample selection methods, both participants and non-participants were interviewed in selected districts for each project. Looking at household income estimates, participant households have incomes that are 30% higher than non-participant households. For women headed households, the program participants have incomes that are 74% higher than nonparticipant households with women heads. The most important crops for both participants and nonparticipants in the various areas were pigeon peas (ADRA, WVI), groundnuts (ADRA, SCF/AFR), maize, and sesame (SCF/AFR). The collaboration between MSU and the ANSA functioned very well, and ANSA did an excellent job in fielding the questionnaires, providing a solid experience for future efforts by ANSA with INCPOX and similar surveys.

Payongayong and Donovan are working to develop a manual for use of Income Proxy Methods to complement the more technical research report. This report has been delayed due to other demands on researcher time.

6. Additional USAID funded activities

6.1. Pulse CRSP

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. Ana Lidia Gungulo, CESE analyst, is undertaking MS studies at the University of Pretoria under this program. A request for a two year project extension (Oct 2010- Sept 2012) with additional funding was submitted in December 2009 to the Pulse CRSP for this multi-country program and approved in September 2010. In addition, an institutional capacity building project was funded with IIAM for investment in communications technology that would enable both Mozambican IIAM scientists as well as Angolan university researchers to tape and then broadcast power point presentations with voice and video components. Donovan is a Principal Investigator in this project. A value chain diagnostic is being prepared.

More information on this research can be found at [http://www.pulsecrsp.msu.edu/pulsecrsp/projects/msu_2](http://www.pulsecrsp.msu.edu/pulsecrsp/projects/msu_2).
6.2. Trilateral Program: Brazil, U.S., and Mozambique

During FY2011 MSU, as a sub-award partner with University of Florida (UF), won the first award under USAID’s new trilateral approach to development cooperation. This award combines $7.9m over a period of four years from USAID/Brazil, plus approximately 30% additional funding from Agência Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC), to facilitate collaboration among U.S., Brazilian, and Mozambican partners in two areas: improve horticultural production and marketing systems serving Maputo, and evaluating the impact on school children of school feeding programs that include local procurement of food. MSU is leading the socio-economics portion of the horticulture work, which will directly involve CESE analysts working with the Brazilian and U.S. team in an assessment of marketing channels, livelihood strategies of households involved in this production, and on-farm productivity. We expect that one key focus of the work will be generating detailed information on farmer knowledge and use of plant protection chemicals, as a first step in assessing the environmental and human health implications of rapidly expanding intensified production of fresh produce for urban markets. More broadly, the program will provide extensive short-term training opportunities for IIAM staff, in Brazil and Florida, on farm- and post-harvest technology and practices relevant for Mozambique.

The school feeding work will be done in collaboration with Ministry of Education (MINED), the Ministry of Agriculture’s extension directorate, World Food Program, and Brazil’s Fundo Nacional para o Desenvolvimento da Educação (FNDE). An innovative feature of the program will be local procurement of some share of the food used in the feeding program. Full details of this program are still being worked out, but MSU anticipates: (a) leading an impact evaluation of the anticipated two-year pilot, and (b) working with UF to ensure participation of MINAG extension in promoting local production for these schools.

Activities under both programs have been delayed due to the extra cost of three partners learning and adapting to each other’s operational approaches and procedural requirements. The stage was set by end of FY11 to overcome these hurdles for the horticulture component, with working starting in earnest in first quarter FY12. Delays have been more extensive in the school feeding effort; MSU and UF actively engaged all partners throughout the year to resolve issues and were confident by the end of FY11 that final agreements could be reached fairly early in FY12.

Though the Trilateral program is not formally related to USAID/Mozambique’s country strategy, MSU and UF are managing it in such a way as to maximize complementarity with USAID/Mozambique’s ongoing activities in the country and to ensure additional capacity building for local organizations.

7. Additional activities with external funding for MSU staff in Mozambique

The Food Security Group has developed various research and training efforts in Mozambique to leverage funding and add value to activities under the USAID program. This includes the previously mentioned regional work with GISAMA (funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation), impact evaluation work under MCC Land Project, and work on horticulture and school feeding under the Trilateral project.

7.1. GISAMA

Analysis continued on a regional assessment of maize systems, with funding from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, based on work in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Kenya. Results from this work, including on Mozambique, were presented at an outreach conference in Kigali in April, 2011. The final paper will be available during second quarter 2012, will be made available on the web, and will be presented in a policy conference in Maputo after that.
Analysis also continued on a regional assessment of fresh produce systems, with work in the same set of countries. SIMA’s involvement in this study is expected to lead to the institutionalization of data collection and processing for horticultural market information. Results from this work were also presented at the Kigali conference in April, 2011. The full paper, including extensive analysis of Mozambique, was nearing completion at the end of FY2011. The reviewed and finalized version will be available during second quarter FY12 and presented in Maputo shortly after that. The full range of outreach fora is still being determined.

7.2. **MCC/MCA**

The Urban Land Survey covering over 1700 households in two municipalities in Nampula province and the first half of the Rural Land Survey covering 900 households in Cabo Delgado province were conducted in FY2011. Songqing Jin and Mywish Maredia designed the survey methodology and Ellen Payongayong finalized the survey instrument and worked with David Megill on the sample and with Raul Pitoro and the MINAG staff in implementing the survey. Ellen Payongayong also provided logistical and operational support to DE given that MINAG/DE is currently understaffed. Raul Pitoro was shifted to full time on MCC. For further information on the Mozambique Compact, see [http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/countries/mozambique/index.shtml](http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/countries/mozambique/index.shtml).
### Annex 1:

**MSU Spreadsheet for Annual Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>PPR Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>2011 Target</th>
<th>2011 Actual</th>
<th>2012 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1. Status of targeted reforms following an improved policy process (see Worksheet 1)</td>
<td>Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the five stages of development</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not set</td>
<td>see annex</td>
<td>see annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2. Non-governmental Policy advocacy groups strengthened (see worksheet 2)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not set</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3. Policies advanced through non-governmental groups (see worksheet 1)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not set</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.3. Policies the GOM reforms with USG support (see worksheet 1)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not set</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>2011 Target</th>
<th>2011 Actual</th>
<th>2012 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PPR Indicator</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural enabling environment training</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural productivity or food security training</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Studies (Worksheet 3)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Policy following process:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy following process</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Policy Description</th>
<th>Stage 1</th>
<th>Stage 2</th>
<th>Stage 3</th>
<th>Stage 4</th>
<th>Stage 5</th>
<th>Policies Advanced ThroughCEDs</th>
<th>GOM reformed policies withUSG support</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Additional Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSU advises MIC and MINAG on this issue, sharing cross-country research findings from Zambia and elsewhere, indicating that conditions are not in place in Mozambique for success</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU has made important contribution to integration of Aviso to RIF and TIA, as well as market information</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU recommendation was not to pass, but the number of products is fairly limited and may not have the strong negative impacts that broader legislation might have had</td>
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<td>MSU recommendation was to move cautiously, learning from regional experience</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU worked to ensure inclusion of food security concerns</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU has been actively engaged in process, helping Country team organize consultations, establishing website for key documents, and other activities</td>
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<td>MSU discussions with DE contributed to denying that both import and domestic citrus goods were included, rather than just imports</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU often focuses on restraining not recommended policy. As such, we work to avoid some policies going to stage 5. This also means that policies reform include those that were not finalized at stage 5 but rather dropped by or before stage 3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the five stages of development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Analyzed</th>
<th>Pretest for Consultative</th>
<th>Presented for Legislation</th>
<th>Passed</th>
<th>Implementation begun</th>
<th>Policies Advanced ThroughCEDs</th>
<th>GOM reformed policies withUSG support</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Additional Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1: Analyzed</td>
<td>Underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (COMPLETED review of existing/proposed policy/regulation/administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy/regulation/administrative procedures).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation</td>
<td>Underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 3: Presented for legislation/draft decree</td>
<td>Underwent the third stage of the policy reform process. The revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure was presented for legislation/decrees to improve private sector-led economic growth in THE REPORTING PERIOD. Stage 4: Passed/Approved</td>
<td>Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval/legislation/decree of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority IN THE REPORTING PERIOD).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun</td>
<td>Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval/legislation/decree of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority IN THE REPORTING PERIOD).</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Change of status of targeted policies following an improved policy process:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012 Target by stage</th>
<th>Change of status of targeted policies following an improved policy process</th>
<th>2013 Target by stage</th>
<th>Change of status of targeted policies following an improved policy process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Worksheet 1:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Description</th>
<th>Stage to finish during the period (quarter):</th>
<th>Analyzed</th>
<th>Pretest for Consultative</th>
<th>Presented for Legislation</th>
<th>Passed</th>
<th>Implementation begun</th>
<th>Policies Advanced ThroughCEDs</th>
<th>GOM reformed policies withUSG support</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Additional Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Commodity Exchange</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q4</td>
<td>q4</td>
<td>q7</td>
<td>A commodity exchange has the potential to enhance the price discovery and make markets function more efficiently. However, government investments at this time in Mozambique may fail due to lack of economic environment for success (see AgCUI and limitations).</td>
<td>MSU has advised MIC and MINAG on this issue, sharing cross-country research findings from Zambia and elsewhere, indicating that conditions are not in place in Mozambique for success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Agricultural Input Subsidies</td>
<td>Investment Plan issue, related to enhancing productivity through increased smallholder access to inputs</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>There have been small investments in a pilot voucher program with rice and maize. As new investment Plan moves forward, there is need to determine investments to enhance smallholder productivity</td>
<td>MSU has a recommendation was to move cautiously, learning from regional experience and looking at “Smart subsidies”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of food reserve with CSOs</td>
<td>Uplift of past uncertainty for how to link a buyer and to use sites to store purchased feed (principal/maize). To date, implementation has been limited, but expansion of program could occur, depending on funding with new investment Plan</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>Improving data collection is necessary for improving forecasting and sale with national accounts, will assist GOM and USAID to guide investments, and evaluate outcomes</td>
<td>MSU has made important contribution to integration of Aviso to RIF and TIA, as well as market information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Master Plan for Agricultural Statistics</td>
<td>Strategy development to contribute to investment Plan development for agricultural statistics, jointly MINAG and INE</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>MSU recommendation was to move cautiously, learning from regional experience. Program is still of limited action.</td>
<td>MSU has been actively engaged in process, helping Country team organize consultations, establishing website for key documents, and other activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Fixed Pricing Margins</td>
<td>Regulations have been passed for fixing margins</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>This Strategy document will form a base for the CAADP Compact and Investment Plan.</td>
<td>MSU recommendation was not to pass, but the number of products is fairly limited and may not have the strong negative impacts that broader legislation might have had.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PESDA) 2010-2020</td>
<td>The main Government Strategy document for the agricultural sector. Passed by Council of Ministers May 2011</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>CAADP Compact provides a general guide to GOM priorities for development of agricultural sector. It is the basis for the CAADP Investment Plan. Signing of Compact expected in 2011</td>
<td>MSU has been actively engaged in process, helping Country team organize consultations, establishing website for key documents, and other activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Value added tax exemption for agricultural inputs</td>
<td>Tax regulation modification passed Oct 2011. Exempts certain agricultural sector inputs from Value Added Tax</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>Stage/g3</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>q2</td>
<td>Key inputs for agricultural production and processing were included in the list of exempted commodities. This will lessen costs for soy and maize for feed ration industry. In some cases, changes what was a tax to relate to a full exemption</td>
<td>MSU discussions with DE contributed to ensuring that both imported and domestic citrus goods were included, rather than just imports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- **A1:** #100 "GOM has advised MIC and MINAG on this issue, sharing cross-country research findings from Zambia and elsewhere, indicating that conditions are not in place in Mozambique for success."

- **A2:** #101 "MSU has a recommendation was to move cautiously, learning from regional experience and looking at “Smart subsidies”."

- **A3:** #102 "MSU recommendation was to move cautiously, learning from regional experience. Program is still of limited action."

- **A4:** #103 "MSU recommendation was not to pass, but the number of products is fairly limited and may not have the strong negative impacts that broader legislation might have had."

- **A5:** #104 "MSU recommendation was not to pass, but the number of products is fairly limited and may not have the strong negative impacts that broader legislation might have had."

- **A6:** #105 "CAADP Compact provides a general guide to GOM priorities for development of agricultural sector. It is the basis for the CAADP Investment Plan. Signing of Compact expected in 2011.

- **A7:** #106 "MSU has been actively engaged in process, helping Country team organize consultations, establishing website for key documents, and other activities.

- **A8:** #107 "MSU discussions with DE contributed to ensuring that both imported and domestic citrus goods were included, rather than just imports."

- **A9:** #108 "MSU often focuses on restraining not recommended policy. As such, we work to avoid some policies going to stage 5. This also means that policies reform include those that were not finalized at stage 5 but rather dropped by or before stage 3."
### Worksheet 2: Policy Advocacy CSOs strengthened

Examples of interventions are a memo, a workshop, a lecture, presentation, training, helping them to write or analyse or monetary assistance to perform any of them.

A phone call and email does not qualify as helping them. It is not cumulative. Only counts when the activity finished in the reporting period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSO Strengthened</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Type of assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAADP development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAADP development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAADP development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CSOs strengthened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Worksheet #3: Number of Studies

(put the name of the study, a brief description and a ‘1’ for the quarter it’s happened)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Study finished by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Income Support Project (FISP)</td>
<td>Report using TIA and other data on the coconut growing zones of Zambezia and Namibe provinces where MCC is investing and where policies to deal with Coconut Lethal Yellowing are needed.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut Farmers’ Survey Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava Commercialization in Mozambique</td>
<td>Report looking at cassava value chains in northern and southern Mozambique with an eye to potential expansion of markets and processing. Cassava is a key crop in the PEDSA.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Introduction to Nutrition Agriculture Linkages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constraints to Adoption of Conservation Agriculture in the Angonia Highlands Of Mozambican Perspectives From Smallholder Hand-Hoe Farmers</td>
<td>MS Thesis and report on conservation farming. This technology needs more evaluation among the different forms practiced before receiving additional policy-based incentives. Its one of the technologies in PEDSA and has potential to increase resilience of farmers to climate risks.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure, Conduct, and Performance of Agricultural Market Information Systems in sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>PhD thesis which includes an assessment of the impact of Mozambique SIMA, demonstrating the value and relative cost-effectiveness of the program.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL Studies: 5
ANNEX 2: CEPAAD Proposal

Notas sobre uma unidade de pesquisa aplicada ao serviço do sector agro-alimentar em Moçambique
18 de Outubro de 2011
(preparado por interessados ligados à UEM, MSU, e IFPRI, com sugestões de vários colegas Moçambicanos)

Nome: Centro de Pesquisa em Políticas e Programas Agro-Alimentares e de Desenvolvimento (CEPAAD)

Fundamentação: Moçambique está numa fase crítica do seu desenvolvimento económico. Embora o crescimento macro-económico durante a última década tenha sido impressionante, a redução da pobreza e da insegurança alimentar e nutricional foi muito mais lenta do que se esperava devido, em grande medida, ao fraco desempenho do sector da agricultura do qual a maior parte das famílias depende para alimentação e renda. Por isso, grande parte da população urbana e rural ainda é vulnerável às subidas dos preços de alimentos básicos, os quais não dão nenhum sinal de baixar num futuro previsível. Os recentes aumentos dos preços do arroz e milho, assim como o rápido crescimento da população urbana e, o aumento na procura efectiva, oferecem grande oportunidade para impulsionar um crescimento sustentável na produtividade e renda dos produtores agrários Moçambicanos. No entanto, a adopção de tecnologias melhoradas no país continua extremamente baixa, com pouco sinal de aumento na taxa de utilização durante a última década.

O processo CAADP (Programa Compreensivo de Desenvolvimento Agrícola em África), que perspectiva assinatura de um “Pacto CAADP” em Dezembro de 2011, seguido pelo desenho de um plano detalhado de investimento, tem um papel fundamental no estímulo ao investimento público e privado de alta qualidade para dinamizar a produtividade agrícola no país.

Para que estes investimentos tenham o impacto desejado, é necessário que estes, e as relacionadas mudanças na política sectorial, sejam baseados em evidência empírica de alta qualidade. Enquanto os planos de investimento exigem decisões sobre onde investir, como investir, e quando investir, as mudanças na política sectorial implicam que alguns actores podem perder e outros ganhar. Para que as decisões de políticas sejam bem informadas, será necessário que elas sejam tomadas com base em evidência resultante da pesquisa aplicada. A construção de uma base de evidências para fundamentar boas decisões requer cinco elementos:

1. Bases de dados relevantes e de alta qualidade;
2. Analistas com formação e experiência adequada;
3. Concentração de massa crítica de analistas altamente treinados;
4. Mecanismos claros de coordenação entre diferentes instituições, incluindo ministérios, e
5. Fora para o diálogo sobre opções de políticas e programas que incluam cinco sectores: sector privado, sociedade civil, governo, académicos e doadores.
Em Moçambique, estes cinco elementos apresentam-se de forma bastante variável. O Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) e o Ministério da Agricultura (MINAG) têm aumentado em grande medida a sua capacidade para criar e manter bases de dados socio-económicos e agro-pecuários, através dos seus respectivos investimentos no Sistema de Informação de Mercados Agrícolas (SIMA), Inquérito do Orçamento Familiar (IOF), e o Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola (TIA). Nota-se também alguma progresso no estabelecimento de unidades analíticas nos Ministérios de Agricultura, Plano e Desenvolvimento, e Finanças. No entanto, nenhuma destas unidades têm a massa crítica necessária de analistas, e os analistas que ficam nas unidades são totalmente absorvidos pela necessidade de responder ao fluxo constante de pedidos rápidos. Além disso, existe pouca coordenação entre as diferentes unidades analíticas, devido fundamentalmente ao facto de cada uma ter um quadro insuficiente de analistas.

Tem havido iniciativas para criar fóruns de diálogo, alguns dos quais com impactos positivos. No entanto, o que falta é um fórum permanente que estimule o diálogo constante que é necessário para (i) gerar consenso suficiente para identificar necessidades de acção, (ii) iniciar acções (seja em mudanças de política sectorial ou desenho de programas específicos) e (iii) identificar e executar as modificações necessárias com base em monitoria e avaliação.

**Propósito:** Criar capacidade nacional sustentável para realizar pesquisa aplicada de alta qualidade e relevância, focalizada em políticas e programas do sistema agro-alimentar de Moçambique, e sua ligação com o processo de desenvolvimento. Esta capacidade deve ter uma autonomia do governo mas deve captar o interesse activo deste.

**Abordagem:** Criar uma unidade de pesquisa aplicada dentro da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) e estabelecer ligações institucionais formais com as principais entidades públicas envolvidas na formulação de políticas e programas agrícolas e de desenvolvimento (Figura 1). O parceiro principal será o Ministério de Agricultura (MINAG), especialmente a Direcção de Economia e o Centro de Estudos Socio-económicos (CESE) do IIAM. Fora do MINAG, os prováveis parceiros principais são Ministério de Comércio (Direcção de Economia), Ministério de Plano e Desenvolvimento (DNEAP), Ministério de Finanças (DNEAE), e Banco de Moçambique, uma vez que decisões tomadas por estas entidades podem ter grande impacto sobre o sistema agro-alimentar. Em casos específicos, o CEPAAD poderia engajar outras entidades além das mencionadas, caso estas estejam envolvidas em políticas ou programas que afectam à agricultura.

As ligações institucionais entre o CEPAAD e as entidades públicas seriam criadas através de Memorandos de Entendimento com termos de referência bem definidos para pesquisadores do CEPAAD. Espera-se que cada pesquisador tenha uma fracção do seu tempo dedicado à formação do pessoal nas entidades públicas, ao aconselhamento técnico e, eventualmente, à pesquisa conjunta com eles. O enfoque da assistência com cada parceiro público seria:

- **MINAG:** (1) Melhorar a capacidade para aconselhamento técnico aos tomadores de decisões na área de mercados e políticas agrárias, através de formação em análise aplicada, e na assistência técnica ao processo de planificação e preparação de parceiros solicitados pelo Ministro. Esta assistência seria direcionada principalmente à Direcção de Economia; (2) Fortalecer a capacidade para pesquisa na área de produtividade e tecnologias agro-pecuárias, incluindo estudos de custos de produção, adopção e rentabilidade de tecnologia,
e avaliação de impacto. O CESE do IIAM seria o principal parceiro neste tipo de trabalho; e (3) outra assistência pontual solicitada pelo Director de Economia e Director Geral do IIAM;

- MPD/DNEAP: Continuar a fortalecer a capacidade para análise de pobreza e crescimento económico;
- MF/DEAE e Banco de Moçambique: Consciencializa-los sobre o impacto da política macroeconómica sobre o sistema agro-alimentar e a economia rural em geral e fortalecer a sua capacidade para tomar em conta estes aspectos na sua tomada de decisões;
- MIC/DE: Consciencializa DE sobre os impactos das políticas de comércio interno e externo sobre o sector agro-pecuário e fortalecer a sua capacidade de desenvolver políticas com impactos positivos sobre o sector.

Estes temas definem as áreas gerais de pesquisa do centro com cada parceiro público. Tópicos específicos a serem investigados serão definidos de acordo com as necessidades na altura da pesquisa, tomando cuidado de manter uma visão de long prazo ao mesmo tempo que se oriente a pesquisa para ter alta relevância inmediata. Também vale realçar que o Centro pretende dinamizar uma rede de pesquisa que enfatiza a troca de informações e experiências entre todos os parceiros envolvidos. Portanto, embora um parceiro possa tomar liderança, em colaboração com o Centro, numa área de pesquisa, ninguém será “dono” de nenhuma área. Pelo contrário, os parceiros terão a responsabilidade de colaborar uns com os outros, motivado pela presunção de que tal colaboração melhorará a qualidade, relevância, e validade da pesquisa. Janelas institucionais serão criadas para incentivar a participação de qualquer pesquisador nas actividades do centro tais como bolsas competitivas e conferências anuais.

Todo o pessoal do CEPAAD terá responsabilidade de levar a cabo um programa activo de diálogo com sector privado, governo, sociedade civil, outros académicos, e doadores sobre as implicações de suas pesquisas para o desenho de políticas e programas que afectam ao sistema agro-alimentar (Figura 1, parte interior).

A visão para a criação constante de capacidade para pesquisa e dialogo é apresentada na Figura 2. O CEPAAD envolverá estudantes de várias universidades no programa de pesquisa (Figura 2, parte superior esquerda), selecionando os tópicos em colaboração com os seus supervisores académicos e os parceiros públicos para que os tópicos tenham alta relevância para os seus programas de trabalho. Ou seja, os tópicos devem ser direccionados na resolução de problemas específicos de interesse público. Para as universidades e estudantes envolvidos, o benefício será mais recursos financeiros e humanos para realizar pesquisa de alta qualidade. O pessoal do CEPAAD ministriaria cursos a outras unidades orgânicas da UEM, focalizando em temas de consenso onde este pessoal esteja altamente qualificado.

Para atingir o propósito de criar uma capacidade sustentável de pesquisa, é importante que as instituições públicas que se beneficiem destes programas tenham a possibilidade de reter no seu quadro estudantes que participem nos estudos e que revelem alto grau de competência e potencial para crescer ainda mais. Para incentivar esta retenção, o CEPAAD irá contemplar a organização de um programa de estágios com cada parceiro público, cobrindo o salário do novo licenciado durante o estágio e providenciando fundos para este(a) realizar pesquisa.
Uma vez que o CEPAAD beneficiará de colaboração técnica com universidades e outras entidades internacionais de pesquisa, este estará em condições de facilitar acesso a bolsas de estudo no exterior. Desta maneira, as universidades no exterior terão estudantes mais preparados para estudo de alto nível, e o governo, sector privado, sociedade civil e academia Moçambicanas terão pessoal motivado e melhor preparado para levar a cabo os trabalhos necessários.

**Governação:** O Centro será governado por um conselho consultivo com representação de cinco sectores: sector privado (produtores, processadores, outros), académicos, governo, sociedade civil, e doadores.

**Quadro de pessoal:** O quadro definitivo de pessoal será elaborado numa fase de desenho institucional, durante a qual os detalhes de estrutura, organização, e funcionamento do centro serão definidos. Em termos gerais, o Director será um doutorado (PhD) altamente experiente em pesquisa e o desenho de políticas e programas, e as equipes de pesquisa serão constituídas por PhDs, mestrandos, e estudantes ao nível de mestrado e finalistas dos cursos licenciatura. O Centro poderá também criar outros postos (por exemplo, coordenador de pesquisa, coordenador de diálogo) sempre que achar necessários, ouvido o conselho consultivo.
Figura 1

Centro de Pesquisa em Políticas e Programas Agro-Alimentares e de Desenvolvimento (CEPAAD)

Estrutura e Operação

Legenda

Troca de experiências e informação

Trenamento, pesquisa conjunta, assistência em aplicar a pesquisa na tomada de decisões

Diálogo e debate
Centro de Pesquisa em Políticas e Programas Agro-Alimentares e de Desenvolvimento (CEPAAD)

Visão para a Criação de Capacidade de Pesquisa e Diálogo

Academia
Formação de Licenciados, Mestrados
Mais oportunidades (recursos financeiros e humanos) para pesquisa e formação

CEPAAD
Pesquisa conjunta, formação em serviço, oportunidades de estudo no exterior

Governos, Sector Privado, Sociedade Civil, Academia
Pesquisadores a darem aulas

Universidades no Exterior
Formação de longo-prazo
Estudantes mais preparados para estudo de alto nível

Estudantes finalistas e de mestrado
Estudantes de mestrado e PhD
Estagiários

Políticas e programas mais adequados

Crescimento económico mais rápido e equitativo

Legenda
Instituições
O que fazem
O que ganham através de CEPAAD
ANNEX 3: MSU Mozambique Webpages
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

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.

- **Current/Recent Outreach**
- **Project Proposal**
- **Annual Narrative Reports**
  - 2009/10 (CDIE Reference number pending)
  - 2008/09 (CDIE Reference number pending)
  - 2007/08 (CDIE Reference number pending)
  - 2006/07 (CDIE Reference number PD-ACL-453)
  - 2005/06 (CDIE Reference number PD-ACI-959)
  - 2004/05 (CDIE Reference number PD-ACI-958)
- **Cumulative Project Output Reports**: (2009/10, 2008/09, 2007/08, 2006/07, 2005/06, 2004/05)
- **Prior Project Fact Sheet**: summarizes project approach and output up to Sept 2004.
- **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)
- **Quick Links - Building Professional Skills-FSIP** (English and Portuguese)

CAADP Mozambique reference page

CAADP Mozambique documents, related government strategy documents, other background documents, links to key documents and sites, and other information

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]


www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mozambique

Research Reports: over 70 have been produced, most of them published and downloadable in both English and Portuguese. Top

IIAM


MINAG


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

IIAM


MINAG

Agriculture and in collaboration with MozSAKSS and Michigan State University. July 21, 2011.

- **Comportamento dos Preços de Produtos Alimentares: Implicações para Moçambique** (Food Price Behavior and Implications for Mozambique). Duncan Boughton, David Tschirley, and David Mather. Presentation to the Fifth Coordination Council Meeting for senior management of the Ministry of Agriculture in Vila Ulongwe, Mozambique, August 4th, 2011.

See Complete List of MINAG Policy Presentations

**Workshops and Training Materials:**

- Workshop on the Transfer of Agricultural Technology, held 6-7 March 2007, Nampula, Mozambique.

**Theses Reprints:**


* by MSU graduate students supported by the project

See Complete List of Thesis Reprints

**Professional Publications**


See Complete List of Professional Publications

**SIMA (Agricultural Marketing System of Mozambique)**

MSU has assisted MINAG since 1991 in implementing an Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA). SIMA produces weekly (Quente-Quente) and monthly bulletins (Boletim 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.

- [SIMA Web site](http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mozambique) - Full set of SIMA and SIMA Provincial (SIMAP) Publications and presentations.

**Survey Instruments and Data Documentation**

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
Miscellaneous

- O Curso Sobre a Planificação e Análise de Experimentos. IIAM-DFDTT em Colaboração com MSU-FSIII/MOZ.

Administrative Reports

- For MSU and USAID Management Purposes - Requires ID to enter

Other Helpful Sites

- Official Goverment of Mozambique web page
- Mozambique News Agency
- allAfrica.com Mozambique page
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- FewsNet

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.

Questions, comments? Contact Us
ANNEX 4: Mozambique CAADP Webpage
Mozambique CAADP

Lançamento do CAADP em Moçambique: Mozambique’s CAADP Process Launch  Dec, 13, 2010

- Comunicação Sobre o Lançamento Oficial do Programa Compreensivo de Compreensivo de Desenvolvimento da Agricultura Africana (PCDAA) em Moçambique.
- Communication on Official Launch of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) in Mozambique.
- Article in Jornal Notícias: Num horizonte até 2015: Duplicam fundos para a agricultura
- Article in Jornal Notícias, Dec 13, 2010: Governo lança programa agrário
- Article in Jornal Pais, Dec 14, 2010: Governo garante atingir meta de 10% do orçamento para agricultura antes de 2015

Presentations and Documents on CAADP/Mozambique (English and Portuguese)

  - Dialogue on Promoting Agricultural Growth in Mozambique. Brief notes by Shenggen Fan, Director General IFPRI.
  - O Sector Agrário em Moçambique: Análise Situacional, Constrangimentos, e Oportunidades para o Crescimento Agrícola
    - Documento
    - Apresentação
  - Ligações Productivas entre Agricultura, Nutrição, e Segurança Alimentar: O caso de Moçambique
    - Documento
    - Apresentação
  - A Transformação Rural-Urbana em Moçambique
    - Documento
    - Apresentação
  - Desenvolvimento de Mercados de Insumos e Produtos em Moçambique: Ponto de Situação
    - Documento

Apresentação

Determinantes da Adopção de Tecnologia Agrária em Moçambique
- Documento
  - Determinantes para a Adopção de Tecnologias Agrícolas em Moçambique. Rafael N Uaiene.
  - Determinants of Agricultural Technology Adoption in Mozambique. Rafael N Uaiene.

Determinantes da Adopção de Tecnologia Agrária em Moçambique
- Documento
  - Determinantes para a Adopção de Tecnologias Agrícolas em Moçambique. Rafael N Uaiene.

Determinantes da Renda de Culturas em Moçambique: Implicações para Investimentos Públicos e Privados
- Documento
- Apresentação
  - Determinantes para a Adopção de Tecnologias Agrícolas em Moçambique. Rafael N Uaiene.
  - Análise Comparativa de Comercialização do Milho em Moçambique, Zâmbia e Quénia Crescimento Agrário e Redução da Pobreza em Moçambique: Opções de Investimento
- Documento

Determinantes da Renda de Culturas em Moçambique: Implicações para Investimentos Públicos e Privados
- Documento
- Apresentação

A Modernização do Comércio Retalhista e o Investimento Público-Privado nos Sistemas de Comercialização
- Documento

Apresentação

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**Mozambique government strategies and documents** [Top](#)

- **Gender Strategy for the Agricultural Sector, Ministry of Agriculture.** Maputo. 2005.
- **Plano Estratégico do IIAM, Versão preliminar.** Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM). Maputo. 2010.
- **Plano de Acção para a Produção de Alimento 2008-2011 (PAPA).** Ministério de Agricultura (MINAG). Maputo. 2008

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Mozambican Links
- Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique
- Instituto Nacional Estatística
- Ministério de Industria e Comercio
General Links


  Publications:
  - Working paper series (30)
  - Trends reports (5)
  - Procedures (1)
  - Presentations (32)
  - Posters (6)
  - Other (21)
  - Issue briefs (17)
  - CAADP Country Technical Reviews (14)
  - CAADP Country Investment Plans (16)
  - CAADP Country Compacts (21)
  - CAADP Country Brochures (75)
  - CAADP Country Briefs (67)

- Famine Early Warning Network
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- USAID
- NEPAD
  - What is CAADP?
  - Implementing the CAADP Agenda
  - Useful Resources
  - Land & water management
  - Market Access
  - Food Supply and Hunger
  - Agricultural Research
  - Kenya signs continental agricultural improvement scheme
  - Three countries sign CAADP Compacts

- Compacts from other countries

- FANRPAN
  - 7th Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Partnership Platform (PP) Meeting, Yaoundé, Cameroon 21 November 2010 - 23 November 2010
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- COMESA
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