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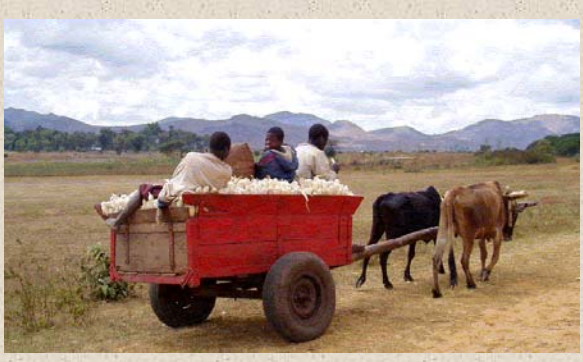
Strengthening Mozambican Capacity for Agricultural Productivity Growth, Policy Analysis, and Poverty Reduction



A Presentation to the SAKSS-SA Regional Workshop in Johannesburg, October 4th 2006, by Gilead Mlay (MSU)

Objective and outline

- Present a case study of the role of public sector capacity building to support the CAADP growth agenda
- Outline:
  - project goals and objectives
  - sequence of capacity building activities leading to increased investment in agricultural productivity growth

Project Goals

A coordinated program of capacity building activities with the twin goals of :

- expanding the availability of appropriate crop, livestock and natural-resource management technologies for smallholder farmers
- accelerating the uptake of those technologies by strengthening policy institutions and market information services

Implies harnessing the synergies between technology, markets and policy

Project Objectives

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

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

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

4. Strengthen the National Market Information System (SIMA)

Step 1: ensure capacity for an enabling policy environment

- Favorable policy environment for agricultural development maintained
  - Agriculture and agricultural productivity integrated into second PRSP (PARPA II)
  - Market driven value chain perspective the guiding framework for draft MINAG strategy
  - Improvement in level of policy debate and balancing interests of different stakeholders

Step 2: ensure adequate data bases on rural household income available for analysis

Agricultural Statistics Database and Analysis improved
(Trabalho do Inquerito Agrícola – TIA)

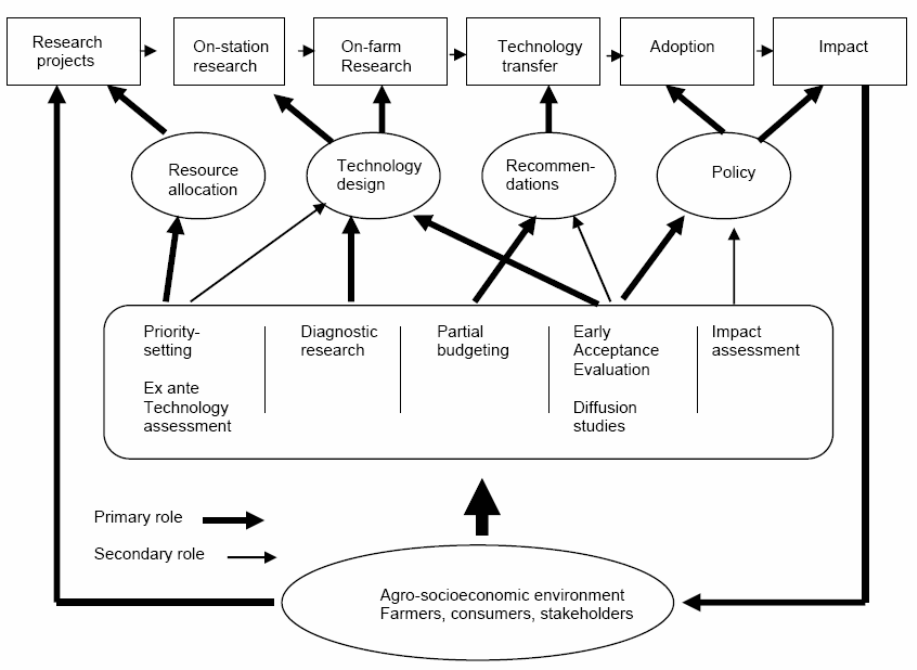
Table 6. Mean Household Shares of Total Gross Household Income by Given Income Source, by Income Quintile, Mozambique 1996-2002

Quintiles of Net HH Income/AE	Gross Crop Income		Livestock Sales Value		Wage Income		Net MSE Income	
	1996	2002	1996	2002	1996	2002	1996	2002
1 - low	93%	86%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	8%
2	88%	85%	2%	3%	1%	2%	8%	10%
3 - mid	81%	81%	1%	2%	2%	5%	16%	12%
4	79%	70%	1%	3%	3%	11%	17%	16%
5 - high	76%	45%	1%	2%	2%	26%	21%	28%
Total	84%	73%	1%	3%	2%	9%	13%	15%

Step 3: build socio-economics capacity within the agricultural research system

- Recruitment and Training of Social Scientists
- Establishment of Social Science Research Unit at IIAM
- Integration of social science at Zonal Centers and HQ

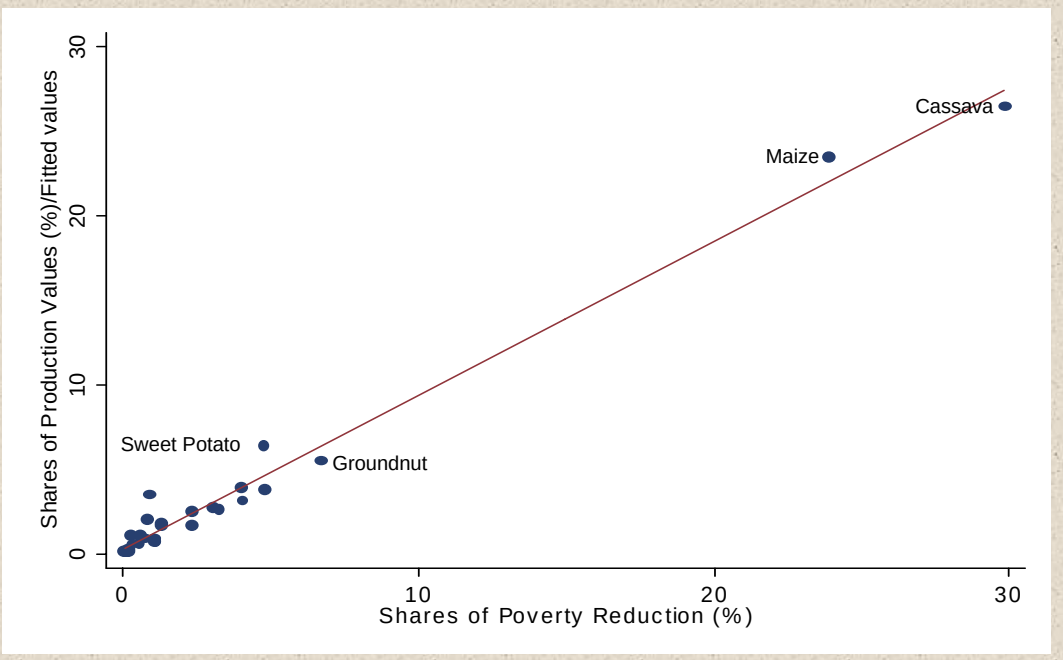
Role of Social Science in the Generation and Diffusion of Agricultural Technology



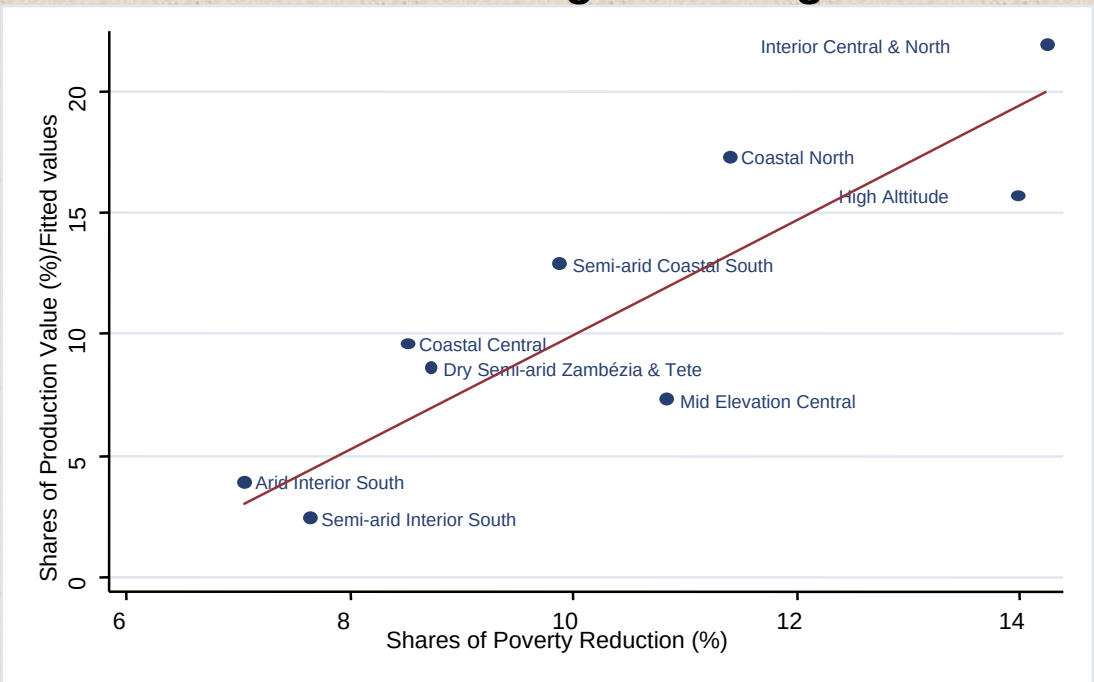
Step 4: Undertake priority setting analysis for agricultural commodity programs

- Analysis of potential poverty reduction from research on different commodities
- Analysis of potential poverty reduction impact by agro-ecological zone
- Implications for scientist allocation across programs and zonal centers
- Implications for future training priorities

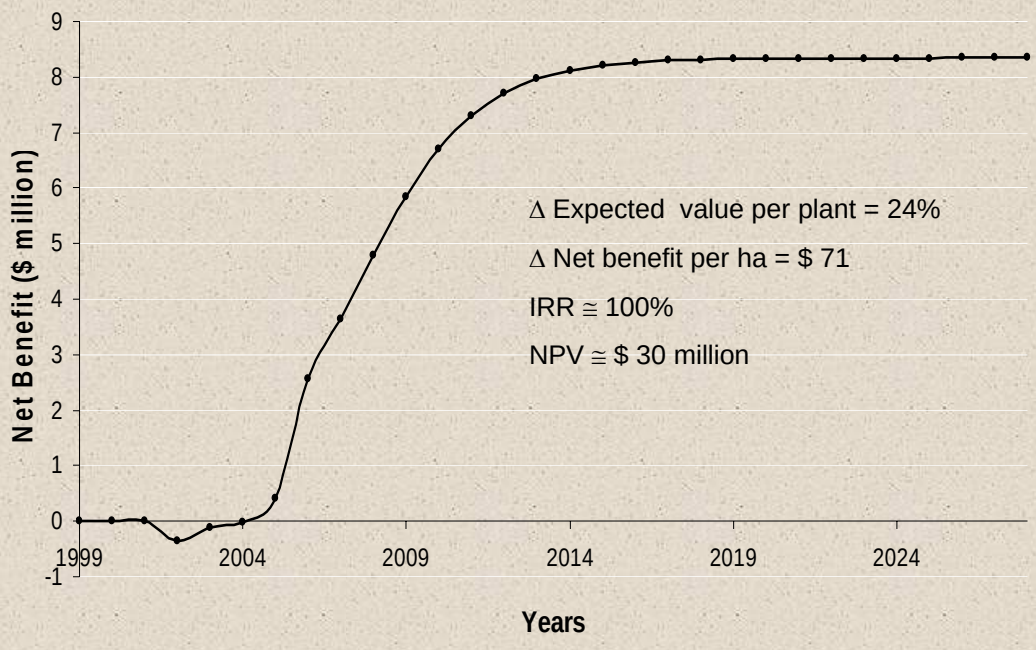
Production value and the scope for poverty reduction for the 30 most important agricultural commodities



Relative economic importance and scope for poverty reduction in different agroecologies with technological change



Impact Assessment: Economic impact of multiplication and distribution of Nikwaha on the Nampula Coast by Save the Children



Step 5: Prepare a dedicated investment plan for agricultural productivity investment

- Priority setting analysis and impact assessment provide basis for formulation of IIAM investment plan
- Focus of investment plan is capacity for development of high impact technology transfer packages (not just technology components in isolation)
- Increased collaboration with extension and other research partners

Key Conclusion

- Human and organizational capacity building is a necessary complement to successful investment strategies in the context of CAADP
- Therefore should be included as a component in any ag sector investment plan