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TRIANGULAR COOPERATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TROPICAL SAVANNAH IN MOZAMBIQUE (ProSAVANA-JBM)

SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN FOR NACALA CORRIDOR

STAKEHOLDER MEETING

OVERALL PICTURE OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DRAFT)

At Namputa, November 16, 2012

1.1 Objetivo do ProSAVANA-JBM



To create new model of sustainable agricultural development in the tropical savannah region of Mozambique through triangular cooperation among Japan, Brazil, and Mozambique, while taking into account preservation of the environment and seeking market-oriented agricultural/rural/regional development with a competitive edge.

(PDS of Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique, Sep. 17, 2009)

Nacala Corridor area in Mozambique

Tropical Savannah in Mozambique	
Country:	79 million ha
Savannah:	54 million ha
Cropped Savannah:	0.4 million ha

1.2 IMPLEMENTATION ProSAVANA-JBM PRIGRAM

ProSAVANA-JBM	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Technical Cooperation										
1 Preliminary Study										
2 Improving Research and Technology Transfer Capacity for Nacala Corridor Agriculture Development										
3 Agricultural Development Master Plan in the Nacala Corridor										
4 Improvement of Agricultural Extension										
Financial Cooperation										
Private Flow										

- Three Technical Cooperation Projects have started in the first stage with close collaboration and exchanging the information, stage by stage as one package programme
- Financial Cooperation and private flow will be started and implemented in parallel with technical cooperation based on the development direction formulated by the Master Plan Study.

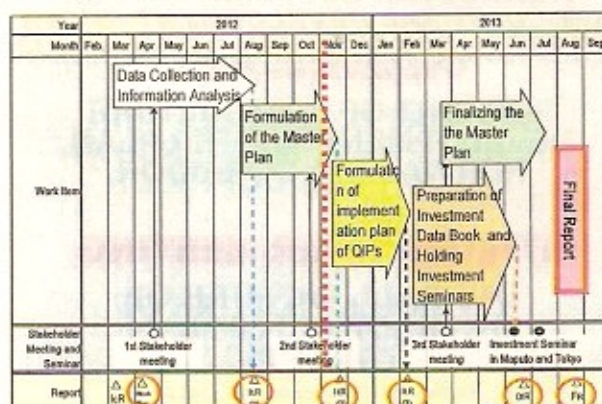
2.1 Objective and Outputs of Agriculture Development Master Plan Study

- Formulate an agricultural development Master Plan which contributes to social and economic development by engaging private investment to the promote sustainable production systems, and poverty reduction in Nacala Corridor
- Major Outputs of the Study
 - Data collection and analysis of agriculture in Nacala Corridor
 - Drawing of an overall picture of development plans
 - Planning of quick impact projects for selected area
 - Engagement stimulation of stakeholders focusing on investment promotion
- This Study is conducted by collaboration among Mozambican, Japanese and Brazilian experts.

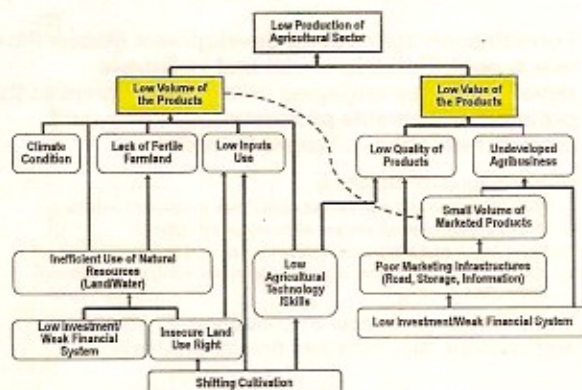
2.2 Corredor de Nacala e Área do Nacala



2.3 Work Schedule of the Study



3.1 Constraints of Agriculture in the Nacala Corridor



3.2 Agriculture Development Potential

- Soils in the Nacala Corridor Area are almost neutral.
- A and undeveloped surface water resources usable for irrigation.
- Highly or moderately suitable for irrigation is distributed to overall of the Nacala Corridor.
- Large number of farmers in the Nacala Corridor
- New cooperative law provides a well-defined legal framework for organizing farmers cooperative
- Roads from Nampula to Cuamba, Cuamba to Mandimba will be paved.
- The Nacala Port is one of the deepest sea port in east Africa.
- Northern railway (Nacala railway) allows mass transit and it is planned to be rehabilitated.
- Potential to increase crop production by using cultivated variety applicable in tropical savanna developed in Brazil.
- Demand for agricultural products for food and feed is high.
- Stabilized politics in the Government.
- The Government promotes agribusiness development based on national plan
- The investment environment in Mozambique is broadly supportive of the agriculture sector.

4.1 Vision and Objective of the Master Plan

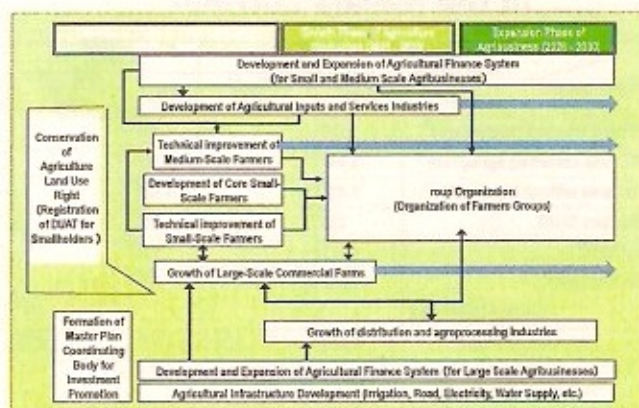
• Vision of Agriculture Development

A prosperous, competitive and suitable agriculture is attained in the Nacala Corridor through activating agricultural production of local farmers and promoting agribusiness.

• Objectives

- *Improve the agricultural productivity of the small to medium scale farms, and*
- *Maximize the effects of increased agricultural products to the regional economy through the development of agricultural clusters by the private investment and involving the small and medium scale farms*

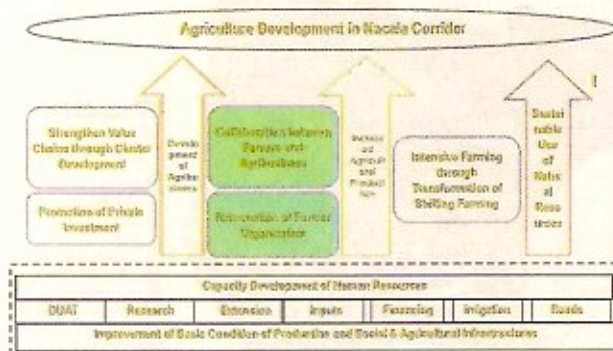
4.2 Target Year and Phasing of the Master Plan



4.3 Target Area and Population of the Master Plan

Districts	Area (km ²)	Population (est. 2010/11)	Population Density (hab./km ²)	Districts	Area (km ²)	Population (est. 2010/11)	Population Density (hab./km ²)
Nampula Province				Zambezia Province			
Manica	3,529	342,948	97.2	Alto Ligonhe	6,363	319,867	50.3
Mossurito	4,121	105,370	25.6	Gurue	5,664	350,830	61.8
Mozambique	3,669	174,300	47.5	Total	12,027	670,697	55.6
Mogovolas	4,726	330,787	70.0	Niassa Province			
Nampula City	331	150,700	1,672.8	Cuamba	5,563	216,035	40.3
Papulo (Macossa)	1,675	243,806	65.1	Manhiça	4,860	159,175	33.9
Manhiça	1,104	156,877	142.0	Nhamitanga	3,016	81,314	27.0
Ribua	1,271	220,176	173.3	Lichinga City	257	177,606	692.2
Massao	5,075	182,531	35.9	Chimbanda (Lichinga)	5,665	110,703	20.4
Total	31,529	2,312,038	65.1	Total	16,773	745,176	44.4
				Grand Total	48,302	3,728,914	56.2

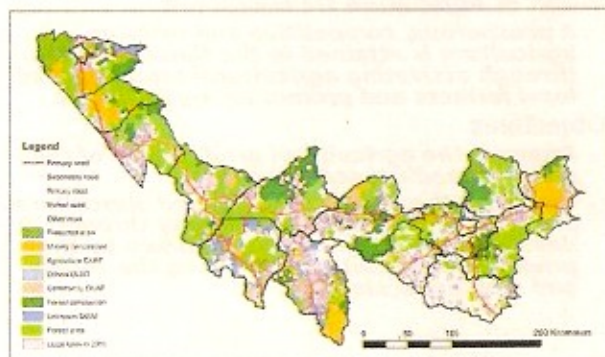
4.4 Basic Approach of Master Plan



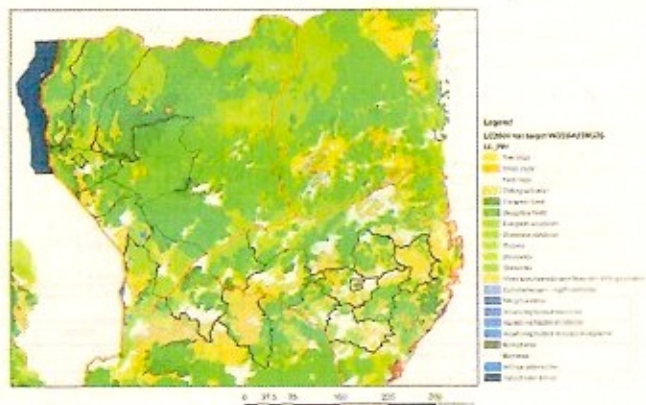
5.1 Cultivation Area in the Nacala Corridor

Category of Land	Area (000ha)	2011		2030	
		Area	Cultivable Area	Area	Cultivable Area
Protected area and inactive area ¹	1,190			1,190	
DUAT Area excluding agriculture ²	1,146			1,161	
Forest area without Concession ³	1,439			1,439	
Agriculture DUAT	230		1,711	230	2,184
Local farm	1,481			1,954	
Remained land	1,067			580	
Expected Developed			0		300
Total Area (000 ha)	6,553		1,711	6,553	2,484

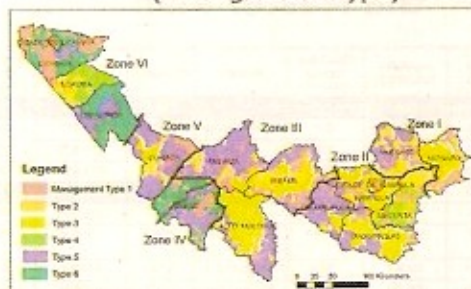
5.2 Distribution of local farmers' agricultural land, (Agriculture DUAT, Forest concession, Mining concession, and Reserve Area)



5.3 Land use in the Study Area



5.4 Zoning of the Study Area (Management Type)

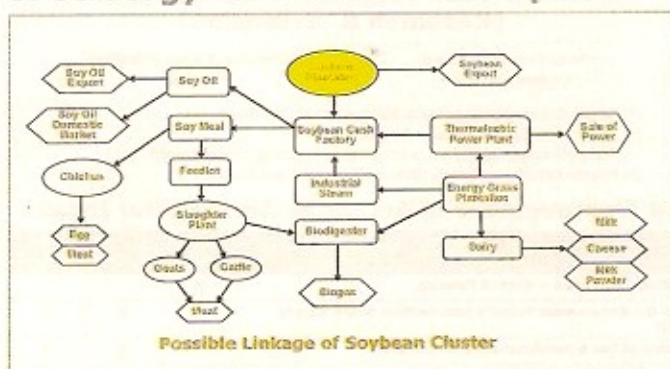


- Type I: Out of the Project
- Type II: Small to Large scale
- Type III: Small to Large scale with environmental and socioeconomic consideration
- Type IV: Small to Large scale with high environment and socioeconomic consideration
- Type V: Medium to small scale with environment and socioeconomic consideration
- Type VI: Medium to small scale with high environment and socioeconomic consideration

5.5 Zoning of the Study Area (Management and District Wise Zoning)



6. Strategy for Cluster Development

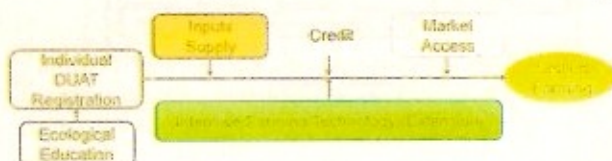


7.1 Strategy for Agricultural Production Increase

7.1.1 Priority Crops

- (1) Basic Food Crops: Maize, Cassava, Haricot-beans, Cowpea, Groundnut, Soybean, Potato, Vegetables, Cashew, Cotton, Tobacco.
- (2) Cash Crops: Sesame, Sunflower, Tea
- (3) Other Crops: Sesame, Sunflower, Tea

7.1.2. From Shifting Cultivation to Settled Farming



7.2 Improved Technical Support System (Research & Extension)

Weak Financial Base & Limited Able Staff → "Selection & Concentration" Strategy

- (1) Target Group: Small-scale & Medium-scale Farmers
- (2) Top Priority Crops: Maize & Soybean (includes cropping system, such as inter-cropping, crop rotation)
- (3) Private Initiatives: Cotton, Tobacco & some Cash Crops

7.3 Improvement of Access to Agricultural Inputs

Measures	Demand Increase	Supply Increase	Cost Down
Shifting Cultivation → Settled Farming	X		
Stop the Government Sector's Intervention to the Supply Chain		X	X
Review of Tax & Administrative Formalities		X	X
Public Soft-loan to Small/Medium Sellers		X	X
Development of Road-networks & Ports			X
Subsidy System (Fertilizers, Tractor Service)	X		

7.4 Improved Technical Support System (Research & Extension)

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Development of Road-networks & Ports			X
Subsidy System (Fertilizers, Tractor Service)	X		

7.6 Improvement of Access to the Agricultural Credit

Improvement of Access to the Agriculture Financing/Credit

1. Financial Support System for Individual Farmers

- Short-term soft loan
- Affordable conditions
- To be used for improvement of productivity (use of agriculture inputs and services)

2. Financial Support System for Small-Medium Agribusiness Enterprises and Farmers' Organizations "ProSAVANA Development Initiative Fund (PDIF)"

PDIF for small-medium agribusiness enterprises

- Continuation of PDIF
- Involve more agribusiness enterprises in contract farming with small-scale farmers

PDIF for farmers' organization (Cooperative & Association)

- Create mobility for other farmers' negotiation to access low interest loans with reasonable conditions
- To be used for the investment in agribusiness systems, agricultural machinery, and processing facilities as well as introduce improved agriculture production systems

7.7 Partnership between Local Farmers and Agribusiness

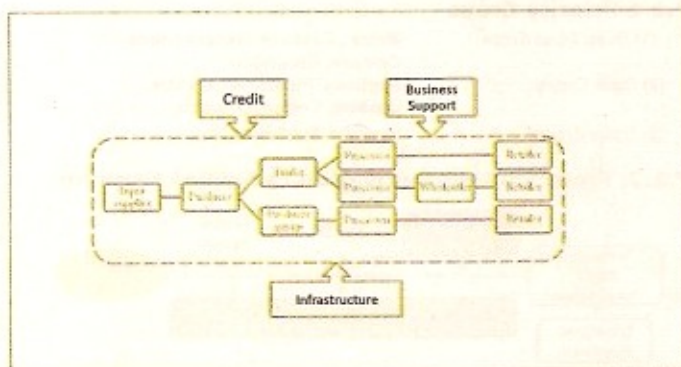
To establish a strong partnership by reinforcement of win-win relation of the both parties

Farmers' interests	Agribusiness's interests
To secure a firm market	To save initial investment costs
To receive quality farm inputs	To save running costs (crop growers)
To acquire advanced farming technology	To secure stable products (traders & processing industry)
To reduce a risk against an unexpected incident	

7.8 Strategy for Livestock Development

- (1) **Chicken cluster** should be established through a partnership of local farmers and agribusiness
- (2) The Government should take necessary measures seriously to address very basic constraints for increasing other livestock production with long-term strategy before considering a hasty development

8. Strategy for Value Chain Development



9.1 Strategy for Establishment of Farmers Organization

- **Necessity of Farmers' Organization:**
Generate economic benefits for members through collective activities such as:
 - 1) securing production factors (access to land and water),
 - 2) access to knowledge (informal, public or private extension),
 - 3) access to inputs at reduced prices (lower transaction costs),
 - 4) access to credit, and
 - 5) access to better markets by bulk production.
- Farmers' organizations are not developed in the Nacala Corridor.
- Organization of farmers by **Out-growing Schemes** has benefits for small-scale farmers.
- **"Human Capacity Development"** is "Approach of Organization of Farmers"

9.2 Strategy 1: Human Capacity Development for Farmers' Organization

- **Objectives: Human Capacity** of small-scale farmers to be developed by level up of agricultural practices.
- To conduct the training programs of human capacity development for small-scale farmers.
- To train the core persons of the future farmers' organizations.
- Traditional culture and value of community are utilized to Human Capacity Development in terms of sustainability and moral of farmers' organization.

9.3 Strategy 2: Support to Establish and Develop the Modern Agriculture Cooperatives

• General Law of Modern Cooperatives (Law 23/2009)

Differences between Cooperatives and Associations

Cooperatives	Associations
For the execution of an economic activity.	For non-economic reasons.
Profit is resulting from economic activities.	Altruistic, non-lucrative and not for profit.
Benefiting from the net revenue made.	No financial net revenue is made.
Surplus made are transferred to the members.	Any surpluses are not profits and shared.

- **Objectives: Bargaining powers of farmers' organization to be strengthened by sustainable management of the modern agricultural cooperatives.**
- To support the establishment of the new agricultural cooperatives.
- To support the transition from the existing farmers' associations to the new cooperatives.

10.1 Strategy for Irrigation Development (1/4)

1. Identifying water development potential and strengthening water resources management

- Assessment of potential of water resources development by implementing a basic investigation.
- Enhancement of hydrological observatory network by ARA-CN and ARA-N.
- Strengthening of water license system: including small and medium irrigation system less than 500 ha to the water license system.
- Formulation of water master plan in the basin where intensive water development is expected (Monapo river).

2. Rehabilitation of existing irrigation system

- Priority of irrigation development is given to the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems. Zone II, III and I are set as priority zones.
- Re-arranging irrigation plot and re-construction of canal system for introducing effective and efficient land and water management.
- Building up of database on inventory of irrigation facility for planning the irrigation development and the management of irrigation systems.

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10.1 Strategy for Irrigation Development (2/4)

3. **Improvement of technical capability for construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation facility in each level**
 - DPA : management of facilities, project planning, designing and investigation, construction supervising, and guidance of farmers.
 - Support of MINAQUINIR : development of technical guidelines and standard designs, enhancement of technical guidance to DPA.
 - Local construction company : skill and technology for hydraulic structures.
 - Local community and : skill and technical capacity on regular maintenance work and construction of simple irrigation facilities.
4. **Sustainable use of irrigation facilities through strengthening farmer's association and formulating water user's association**
 - Enhancing the capability of user group on O/M aims to maintain adequate function of irrigation system in a long term and sustainably.
 - O/M by user group in a self-sustained manner, through collecting water fee and arranging member's contribution in labor/work/material.
 - User group as a receiving body of technical support and extension service on irrigation and facility by public administration.

10.1 Strategy for Irrigation Development (3/4)

5. **Promotion of small irrigation using pump**
 - Besides the rehabilitation of irrigation system, small scale individual irrigation of vegetable with small pump irrigation is promoted in the farmland along the rivers. Following support is required for promotion:
 - Financial support of pump equipment and fuel,
 - Technical guidance of effective water use and farming practice of vegetable crops,
 - Stable and supported provision of vegetable seeds,
 - Organizing small scale irrigation farmers into association, and support for market channel development.
6. **Development of new small scale irrigation system**
 - Small scale irrigation system is considered to be developed in the areas which have an advantage for newly development.
 - Newly development of small scale irrigation system using spring water or pump, in combination with water storage tank and small canal network.
 - Small and simple irrigation system is possible to be developed by initiative of local leading farmer and farmer's association/cooperative.

10.1 Strategy for Irrigation Development (4/4)

7. **Irrigation development by private investment**
 - Development of irrigation will be decided not only by technical issues but also by cooperative strategy such as crop selection, characteristic of market, relation with sales channel, and business investment.
 - The private investment will be invited through providing necessary information for examining the business plan such as development potential of water resources and suitable land for irrigation by building up a database.

11. Strategy for Land Administration

It is unlikely that there are areas without any claim of the right over them (customary occupation or good faith) within the Nacala Corridor.

- The areas of land confirmed as "available" will be registered in "Land Reserve" to be destined for future allocations;
- The Government could issue a Certificate outlining the available land (areas of public interest), and later, according to the strategic interest, to divide the land for governmental project or investment, according to agricultural suitability;
- The demarcation and issuance of DUAT to all interested occupants around the projects, should grant to the occupants equivalence of rights to benefits provided to prospective investors.

12. Strategy for Improvement of Road and Social Infrastructure

(1) Access Road improvement

- Capacity development for road planning considering Agricultural Strategy
 - To Prepare the road improvement plan reflecting local agricultural plan using bottom up approach.
- Priority for Improvement
 - Road to increase Market Access
 - Road and bridge to secure accessibility all-year around
 - Road to support new development
 - Road to make distribution network centering storage
 - Road upgrade to correspond development

(2) Social Infrastructure Improvement

- Required infrastructure for the area supporting agribusiness development (urban area) – Power and water supply
- Social infrastructure in rural area
 - Expansion of education and medical service with required staff
 - Water supply and rural electrification
 - Capacity development aiming community driven infrastructure development

13. Candidate Projects/Activities (1/2)

Totally 35 projects/activities are proposed.

Basic Approach	Strategy	No. Project
Improvement of Basic condition of Production and Social & Agricultural Infrastructures	Improvement of Technical Supporting System	2
	DUAT acquisition among small and medium-scale farmers	1
	Improvement of Access to the Agriculture Financing/Credit	4
	Supporting Service for Business Development	1
	Development of Social & Agricultural Infrastructures	4
Increased Agricultural Production	Transformation from Shifting Cultivation to Settled Farming	5
	Improvement of Access to Agricultural Inputs	
	DUAT acquisition among small and medium-scale farmers	
	Priority Crops and Their Opportunity	3
	Partnership between Local Farmers and Agribusiness	(?)
	Support for Establish and Develop the Modern Agriculture Cooperative	1

13. Candidate Projects/Activities (2/2)

Basic Approach	Strategy	No. Project
Development of Agribusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of Value Chain Land Reserve for Investment Capacity Development and Technical Assistance on the Supervision Mechanism on Land and Environment Law Enforcement 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of Value Chain Improvement of Infrastructure of agricultural logistics Cluster Development 	5
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with RAI Principles Identification of Water Resources Development Potential Strengthening Water Resources Management 	2
Capacity Development of Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of Technical Supporting System Improvement of Access to Agricultural Inputs Human Capacity Development for Farmer's Organization 	4

14. Compliance with RAI principles (1/2)

The Government of Mozambique has a number of laws and regulations which can respond to the 7 key principles of RAI, if properly enforced.

Stage (1): Planning, Consultation, Assessment and Licensing

Stage (2): Implementation, Monitoring, Supervision and Correction

Licenses and Standards required for Investment Projects in Agriculture / Agro-industry Sector

Investment Project Authorization	CPI, GAZEDA	Water Use and Discharge License	ARA
DUAT	MINAG, Cadastre Services	Groundwater Exploitation License	ARA, Sector agencies (health, public works, environment, etc.)
Environmental License	MICOA	Dam License for Construction and Operation	ARA
District Land-Use Plan	MICOA, District government	Agrochemical Authorization for Import, Distribution, Use and Storage	MINAG
Emission and Effluent Quality Standard	MICOA	Industrial Activities License	MIC
Resettlement Plan	MICOA	Private Works License for Construction and Use	Municipality, District government

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14. Compliance with RAI Principles (2/2)

	Joint Supervision by DNIF-CEPAGRI-CPI	Environmental Inspection and Audit by MICOA
Frequency	Ideal = 4 times / year Reality = 1 to 2 times / year	Ideal = 2 times / year Reality = much less
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of the project according to the exploitation plan; Fulfillment of the investor-community partnership agreement; Compliance with the proposal on job opportunity for Mozambicans and foreigners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the monitoring report submitted by the project side according to the "Environmental Management Plan"; Fulfillment of the Resettlement Plan; Any other violations against environmental legislation.

Need for capacity development and technical assistance on the supervision mechanism

1. **Training of the Government officials**, especially Customs Services and MICOA, on the effective supervision activities for agriculture / agro-industry projects;
2. Exchange of experience among different regions and projects;
3. Partial **outsourcing of the supervision service**, especially, the provision of certified private environmental auditors;
4. Provision of vehicles and equipment for the exclusive use by inspectors and auditors;
5. Improvement of the documentation standards and **information disclosure system**, which will enhance the accessibility and transparency of investment proposals IT systems, environmental issues and requirements;
6. Financial reinforcement either through direct funding by donors or **budget canalization from FUNAB**;
7. **Contracted consulting service** to support the Government officials in the implementation and management of the VENT1 ERM.

MUITO OBRIGADO

Thank you

Arigatou – Gozaimashita

ありがとうございます



スライド1/2の表の再現

Autorização do Projeto de Investimento	CPI, GAZEDA	Concessão de Uso e Aproveitamento das Águas e do lançamento de efluentes	ARA
QMST	MINAG, Serviços do Governo	Licença de Captação e Exploração de Água Subterrânea	ARA, Serviços dos sectores (saúde, obras públicas, ambiente, etc.)
Licença Ambiental	MICOA	Licença de Construção ou Exploração da Barragem	ARA
Plano Distrital de Uso do Território	MICOA, Governo Distrital	Autorização para Importação, Distribuição, Utilização e Armazenagem das Pesticidas	MINAG
Protocolo de Qualidade Ambiental de Emissão de Efluentes	MICOA	Licença de Actividade Industrial	IRC
Plano de Descontaminação	MICOA	Licença de Obras Particulares (construção de edifícios)	Autorização, Governo Distrital

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Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of the project according to the exploitation plan; Fulfillment of the investor-community partnership agreement; Compliance with the proposal on job opportunity for Mozambicans and foreigners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the monitoring report submitted by the project side according to the "Environmental Management Plan"; Fulfillment of the Resettlement Plan; Any other violations against environmental legislation.

Need for capacity development and technical assistance on the supervision mechanism

1. **Training of the Government officials**, especially Cadastre Services and MICOA, on the effective supervision activities in agriculture / agro-industry projects;
2. Exchange of experience among different regions and projects;
3. Partial **outsourcing of the supervision service**, especially, the protection of certified private environmental auditors;
4. Provision of vehicles and equipment for the workers used by inspectors and auditors;
5. Improvement of the documentation standards and **information disclosure system**, which will enhance the accessibility and transparency of investment proposals. IT systems, environmental licenses and impact assessments;
6. Financial support must either through direct funding by donors or **budget canalization from FUNAB**;
7. **Contracted consulting service** to support the Government officials in the implementation and management of the VENTY EDO.

MUITO OBRIGADO

Thank you

Arigatou - Gozaimashita

ありがとうございます



スライド1/2の表の再現

Autorização do Projeto de Investimento	CPI, GAZEDA	Unidade de Uso e Aproveitamento das Águas de Suprimento de águas	ARA
CMST	MINAG, Serviços do Cadastro	Licença de Captação e Exploração de Água Subterrânea	ARA, Técnicos dos sectores (edilício, obras públicas, ambiente, etc.)
Licença Ambiental	MICOA	Licença de Construção ou Exploração da Remagem	ARA
Plano Distrital de Uso do Solo	MICOA, Governo Distrital	Autorização para Importação, Distribuição, Utilização e Armazenagem das Populações	MINAG
Protocolo de Qualidade Ambiental de Exploração de Recursos	MICOA	Licença de Actividade Industrial	ERC
Plano de Desenvolvimento	MICOA	Licença de Obras Particulares (construção de edifícios)	Autorização, Governo Distrital