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

### SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN FOR NACALA CORRIDOR

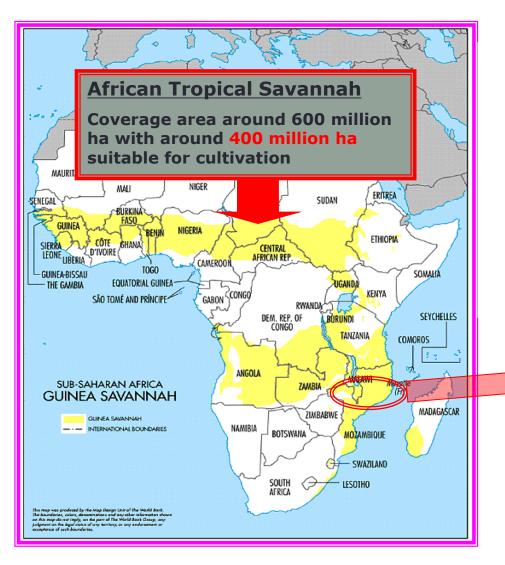


#### STAKEHOLDER MEETING

**Quick Impact Project Report** 

March 2013

### 1.1 Objetive of 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.

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

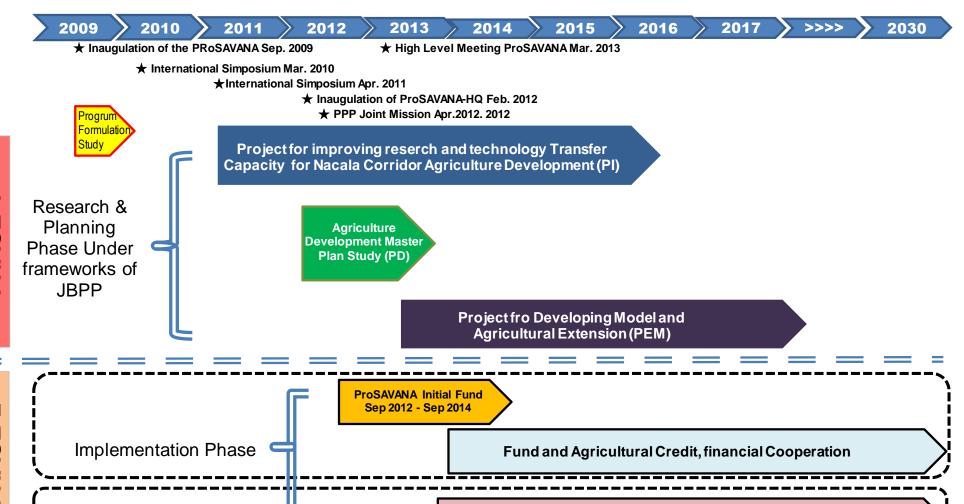
Nacala Corridor area in Mozambique

#### **Tropical Savannah in Mozambique**

Country: 79 million ha Savannah: 54 million ha Cropped Savannah: 0.4 million ha

1.2. ProSAVANA TARGET AREA **Natural Gas** o Metangu o Majamba o Unango (Rovma) IIAM Lat. 13° S ンコタコタ **North West Center** ントラル Central Benga Lichinga Lake Niassa o Maua リロンクウェ Lilongwe Nampuecha Chipoka Nipepe Muhula Monkey Bay Mtakataka Mandimba · Metarica **ProSAVANA Agricultural** マンゴチェ Mangochi **Nacala Port Development Study Area** ウロングウェ Ulongue Cuamba o Myela Railway ancungo Lumbo 80 モンビーク (Vale) Nampula **Phosphate** (Evate) **IIAM** ıla Caldas Xavier **Central East Center** Coal Zambezia (Moatise, Revuboe, Benga) Mulevala Mushamada Lat. 17° S モクバ ●JICA Supported/Supporting Projects 1 Montepuez - Lichinga Road (¥3,282Million) 2 Nampula - Cuamba Road (¥5,978million) **Target Area of JICA** Maganja da Coista 4 Improvement of Nacala Port Management Project **Project for Nacala**  To be implemented Soon Namacurra 3 Cuamb - Mandimba - Lichinga Road Corridor Economic Campo 4 Nacala Port Rehabilitation Project **Development Strategies** MANE 5 lile - Cuamba Road and Bridges

## 1.3 IMPLEMENTATION ProSAVANA-JBM PROGRAM



**Private Investment** 

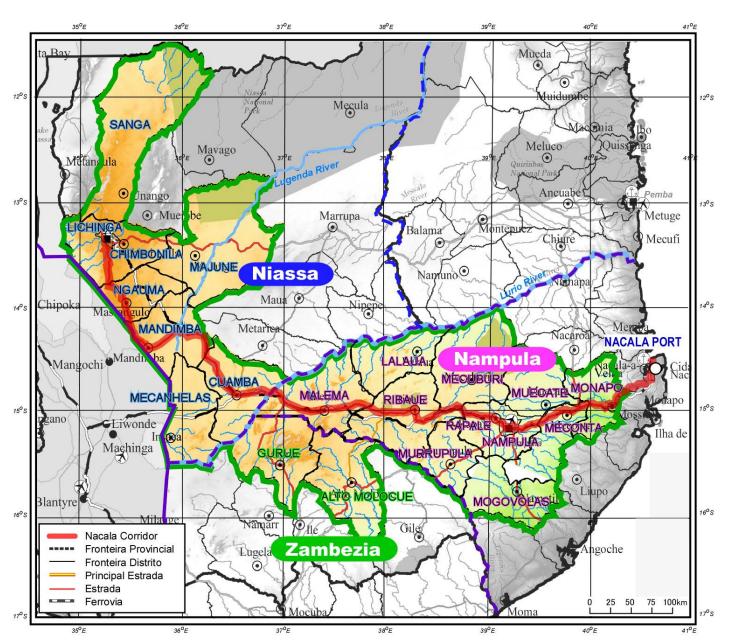
## 1.4 Principals for ProSAVANA Program Approach

- 1. Importance to support family farmers, especially small scale farmers
- 2. Taking into consideration of Mozambican sectorial national strategies such as PEDSA, in accordance with PRAI (Principal of Responsible Agricultural Investment) and Voluntary Guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests.
- 3. Support the development of an inclusive model of agricultural regional development focused on Mozambican family farmers including small, medium and large scale farmers aiming at improvement of their quality of life, food and nutritional security, income generation, and the harmonic promotion of synergies among all stakeholder sizes of the farmers along the Nacala Corridor.
- 4. Also supports investors provided that they comply with PRAI and Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests
- 5. MINAG will strengthen dialogue with Mozambican civil society to enhance transparency and capacity building at local level.

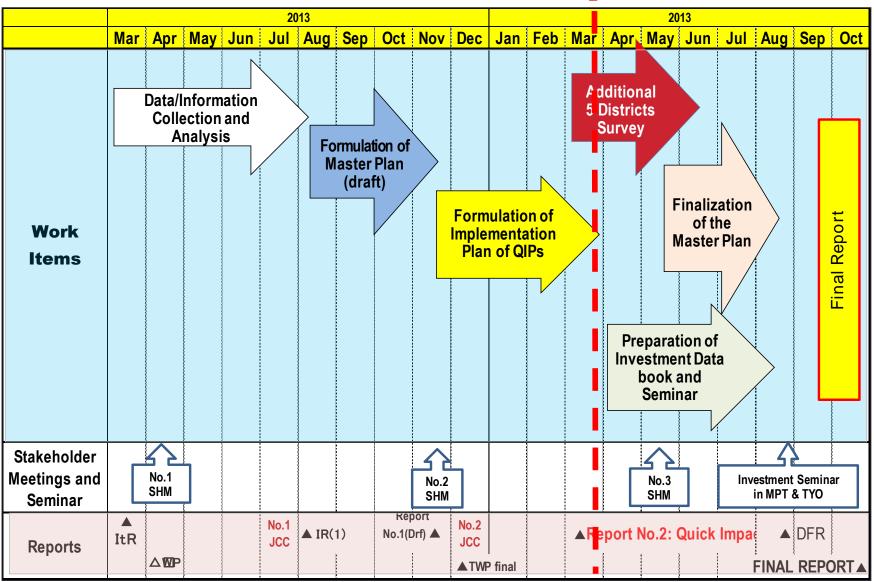
### 2.1 Objective and Outputs of Agriculture Development Master Plan Study

- 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 Study Area (19districts in 3 Province)



## 2.3 Work Schedule and Position of current Study

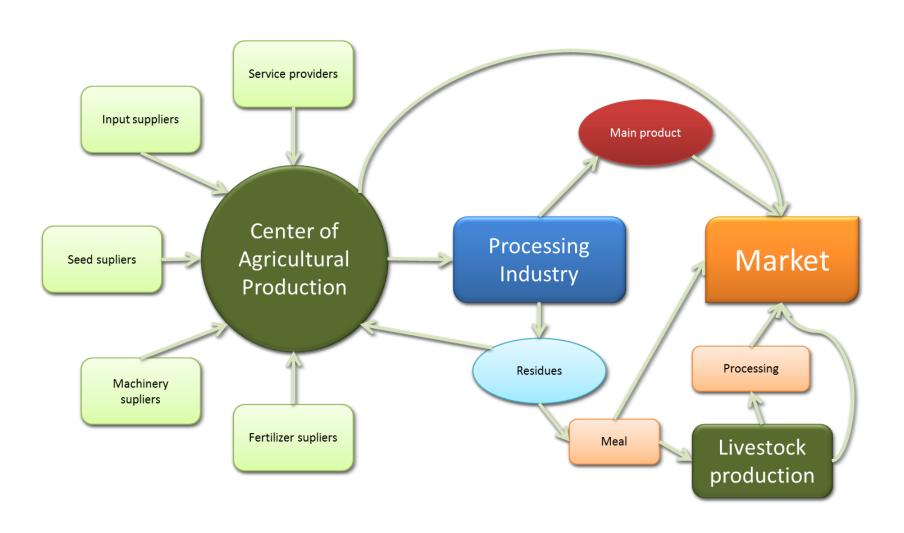


#### 3. District-wise Zoning & Development Strategy **Zone VI:** Development of new farm commo<u>dity</u> value-chain Sanga Lichinga Majune Zone I: **Zone III:** Food supply to Nacala Ngauma Granary development in port area, and production the Nacala Corridor" Mandimba of high value crops Lalaua Zone V: Mecuburi Cuamba Muecate Monapo Strategic logistics hub and Malema Mecanhelas processing center of farm Ribaue Nampula commodities Gurue Murrupula Meconta Zone II: Auto Molocue Mogovolas Agribusiness center **Zone IV:** of the eastern Nacala Production of special Corridor high value crops

#### 4.1 Concept of Cluster Development

- Clusters are strategic approaches to accelerate development within a specified territory.
- The central line is to design one or more value chains, with synergic potential to channel efforts for its realization within a lower period of time.
- Involve marketing channels, consumers, producers of complementary products and companies of related sectors.
   May include governmental institutions, universities, training centers and commerce.

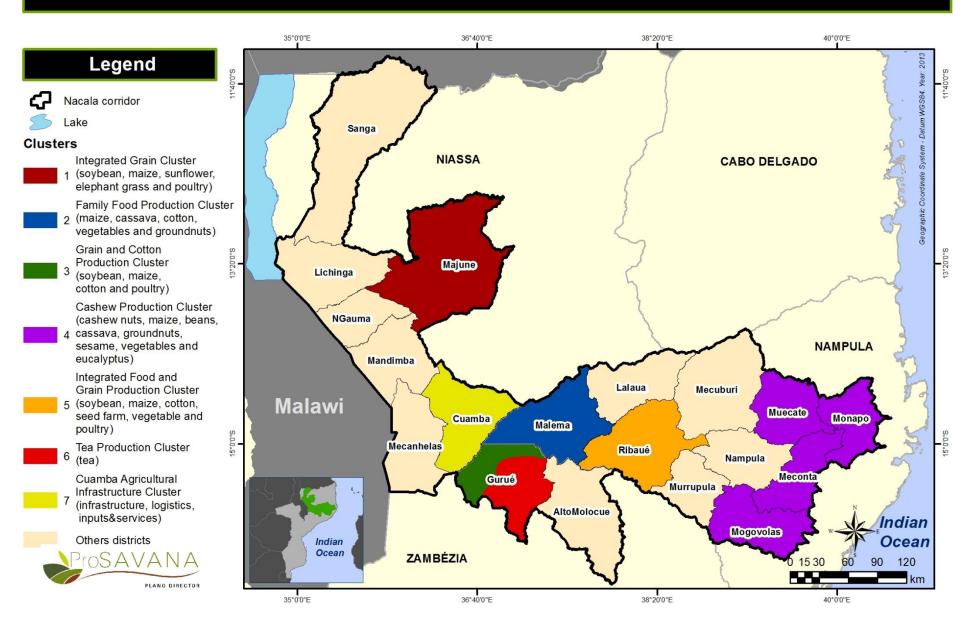
### 4.1 Concept of Cluster Development



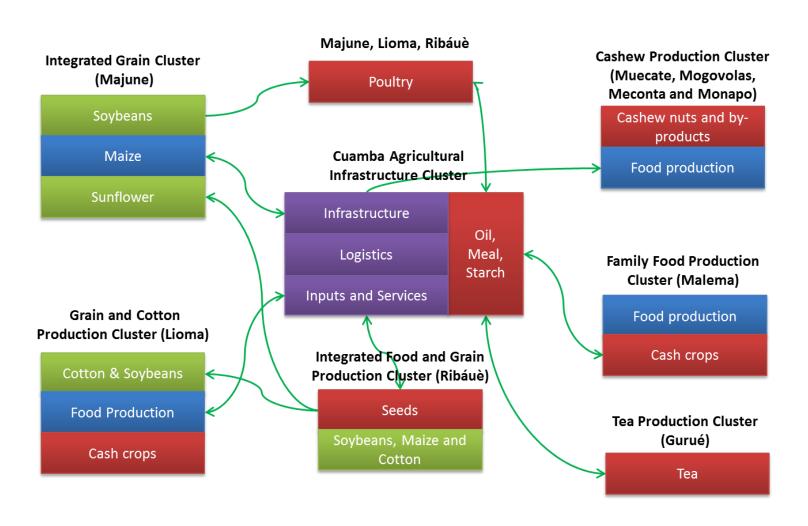
### 4.2 Proposed Agricultural Clusters

| Cluster Names                                | Main Production category              | Concept                    | Suggested Initial<br>Location                                   | Possible Components   |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Integrated Grain<br>Cluster                  | Corporate Farming                     | Greenfield                 | Zone VI: Majune,<br>expansible to Zone V:<br>N'Gauma            | Soybean, Maize, Sunflower,<br>Elephant grass and Poultry                                |  |
| Family Food<br>Production Cluster            | Family Farming                        | Greenfield &<br>Brownfield | Zone III: Malema  | Maize, Cassava, Cotton, Vegetables and Groundnuts                                       |  |
| Grain and Cotton Production Cluster          | Entrepreneurial and Corporate Farming | Brownfield                 | Zone V: Lioma plain<br>(Lioma<br>Administrative Post,<br>Gurué) | Soybean, Maize, Cotton and Poultry  |  |
| Cashew Production<br>Cluster                 | Entrepreneurial and Family Farming    | Brownfield                 | Zones I and II:<br>Monapo, Mogovolas,<br>Meconta, Muecate       | Cashew nuts, Maize, Beans,<br>Cassava, Groundnuts, Sesame,<br>Vegetables and Eucalyptus |  |
| Integrated Food and Grain Production Cluster | All category                          | Greenfield &<br>Brownfield | Zone III: Ribáuè  | Soybean, Maize, Cotton, Seed Farm, Vegetable and Poultry                                |  |
| Tea Production<br>Cluster                    | Entrepreneurial and Family Farming    | Brownfield                 | Zone IV: Gurué  | Теа   |  |
| Cuamba Agricultural Infrastructure Cluster   | (non-agricultural activities)         | Brownfield                 | Zone V: Cuamba  | Infrastructure, logistics, inputs & services  |  |

#### ProSAVANA: Clusters in Nacala corridor



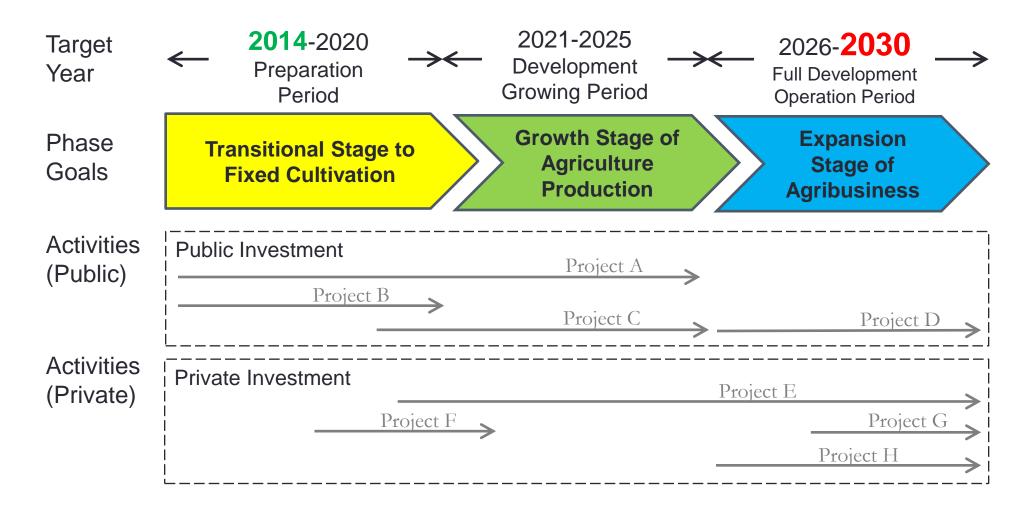
#### 4.3 Cluster Synergies



## 5.1 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

## 5.2 Target Year and Phasing of the Master Plan



## 5.3 Overall Master Plan Goals by Phase

| Phase I (2014-20) |   | Phase II (2021-25)   | Phase III (2026-30)   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Farmer            | Yield of crops increases through transformation of practice into fixed farming. | Yield further increases by improvement in farming technology. Crop diversification starts.     | Farmers are well- empowered to improve their farming. Diversification of agriculture expands, and some farmers specialize in specific crop. |  |
| Cooperative       | Involvement of farmers in agribusiness starts.                                  | Participation in agribusiness is strengthened by fostering a sound farmers organization.       | Agribusiness development makes a considerable progress, and many agricultural clusters are established.                                     |  |
| Business          | Private investment in agribusiness starts in consistency with PRAI              | Private investment in agribusiness expands, and the development of agricultural cluster starts |   |  |

### **5.4 Type of Master Plan Project**

#### Platform Project

- Base projects, for regional agricultural development aiming to create the environment for activating agricultural production and agribusiness, and are cross-zone project.
- Commodity-oriented projects, which aim to promote a specialty agricultural value chain in certain area.

#### Pioneer/Model Project for Cluster Development

 The project, which initiates and leads the development of agricultural cluster adopting combination of promising crops for the area identified by agriculture management type zoning. An agricultural cluster itself is established and developed by private economic activity fundamentally.

### 5.5 List of Master Plan Project (1/3)

| No. | Name of Platform Project   |
|-----|--|
| 1   | Project for Land Registration (DUAT) of Small and Medium Scale Farmers                     |
| 2   | Project for Planning of Availability of Land for Investment                                |
| 3   | Project for Strengthening of Supervision Mechanism on Land and Environment Law Enforcement |
| 4   | Basic Study for Water Resource Management  |
| 5   | Forest Initiatives Project   |
| 6   | Project for Strengthening of Agricultural Research   |
| 7   | Project for Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Service                                |
| 8   | ProSAVANA Agricultural Academy (Agricultural Development Centre) Project                   |
| 9   | Model Project for Development of Leading Farmers in Community                              |
| 10  | Project for Training for Distributors of Agricultural Inputs                               |
| 11  | Project for Improvement of Accessibility to Fertilizers                                    |
| 12  | Project for Promotion of Quality Seed Production at the Regional Level                     |
| 13  | Project for Promotion of Tractor Hire Services   |

### 5.5 List of Master Plan Project (2/3)

| No. | Name of Platform Project (cont.)   |
|-----|--|
| 14  | Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project   |
| 15  | Project for Improvement of Irrigation Technology and Construction Quality  |
| 16  | Project for Vegetable Production Model   |
| 17  | Project for Establishment of Financial Support System for Small and Medium Sized Agribusiness Enterprises, Farmers' Organizations and Individual Farmers |
| 18  | Formulation of the Nacala Corridor agriculture investment fund for large-scale agriculture development project (the Nacala Fund)                         |
| 19  | Establishment of a Support Organization for the Investment and Value Chain Development   |
| 20  | Project for Capacity Development of Business Development Services  |
| 21  | Project for Formulation and Development of Modern Agriculture Cooperatives   |
| 22  | Market Information Access Improvement Project  |
| 23  | Project for Standardization of Agriculture Products  |
| 24  | Project for Rehabilitation of Agriculture Storage Facility   |
| 25  | Project for Improvement of Access Road for Agricultural Activities   |
| 26  | ProSAVANA Agriculture Special Economic Zone Project  |

### 5.5 List of Master Plan Project (3/3)

| No. | Name of Pioneer/Model Project for Cluster Development                        |
|-----|--|
| 27  | Pioneer Project for Integrated Grain Cluster Development                     |
| 28  | Model Project for Family Food Production Cluster Development                 |
| 29  | Pioneer Project for Grain and Cotton Production Cluster Development          |
| 30  | Model Project for Cashew Production Cluster Development                      |
| 31  | Pioneer Project for Integrated Food and Grain Production Cluster Development |
| 32  | Project for Tea Industry Revitalization                                      |

### 6.1 Purpose, Definition and Type of QIP

#### Purpose

To showcase the potential for agriculture development in the Nacala Corridor, which will attract donors to finance the projects proposed in the Master Plan, and attract local and foreign companies to invest in agriculture and agribusiness projects.

To kick-start preparatory activities for cluster development.

#### Definition

QIP is a project that will produce visible impacts in the short-term, for which impacts include improved productivity and increased income of beneficiaries, introduction and promotion of improved agriculture technologies.

#### Types

- Carried out through public funding (Public Sector Projects)
- Carried out as private investment by agribusiness companies (Private Sector Projects)

### **6.2 Selection Criteria of QIP**

| No. | Criteria   |
|-----|--|
| 1   | Producing visible and attractive impacts in the short-term (1~6 years)         |
| 2   | Simplicity in the formation of the project implementation structure (can       |
|     | easily and quickly be carried out without extensive preparatory work)          |
| 3   | Level of impact on achieving the development goal in conformity with the       |
|     | zonal development strategy   |
| 4   | Level of impact on achieving the development goal in conformity with the       |
|     | cluster development strategy   |
| 5   | Showcases the potential of agriculture/agribusiness development in the         |
|     | Nacala Corridor  |
| 6   | Availability of financial options for implementing the project (especially for |
|     | private investments)   |
| 7   | Level of involvement of small-scale farmers (i.e. introduction of a            |
|     | contract-farming approach in production, especially for private                |
|     | investments)   |

### **6.2 List of Proposed QIP**

| No. | Public Sector Project Name  |
|-----|---|
| 1   | Land registration for small scale and medium scale farmers                    |
| 2   | Road improvements for marketing   |
| 3   | Promotion of quality seed production at the regional level                    |
| 4   | Promotion of vegetable production with small pumps                            |
| 5   | Renewal of cashew trees   |
| 6   | Planning of land reserves for medium and large scale investment               |
| 7   | Model project for the Cluster No. 2: family-level farming for food production |
| 8   | Development of agriculture special economic zone (SEZ)                        |

| No. | Private Sector Project Name  |
|-----|--|
| 1   | The expansion of poultry business  |
| 2   | Promotion of the out-grower scheme for soybean production  |
| 3   | Development of a cassava processing factory and promotion of contract-farming with small-scale farmers for the production of cassava and other crops |
| 4   | Promotion of an out-grower scheme for soybean production   |
| 5   | Promotion of seed production by outgrowers under contract-farming arrangements   |
| 6   | Tea industry revitalization project: promotion of the out-grower model for tea production  |
| 7   | Promotion of contract-farming for crop production with smallholders  |
| 8   | Establishment of the mill for poultry feed and flour production  |

### 6.3 Implementation Plan of QIP

- Implementation of public sector projects
  - It is critical that a proper coordinating body be formed with the aim of arranging available financial resources for the projects, coordinating with stakeholders and concerned government offices for the initial formulation of the project implementation framework, overseeing the progress of activities, and widely disseminating the results/impacts of the QIPs to the stakeholders including the public, governments, donors, and private sectors.
  - ProSAVANA Headquarters is well suited for taking a coordinating role to facilitate the initiation of project activities with this responsibility being taken over by the ProSAVANA implementing body when it becomes fully functional. In terms of the day-to-day project management of QIPs, the respective provincial and district government offices or institutions will coordinate project activities with local partners such as NGOs.

#### 6.3 Implementation Plan of QIP

#### Implementing Structure of Public Sector Project

| No. | Coordinating                           | Primary Implementing                                  | Local Partner                                   | Other Partner  |
|-----|--|---|---|--|
|     | Body                                   | Organization  | (Implementation)                                | (Ad-hoc support, etc.)   |
| 1   | - DPA                                  | - SPGC<br>- SDAE                                      | - consulting company                            | - DNTF (Central<br>Government)<br>- FAO (financing)  |
| 2   | - DPA                                  | - SDAE  | - SDPI, NGO                                     | - ANE  |
| 3   | - DPA (SPA:<br>Agriculture<br>Service) | - IIAM North East<br>Center in Nampula                | - SDAEs   | <ul><li>Local seed growers</li><li>(private sectors)</li><li>DPA (seed inspectors)</li></ul> |
| 4   | - DPA                                  | - SDAE  | - NGO (that assigns extension workers)          | -  |
| 5   | - INCAJU                               | - INCAJU  | - SDAE  | - IIAM, NGO  |
| 6   | - DPA                                  | - SPGC  | <ul><li>Local consultant</li><li>SDAE</li></ul> | - IIAM laboratory for soil experiment  |
| 7   | - SDAE                                 | - SDAE  | - NGO/Consulting Company                        | - Private sector (processing factory)  |
| 8   | - GAZEDA                               | - GAZEDA, Government office (road, electricity, etc.) | - Consulting<br>Company/Contractor              | - Private sector (infrastructure development)  |

#### 6.3 Implementation Plan of QIP

- Implementation of private sector projects
  - QIPs to be carried out by the private sector are autonomous in terms of the formulation and implementation arrangement of the projects, which will be organized according to the business plan of each company.
  - However, most QIPs expect to access the favorable financial scheme of ProSAVANA, such as the ProSAVANA Development Initiative Fund or other financial mechanism to be introduced in the near future, in order to secure financing for the initial investment costs of the project.
  - The ProSAVANA implementing body (or ProSAVANA Headquarters) closely coordinates the formulation of project activities with the agribusiness companies as well as the concerned government offices in line with the requirements of the financing scheme along with the principles for responsible agriculture investment (PRAI).

#### 7.1 Key Principals of RAI

- 1. RESPECTING LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS
- 2. ENSURING FOOD SECURITY
- 3. ENSURING TRANSPARENCY, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND A PROPER ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
- 4. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION
- 5. RESPONSIBLE AGRO-ENTERPRISE INVESTING
- 6. SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
- 7. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

#### 7.2 ProSAVANA PRAI Guidelines

|   | Index  | Contributor                | Language                          | Schedule  |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | 1. Key principles of RAI   |                            | English<br>Portuguese<br>Japanese | Feb.: 1 <sup>st</sup> draft<br>April: 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft<br>May: final draft |
| Volumo 1                                | Legal regulations for RAI in     Mozambique                        |                            |                                   |   |
| Volume 1<br>for<br>Private<br>Investors | 3. Recommendable codes of conduct and good practices for investors | Study team                 |                                   |   |
|   | 4. Self Checklist  |                            |                                   |   |
|   | 5. Useful links  |                            |                                   |   |
|   | 1. Key principles of RAI   |                            | English<br>Portuguese             | April: 1 <sup>st</sup> draft<br>May: final draft                                |
| Volume 2                                | 2. Legal regulations for RAI in Mozambique (simplified)            | Study team &               |                                   |   |
| for<br>Government<br>Officials          | 3. Roles and responsibilities of Government institutions           | CPI,<br>CEPAGRI,<br>MINAG, |                                   |   |
|   | 4. Actions of evaluation and supervision (+ checklist)             | MICOA                      |                                   |   |
|   | 5. Useful links  |                            |                                   |   |

## 7.3 Mechanism of application and enforcement

- To disseminate the ProSAVANA RAI Guidelines among a wide range of users;
- To help the users' better understanding of the Guidelines;
- To strengthen the law enforcement by the Government;
- To set up financial conditions to induce or restrict the behavior of private investors; and,
- To create an autonomous agency with specialized functions to address RAI issues.

## MUITO OBRIGADO Thank you

Arigatou - Gozaimashita ありがとうございます

