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**Activity summary:** (September 2007 – September 2008)

**Implementing partner:** ARD, Inc.

**Activity name:** Mozambique Agriculture Research Competitive Grants Activity  
(Compete)

**Activity objectives:** To strengthen Mozambique's agriculture research system capacity to cost effectively promote the adoption of improved agricultural technologies.

**Purpose:** To develop a competitive grants system (CGS) that will contribute to strengthening the government of Mozambique's agricultural research system capacity.

**USAID/Mozambique SO:** Strategic Objective (SO) 6 - Increase in rural incomes sustained.

**Life of activity (start and end dates):** September 1, 2006 to August 30, 2009

**Total estimated contract/agreement amount:** \$ 3,297,680

**Obligations to date:** \$ 2,000,000

**Accrued expenditures last quarter:** \$275,841

**Activity cumulative accrued expenditures to date:** \$1,436,961

**Estimated expenditures next quarter:** \$250,000

**Report submitted by:** Dr. Marcos Freire, Chief of Party

**Submission date:** December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2008



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## List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Detailed information
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
AGPS/PGR	Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ASDI/SIDA	Agencia Sueca para o Desenvolvimento Internacional/Swedish International Development Agency
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CARE	International NGO
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEPAGRI	Centro de Promoção da Agricultura/Agriculture Promotion Center
CESE	Centro de Estudos Sócio-Económicos/Center for Socio-Economic Studies
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGS	Competitive Grants System
CIP	International Potato Center
CIUEM	Centro de Informatica da UEM/UEM IT Center
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the USA
COMPETE	Name given to the MARCGP unit at IIAM
COP	Chief of Party
CP	Concept Paper
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DARN	Technical Directorate of Agriculture and Natural Resources (part of IIAM)
DCA	Technical Directorate of Animal Science (part of IIAM)
DFDTT	Technical Directorate of Training, Dissemination and Technology Transfer (part of IIAM)
DFID	Department for International Development
DNEA	National Directorate of Agrarian Extension
DNFT	National Directorate of Forestry and Land
DNSA	Direção Nacional de Serviços Agrários/National Directorate of Agrarian Services
DPAF	Directorate of Planning, Administration and Finance (part of IIAM)
Dunavant	Cotton company
EC	European Community
ERR	Environmental Review Report
ESF	Environmental Screening Form
FAEF	Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering; UEM
FANR	SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate
FANR/PAN	Food and Natural Resources/Policies Analysis Network
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FFH	Food For the Hungry
FNI	National Research Fund (MCT)
GMM	Grants Management Manual

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Abbreviation	Detailed information
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IARC	International Agricultural Research Center
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IEHA	President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIAM	<i>Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique</i> (National Agrarian Research Institute)
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IKURU	Producers Organization based in Nampula
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IP&DM	Integrated Pest and Disease Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
ISP	Instituto Superior Politécnico/ Polytechnic Institute for Higher Education
ISPG	Instituto Superior Politécnico de Gaza/Gaza Polytechnic Higher Education Institute
ISPM	Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica/Manica Polytechnic Higher Education Institute
IT	Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARCGP	Mozambique Agricultural Research Competitive Grants Program
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCT	Ministry of Science and Technology
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MINAG	Ministério da Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)
MSU	Michigan State University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OFR	On-Farm Research
OSR	On-Station Research
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PARPA	Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper)
PROAGRI	Programa de Despesas Públicas do Sector da Agricultura (Agricultural Sector Public Expenditure Program)
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R&D	Research and Development
RAIN	Regional Agricultural Information Network
RAISE	Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment
REO	Regional Environmental Officer
RFP	Request for Proposals
Ruforum	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SARPN	Southern African Regional Poverty Network

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Abbreviation	Detailed information
SETSAN	Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição/Technical Secretariate for Food Security and Nutrition
SGM	Senior Grants Manager
SGS	Senior Grants Specialist
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Statement of Work/ Scope of Work
SPER	Serviços Provinciais de Extensão Agrária/Provincial Servicer of Agricultural Extension
STA	Senior Technical Advisor
SWMNET	Soil and Water Research Management Network
TO	Task Order
TRC/TREC	Technical Review Committee/ Technical Review and Evaluation Committee
UCM	Universidade Católica de Moçambique/Catholic University of Mozambique
UEM	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane/Eduardo Mondlane University
UP	Universidade Pedagógica/Pedagogical University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
Vetaid	Veterinary NGO
WFP	World Food Program
WVI	World Vision International
ZC/CZ	Zonal Center (of the four zonal research centers of IIAM)

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## 1 BACKGROUND

**USAID/Mozambique** began supporting the implementation of an agricultural research competitive grants system (CGS) in September 2006 when the Competitive Grants Program for Agrarian Research in Mozambique (MARCGP) implemented by a team from ARD, Inc. began working at the Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM). The program will be implemented over 3 years with a base fund of \$3.3 million dollars. It will strengthen the capacity of the national agricultural research system to conduct research and disseminate agricultural technologies and contribute to the revitalization of Mozambique's agriculture sector. During the first quarter of the CGS program USAID, ARD, Inc and IIAM have established the Competitive Grants Program named it **COMPETE**. The name reflects the competitive character of the process through which the grants will be awarded. **COMPETE** is based at IIAM, in the Pedologia building.

Mozambique has made a dramatic recovery since the end of civil war in 1992. However, it is still one of the poorest countries in the world with per capita income of \$240. While the poverty rate has declined from 69% in 1996/97 to 54% in 2002/03, the malnutrition rate has increased over the same period of time and the country remains food insecure. A majority of Mozambican farmers rely on rainfed, subsistence agricultural production for their livelihoods.

Mozambique has identified agricultural growth as the key pillar of economic growth for national development. Current government strategies include (1) improvement in food security; (2) reduced poverty, especially among small holders; and (3) quick improvements in the economic well being of the rural population.

Most gains in food production in Mozambique in the past decade have come through expansion of the cultivated area rather than through significant improvements in productivity. Thus, the government wishes to increase agricultural productivity. In the more favored coastal areas where land and water resources are better, they intend to bring emerging farmers into the mainstream of rural economic growth through a combination of improved agricultural technology and access to better markets. Farmers in interior areas require access to improved varieties, agricultural inputs, and information about available opportunities to improve their productivity in order to avoid destruction of fragile miombo woodland habitats.

Mozambique has received considerable donor assistance to develop the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and develop the sector, including support through the sector investment program, ProAgri. USAID has supported ProAgri as well as implemented programs to increase rural incomes through increased agricultural production, rural enterprise development and roads construction. USAID's implementing partners have attempted to identify and disseminate improved agricultural technologies but their efforts have been dispersed, do not always reflect best practices, and have been limited in scope.

USAID has been in the forefront of international donors responding to the identified needs and requests of the Government of Mozambique. In September 2006, focusing on

efforts to achieve rapid rural growth, a strategy consistent with Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) programs, USAID began supporting efforts that will (1) build on existing programs and institutions rather than establish new ones, (2) ensure scientific and technological advancements are applied to real needs of rural areas, and (3) bring together production and market thrusts specifically aimed at improving the condition of rural populations.

Many studies have demonstrated the strong linkage and multiplier effect of agricultural research on economic growth. While the key to improving the performance of African agriculture requires an integrated approach involving market linkages, a supportive policy environment and other factors, it is clear that application of science and technology is key to the dynamic transformation of low input - low output subsistence agriculture practices.

A number of African countries have developed strong research partnerships with extension, NGOs, farmers and private sector partners to promote adoption of productive technologies. International agriculture research institutes, such as the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), can also be pivotal to bolstering African agriculture research capacity.

Mozambique's national agricultural research system was recently restructured into the IIAM. IIAM's leadership is embarking on a new paradigm for improving accountability, impact and management of its programs by instituting management systems to improve accountability, prioritize research activities and support competition for research grants. USAID, through a cooperative agreement with Michigan State University (MSU), has provided training in socio-economic capacity to improve the identification and dissemination of improved crop and livestock technologies by IIAM, including a focus on selected zonal research centers.

USAID is investing in a Competitive Grants Activity that has three overall **objectives**:

- Improved capacity of *Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique* (IIAM) to provide research guidance, and manage funds from various donors that support development and adoption of improved agricultural technologies;
- Strengthened capacity of national researchers and research organizations to meet national needs through the development of technologies that enhance agricultural production; and
- High and rapid impact achieved by combining improvements in agricultural technology with private sector interests, existing government and NGO networks, improved dissemination, and increased investment in rural areas.

The objective of this activity is to strengthen Mozambique's agriculture research system capacity to cost effectively promote the adoption of improved agricultural technologies, with the purpose of developing a Competitive Grants System (CGS) that will contribute to strengthening the government of Mozambique's agricultural research system capacity.

The implementation will contribute to USAID/Mozambique **Strategic Objective (SO) 6**: Increase in Rural Incomes Sustained which supports the US Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy.

This Task Order's overall result will be i) increased Mozambique national agriculture research system capacity to promote the development, and ii) dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural technologies, while its implementation will result in i) sustainable CGS that will have a positive impact on Mozambique's agricultural productivity long after completion of this SOW's implementation, and ii) sustainable CGS capacity will positively impact all aspects of Mozambique's agricultural technology research, development and dissemination and contribute to achievement of USAID/Mozambique's Strategic Objective 6: Increase in Rural Incomes Sustained.

This TO will be implemented so that i) there is broader and deeper involvement of public and private sector stakeholders in planning and conducting high priority research, ii) experimental results are translated into real impact at the farm level, and iii) agricultural research, technology development and dissemination responds to market opportunities, while insuring that i) a broader set of experience and expertise is brought into play, ii) maximum efficiency-and the least redundancy-in research is attained through inter-organizational division of labor, iii) the full complement of issues and activities associated with the research to delivery continuum are addressed, and iv) a new culture of inter-organizational collaboration on agreed upon priorities is created.

USAID, ARD, Inc and IIAM have developed a grant-making and grant management process that includes (see [strategic approach](#)):

- Determination by public and private agricultural sector partners of high priority research areas in agricultural technology.
- Solicitation process for research proposals, a two tier process that begins with this solicitation of Concept Papers (CP) followed by solicitation of full proposals for selected Concept Papers.
- Technical support for the preparation of proposals.
- A Project Advisory Committee chaired by the Director-General of IIAM, and including the chair of the Selection Committee and USAID representative, and which will approve all CGS grants.
- The Selection Committee, chaired by an independent, respected individual with relevant technical expertise, preferably from Southern or East Africa.
- Grant awarding process.
- Research implementation of monitoring and evaluation.

## 2 QUARTERLY PROGRESS

There are 5 main tasks in the Mozambique Agricultural Competitive Grants Task Order. This section describes the activities under each task that were done during the first year of the project. The tasks are:

**Task 1: Program Establishment & Administration**

**Task 2: Awards Process**

**Task 3: Implementation and Monitoring of Awards**

**Task 4: Enhancing National Capacity**

**Task 5: Production of Dissemination Materials**

This section of the report describes the activities undertaken in regard to each task.

### 2.1 TASK 1 PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT & ADMINISTRATION

All tasks related to establishment were completed during the second year of the Task Order.

Routine administration was carried out as required. This includes

- Financial management for the project;
- Administrative activities related to evaluation and archiving of all grantee material.
- Financial management for the grantees including frequent advice and explanations for grantee bookkeepers. Those who are here in Maputo usually deliver their reports to our office and then go over any questions they have with the compete administrator. All other project bookkeepers' call and our administrator, Aida Ismael, who works with them over the phone. This quarter we had three new projects start up two project leaders based in Maputo and one in Nampula. Bookkeepers of the first two came to the Compete office for training and the Compete administrator went to Nampula to train the book keeper of the sesame project.

#### 2.1.1 Annual Work Plan and Budget issues

Susan Corning, ARD Technical Officer with oversight for this Task Order, came out to discuss where we were with the Task Order and to discuss with USAID our pending budget modification. She arrived during a period when we were being more insistent with IIAM to appoint counterparts for COMPETE. And on 15 February 2008 we received a [letter from IIAM](#) appointing Dr. Rafael Uaiene to be IIAM's Compete counterpart. The letter also requested USAID to consider prolonging Compete technical staff presence until the end of 2008 in view of the fact that unavoidable delays in the institutional development of IIAM had in turn delayed the appointment of a counterpart for Compete.

On 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> February 2008 Susan Marcos Freire and Pauline Wynter met with our CTO, Irene de Souza and the SO6 Team Leader John McMahon at USAID. We were informed that most probably the funding for the third year would be unlikely to be disbursed until sometime in 2009. This would have immediate consequence for Round Three which could not be funded until the funds for 2009 came through. Furthermore, the funding for Rounds ONE and TWO plus the funding for the administration of the project until August 2008 would have to be covered by the \$2,000,000.00 presently in the ARD budget. Mr McMahon told us that we would receive a letter from USAID informing us of these changes. We would be able to use the letter to inform everyone affected by the changes – principally the grantees.

On March 26, 2008 ARD received a [letter from the Regional Contracting Officer](#), USAID/SA, with the specific information needed from ARD about the Task Order and the specifications we needed to address in the Budget Modification. This process continued until the final approval of the budget modification came late during the fourth trimester and as a result no Annual Work Plan was ever completed and approved. However, the project activities continued according to the plan as presented during the first year.

With the budget modification complete, it was also approved the proposal from IIAM (letter mentioned above) and the presence of ARD in the direct management of Compete was extended from August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2008 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. This extension allowed a better interaction with IIAM, particularly Dr. Rafael Uaiene, in order to guarantee a smooth transition of the day-to-day management from ARD to IIAM.

## 2.2 TASK 2: AWARDS PROCESS

As a result of the activities of the 8 grantee projects selected during the first year of implementation, a total of 140 rural families were directly benefited. These families were either directly involved in the on-farm-trials, seed production or animal rearing, or received training in improved technologies. At least 200 males and 148 female farmers attended several training sessions in topics varying from animal lodging and feeding, to seed production and integrated pest management.

### 2.2.1 Grant Administration

Two changes were made to the Grants Manual. First the time allocated for writing concept papers was increased to 45 days following the strong recommendation of the TREC and secondly, an excel spreadsheet for grantee accounts was substituted for all the separate forms ( in word) that were originally developed for the GMM. The excel file was sent to all grantees and the substitution has been made in the GMM.

Based on the letter received from the CO regarding budget reduction, letters were sent to all grantees requesting adjustments in the budget to fit to the new limits. Each grantee made a proposal for modifying their budget to a total reduction of US\$544,875. The revised totals are mentioned at the end of each quarterly summary report from each grantee.

In this fourth quarter of the Task Order the main tasks carried out under grant administration included:

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- Support for site visits of 3 grantees.
- Organization of an Annual Workshop.
- Assistance with production and duplication of reports and dissemination materials.
- Specific procurement when it was obvious that things were better purchased at the level of the Compete office e.g. GPS meters for 6 projects.
- Production of the [quarterly Newsletter](#) (Volume 2 Number 4).

## 2.2.2 The Grants Management Manual

During the fourth quarter of the second year Sections 1, 2 and 3 and their annexes were revised, discussed and finalized. The schedule for completing the revision of the GMM is in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Schedule for Focal Point Review Meetings for Revision of the Grants Management Manual

October	Section 4 & 5: Grant Awarding Process & Grant Monitoring
November	Section 6 & 7: Grant financial Admin & Grant Close Out and Specific Donor Requirements
Nov 24-28	Edit GMM in English
Dec 1-20	GMM translated into Portuguese

## 2.2.3 Competition for Grants for Agrarian Research - Round ONE

All Round One Grantees signed the Award Letter by October. Although the process of acquiring bank accounts took some time due to existing banking rules, all projects were running by the end of December 2007.

### 2.2.3.1 ESF, ERR and Restricted Goods Round ONE

Once the finalists were selected on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2007 the Environmental Screening Process began.

- Grantees with **COMPETE** support developed the required Environmental Screening Forms (ESFs) and Environmental Review Reports (ERRs) for each proposal.
- Compete Technical Staff attended a briefing on the process led by Dr. Camillien Saint Cyr (Regional Environmental Officer) on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2007.
- The final forms of the ESFs and ERRs for 5 of the 6 research projects were sent to the USAID Environmental Officer on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

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In the event the approval process for the environmental screening and reports which began on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2007 were fully approved by 17<sup>th</sup> July 2007 by MEO in consultation with REO.

On September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2007 a detailed Request for Acquisition of restricted goods was submitted to USAID-Mozambique. After corrections, a few explanations about the requested pesticides, veterinarian pharmaceuticals and fertilizers, and the replacement of 5 pesticides for its toxicity level and high residual effect, approval was given on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2007 (see image below).

Please note that The Large Grain Borer was stopped on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2007 because the signed environmental clearance that we received from the Mission Environmental Officer, USAID-Moz, was revoked when authorization for purchase of restricted goods was made for that project. This decision was made based on the information from James Hester, USAID Environmental Coordinator, Washington FC. The project applicants based on the recommendation from Brian Hirsch Bureau Environmental Officer, USAID Bureau for Africa, Washington DC, re-designed the project accordingly to proceed with other methods as suggested by the comments received from Washington.

## 2.2.3.2 Round ONE Summary of Annual Grant Reports: 1st September 2007 – 30th September 2008

The following are the summary reports for each of the ROUND ONE research projects in progress. The full reports are on file at Compete.

A special reference should be made to the Larger Grain Borer project that after being approved and implementation begun with the purchase of equipment, was recalled and terminated due to the need to develop a detailed environmental impact analysis. The equipment is still being held by the grantee and dispersal will only be considered at the end of the project.

### 2.2.3.2.1 TRYPS

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	<b>Elisabeth Specht, Dipl. Agr-Biol, DVM. Laboratório Regional de Veterinária, Centro Zonal Centro, Chimoio</b>
<b>Research Title.</b>	Study of the impact of Trypanosomes and the economic benefits of its control
<b>Team:</b>	Feliciano Mazuze, Maria da Luz Quinhentos, Ana Lídia Gungulo, Helena Matusse
<b>Districts:</b>	Sussundenga
<b>Partners:</b>	CESE-IIAM, DFDTT-IIAM, DCA-IIAM, DPA-Manica
<b>Start Date:</b>	28-Aug-07
<b>End Date:</b>	14-Jul-09

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<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$65,233
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$38,500
<b>Remaining 1<sup>st</sup> Yr Budget</b>	\$12,586

## Tryps Annual Report Summary: 28<sup>th</sup> August 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

### Activities and results:

- Meeting with the farmers association and the local authorities in June 2007 to present the project
- Rehabilitation of the Cupenha dip tank (pens, corridors, foot bath, roof, access road) in September and October and of the leaking dip in January
- Purchase of drugs and equipment (November and Dezember 2007and June 2008)
- Selecting the trial animals at the end of October and beginning of November 2007
- Sampling, analyzing, measuring and treatments of the trial animals in February, April June and September 2008
- Supervision of dipping activities and emergency treatments at least twice a month
- Elaboration of three quarterly reports

The introduction of a good animal health management increased the health of the animals in group III infected with trypanosomes (PCV values, weight) and reduced the appearance (parasitaemia) of MTC's in blood smears in all 4 groups.

Animals of group II had a higher PCV and weight than animals in the other groups.

Most very young calves show in all 4 groups stunted growth probably because of the bad health condition of their mothers.

Only one tsetse fly was found so far, but 1 003 Tabanidae.



**Treatment and measuring at the dip-tank.**



**Animal with strong sickness**

### **Implementation activities of the partners:**

- The distrital veterinary officer and the dip attendant were the main responsables for the treatment with trypanocides, deworming and antibiotics.
- The dip attendant helped also in the control of the tsetse fly traps and was running the dip on Thursdays and Fridays.

### **Problems faced**

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- During each trial some trial animals were missing, either because their owners did not follow the invitation, or because the animals were sold or run away during the walk to the dip tank. Seven animals, all of them infected with trypanosomes, died since February 2008.

## M&E mitigation actions

- The dip was charged with acaricide at the end of January and the dip fluid was discarded in the beginning of August into the sump constructed for that purpose.
- Proper disposal of the acaricide bottles.

## Visitors

- The **Compete** grants manager visited the project in February 2008
- The president of Mozambique visited the Sussundenga Research station on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June. During this occasion a poster about the project in Cupenha was presented.

## Activities planned in the near future

- Sampling, analyzing, treating and measuring the trial animals in October and December of 2008 and at least February of 2009.

Mothers of trial calves will also be sampled. On the day with less workload, less than 3 months old young calves and their mothers, not belonging to the trial group, will be sampled to find a clue for the bad condition of young calves.

- Reinstalling of tsetse fly traps after the dry season near the main pasture areas
- Supervising the dipping activities at least twice a month
- Supervising the discharging of the dirty dip content, the filling of the dip with water and the charging with acaricide at the end of January 2009. If necessary, supervision of small repairs done to the dip while empty.

Other reports by the grantee include:

1. [First Quarterly Report - Dec-2007](#)
2. [Second Quarterly Report - Mar-2008](#)
3. [Third Quarterly Report - Jun-2008](#)
4. [First Annual Report - Sep-2008](#)

## 2.2.3.2.2 ANIMAL TRACTION

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	<b>Mohamed Harun, Ph.D. Veterinary Faculty, UEM</b>
<b>Research Title:</b>	Investigação participativa dos aspectos agronómicos, socio-económicos e fisiológicos do uso de vacas das raças Angone ( <i>Bos indicus</i> ) e Landim ( <i>Bos taurus</i> ) na tracção animal.
<b>Team:</b>	Rafael José Airone Escrivão, Filomena Rosa dos Anjos, Gracinda André Mataveia, Cesaltina da Conceição Menete Tchamo, Hortêncio Pedro Comissal, André Emanuel Horta Vander Merwe Filipe Bernardino Vilela, Olga Lurdes Jossias Fafetine, Ricardo Marcos de Jesus Maria, Lateiro Salvador de Sousa, Aurélio Salvador Macaringue.
<b>Partners:</b>	CZC-Chokwe, DCA-IIAM, DARN-IIAM, ISPG, Chokwe
<b>Districts:</b>	Angonia, Chokwe, Magude and Namacha
<b>Start Date:</b>	29-Aug-07
<b>End Date:</b>	14-Jul-09
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$204,948
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$119,494
<b>Remaining 1<sup>st</sup> Yr Budget</b>	\$84,827

### Animal Traction Annual Report Summary: 29<sup>th</sup> August 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

**Realized activities** – In this first report, the following actions should be highlighted:

**Procurement** – the first project equipment has been acquired (agricultural inputs for animal traction, computers and printers, office supplies and drugs and medicines for veterinary use) and the payment of the selected animals is being processed.

**Meetings** – the whole research team met for the first time on 21 January to coordinate and plan the activities. The proceedings, the management of the project funds and the system of reports of visits and field activities was divulged in this meeting.

**Field activities** – three teams initiated the field activities, which consisted in: (i) the selection and diagnosis of the gestation of the animals from Chobela and Changalane; (ii) the collection and testing of soil from the Chókwe station, and (iii) a meeting met community leaders for the selection of farmers in the area of Changalane.

The outbreak of foot-and-moth diseases yet has not had an impact on the project. Activities in May and June will be the training of the animals and the collection of soils, and the baseline study will be initiated. 33% of the funds from the annual budget have been requested, and about 28% have been spent.

Other Reports by the Grantee:

1. [Activities Report No. 1 \(in portuguese\)](#)
2. [Anex to the Report No. 1 - November 2008](#)

### 2.2.3.2.3 STRIGA

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	<b>Rafael Massinga, Ph.D, ISPG-Chokwe</b>
<b>Research Title:</b>	Integrated management of ( <i>Striga hermonthica</i> ) and of the maize borer ( <i>Chilo partellu</i> ) in zones where they occur together in Mozambique
<b>Team:</b>	Carvalho Ecole, Pedro Fato, Momade Ibraimo, Fernando Chitio, Florencio Jonas, Manuel Temo, Leonid Moises.
<b>Partners</b>	DARN-IIAM, CZ-North West, Nampula, CZ-Centro, Sussendenga,
<b>Districts:</b>	Chokwe, Sussundenga, Sanga, Namapa, Malema, Eráti
<b>Start Date:</b>	19-Set-07
<b>End Date:</b>	14-Jul-09
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$123,537
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Yr Budget:</b>	\$61,768
<b>Remaining 1<sup>st</sup> Yr budget:</b>	\$18,192

### Striga Annual Report Summary: 19<sup>th</sup> September 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

The present project intends to promote the integrated management of *Striga* and maize borers, evaluating various management methods. Considering the importance of maize in Mozambique, the production of recommendations based on management strategies that lead to a reduction of losses caused by borers and *Striga*, may increase the production of maize by small-scale farmers, thereby contributing to the alleviation of poverty and to food security of the producers. In addition, the reduction of *Striga* infestation reduces the time spent on weeding, which is an advantage in particular for women, who are the main actors in this field, and for those weakened by HIV.

With activities in the Zonal Centres Northwest, Northeast and Centre, the major maize producing regions in Mozambique, the project will develop best agricultural practices stimulating the use of low-cost practices, the identification of tolerant varieties, biological control and environmental management in controlling these pests. The project will have a researcher from the ICIPE, the institute that is an authority in the area of research of *Striga*/maize borer, as a mentor.

The project is justifiable on one hand because, nevertheless the disastrous effects of *Striga* and borer on maize crops being known, information concerning the areas of occurrence in Mozambique is very scarce and not systematized, while on the other hand the methods used by small-scale farmers in controlling both *Striga* and the borer are very laborious, slow and ineffective or burdensome and damaging to the environment. These aspects are exacerbated by the fact that the IIAM maize programme mainly focuses on activities to improve and evaluate varieties with little or no work being done in the area of entomology and weed control.

The general objective of the project is to elaborate recommendations for an increase in the production and productivity of maize using integrated management techniques in reducing the population of the borer and *Striga*. Specifically the project intends to:

1. Identify and map the areas of simultaneous occurrence of *Striga* and maize borer, and quantify the damage they cause
2. Evaluate different methods to control these two “pests” and their impact on the reduction of their populations in maize fields
3. Elaborate recommendations for the integrated control of *Striga* and maize borer
4. Recommend for each region of simultaneous occurrence of *Striga* and maize borer the most tolerant maize varieties.

In order to achieve its objectives the project will conduct the following studies:

I-Identification and Mapping of the Areas of Occurrence of *Striga*

II: Determination of the damages caused by *Striga* and maize borer

III: Evaluation of the different methods to manage *Striga* and maize borer

As a result of these studies the project expects to get 1– Areas of occurrence of *Striga* identified and mapped, 2- The best *Striga* and maize borer management method identified, 3- The maize most tolerant *Striga* and maize borer varieties identified in each study area, 4- A *Striga* and maize borer manual produced.

## 1- Year 1. Methodology

**Study I-Identification and Mapping of areas o *Striga* occurrence:**

- **Locations:** Nampula (Erati, Ribaue and Malema), Niassa (Sanga, Cuamba and Majune)

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1. Visit the districts where there is information about *Striga* occurrence .
2. Evaluate the occurrence of maize borer in those districts.

The geographical identification of the infested fields was done based on information from the district rural extension office and from information from the farmers and community leaders.

3. Identification of the fields infested with *Striga*

Use GPS to map the areas of occurrence to draw a Map of *Striga* of occurrence in the country.

4. Collect soil samples to determine the levels of soil fertility and correlate it to the level of occurrence of *Striga* (determined in the study II) , and to quantify the presence of *Striga* seed in the seed banks.

5. Mapping

The mapping was done using a GPS (“Global Positioning System”) and for the georeference UTM Coordinates (Universal Transverse Mercator) were used.

6. Estimating the level of infestation

The level of infestation was done using (10\*10 m) quadrants. In areas smaller than 0.25 hectares, only a one quadrant was used in the center of the field while in larger areas the quadrants were placed.

Within each quadrant, the number of *striga* plants was counted as shown in figure 1.



**Figure 1 Counting number of *Striga* plants**

**Study II:** Determination of the damage caused by *Striga* and maize

**Locations planned :** Niassa (Sanga ), Manica (Sussundenga) , e Nampula (Erati)

For this study, only one farm trial was installed in Manica (Estacao Agraria de Sussundenga). Three varieties Matuba, Sussuma and Tsangano, were planted in areas known to have striga problems and in areas known to have no striga problems, as completely randomized design with three replications.

**Study III:** Evaluation of different methods of Striga and maize borer management

**Location Planned:** Sanga, Estação Agrária de Sussundenga e Posto Agronómico de Namapa:

Trials were installed in Estação Agraria de Sussundenga in Manica, and Posto Agronomico de Namapa in Nampula, as in this IIAM research stations there is occurrence of Striga. In Niassa the trial was installed in Sanga and conducted as on station trial, as the Striga does not occur in the Lichinga research station.

**Three methods:**

- 1- "Push and Pull"
- 2- Use of N fertilizer
- 3- Intercropping with a legume crop **and three maize varieties:** i-Matuba, ii-Sussuma, iii-Tsangano

were evaluated in split plot design with a randomized complete block arrangement, with methods as main plots and varieties as subplots. Three the trials had four replication and included a control treatment

In both studies I and II, no on farm trials were installed , because the farmers went ahead and planted the land that was already prepared to be planted in December by the project, as the project planting took place only in January.

## II- Preliminar Results

**Study I-**Identification and Mapping of the Areas of *Striga* occurrence:

For year I, the activities of this study were carried out in Niassa at Sanga, and Cuamba Distrits, and in Nampula in Erati, Malema and Ribaue Districts, where the areas of Striga occurrence were visited and the density intensity of Striga occurrence were determined and soil samples for analysis collected. In addition to districts of: Cuamba and Sanga (in Niassa) and (Erati and Ribaue (in Nampula) , planned to be evaluated

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in year 1, two additional districts: Majune (Niassa) and Malema (Nampula) were also evaluated.

It was observed that the farming practices on the visited farms in the districts varied. In Niassa farmers plant cultivate in levees (Fig 2) while in Nampula the farmers use intercropping with of sorghum or maize, with cowpea, pumpkin, groundnuts, and banbarra beans (Fig 3).

This intercropping with other crops is done to diversify crops and not as a way to control the Striga.

In all districts, the farmers don't use fertilizers and most of them use the fields for more than two years. According to local information the Striga appears with time as the same field is used over and over for maze or sorghum.



**Fig 2-** Way of Farming in Niassa in areas where Striga occurs



**Fig 3.** A field infested with striga in Nampula

The areas of striga occurrence were identified as stated before and the places were identified based in existing plants or on information about its occurrence in the fields. In some areas the occurrence (plants /ha) was very high but in other almost nonexistent. In some places the low density of striga was associated to the weeding that had taken place and eliminated or reduced the number of striga plants. The density of occurrence varied from district to district (Figure 3).

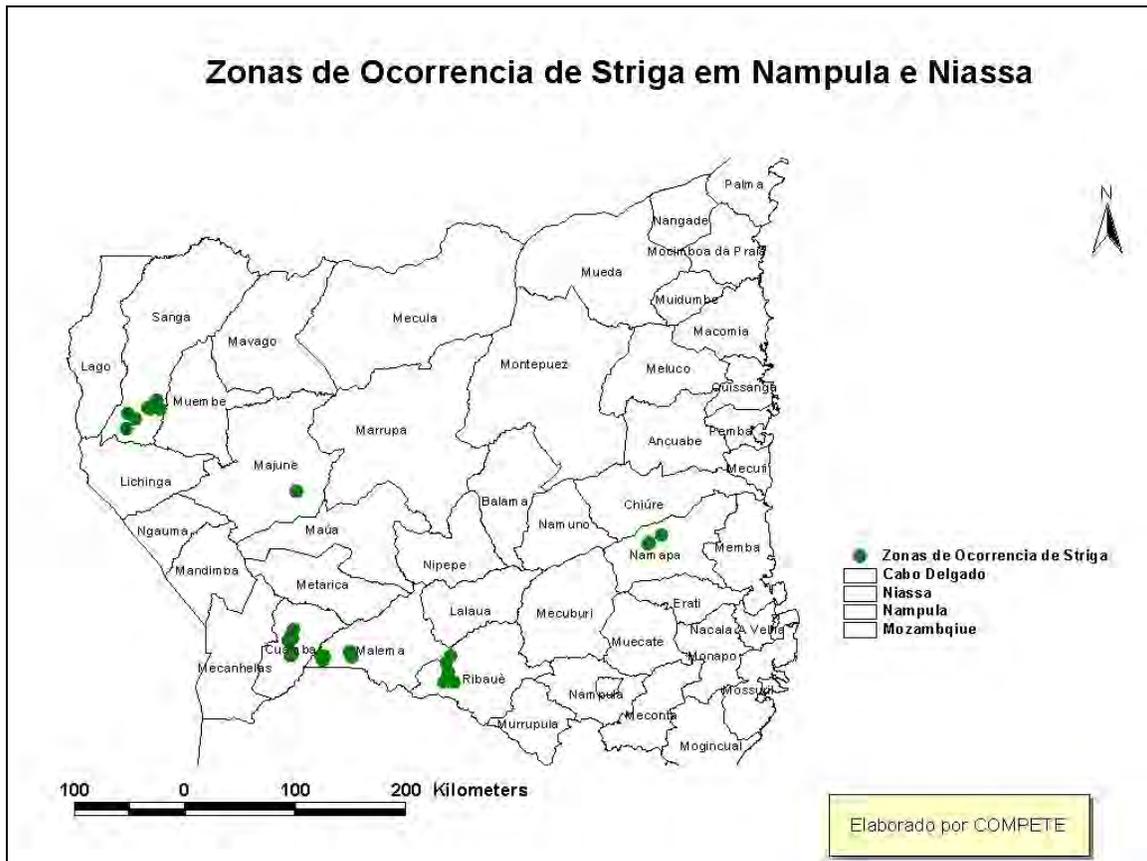


Fig 4. Areas of Striga occurrence

### Study III

- None of the trials (Sussundenga, Sanga and Erati) had striga. May be due the late planting time or the conventional soil preparation (which is different from the one used by farmers). The desmodium in the Push and Pull method did not germinate in any of the locations. Therefore, only the effect of the maze borer was evaluated. As there was no interaction between method and variety, the data was averaged by the method. Fig 5a and 5b) although showing data on borer damage, they reveal disparity in data collection, while in Fig 5a the borer damage was evaluated as number of holes per plant in Fig 1b as borer intensity. In Niassa the Nitrogen fertilizer treatment provided less protection against the borer as plants number of holes of plants are significantly higher than in any

other treatment that were not different among themselves (Fig 5a), in Sussundenga the borer intensity was significantly higher in Push and pull and control methods. (since the desmodium did not germinate it does not differ from the control).

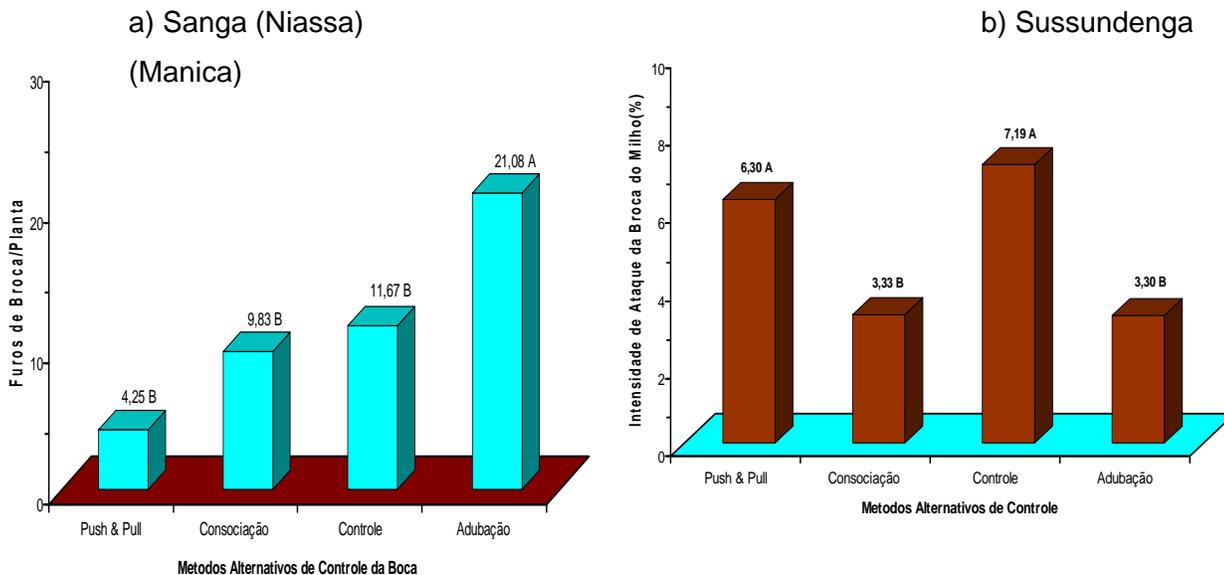


Fig 5: Maize Borer damage on maize under different management methods ; Sanga ( Niassa)

In contrast, regarding the maize yield the nitrogen fertilizer method resulted in highest yield in both locations (Fig 6), although in Sanga it did not differ from the control method (Fig 6a). Overall, the yields were better in Sussundenga as in the period of lack of rain the water requirement was supplemented with irrigation, what constitute a deviation from the protocol

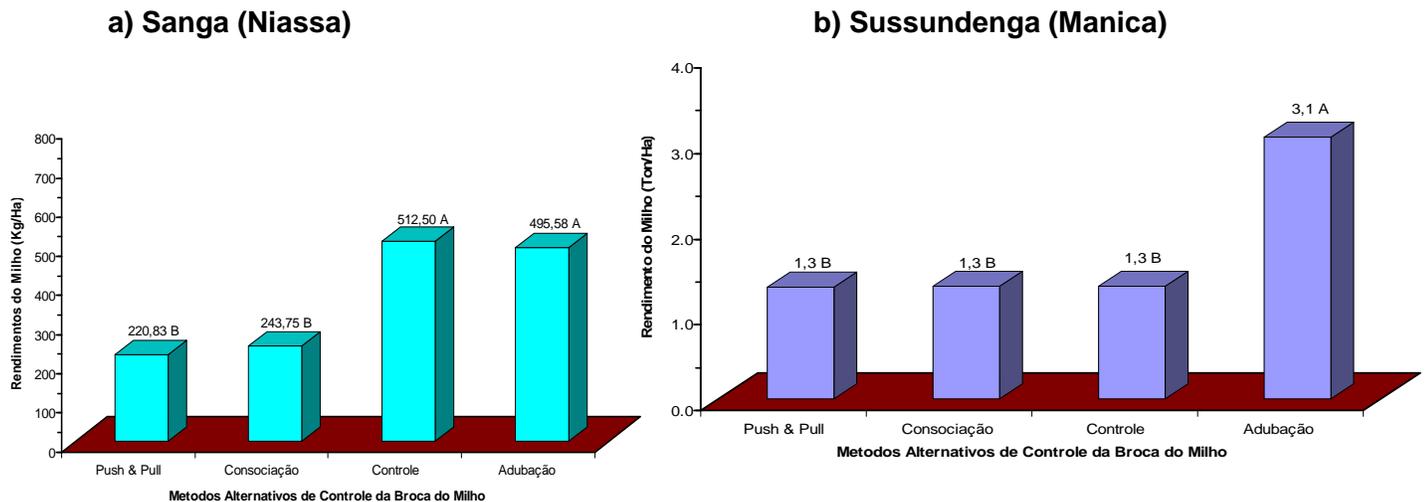


Fig 6. Maize yield under different control methods

### III –Reflection and lessons learned

Although in general there were no problems in implementing the project some aspects require attention in order to improve the performance for year 2

- **Diversity of locations** – select and prioritize what should be done in each zonal center
- **Envolvement of IIAM maize program** – improve the collaboration of the maize program at some Zonal centers
- **Communication-** improve communication system to avoid disparity in methods of implementing, conducting the trials as well as on data collection and reporting
- late beginning of activities- plan ahead to make and make sure the inputs will be in place in time sure there will be no delay in starting activities
- Nevertheless these bottlenecks after the first year it can be felt that the
  - i-Project is a positive experience
  - ii- The community is interested in the project
  - iii- The project is a starting point to connect Mozambique in Striga research in Africa

## IV- Year II Planning

A two day planning meeting (23-24 September) was organized in Chimoio where researchers of the project participated. The objective of the meeting was to:

- 1- Evaluate year 1 activities
- 2- Plan Year 2

### **1- Evaluation of year 1 activities**

The evaluation of Year 1 activities included:

- What was planned and what was done and how was it done.
- What was not done and why?
- What lessons were learned?
- What were bottlenecks?
- Suggestions to overcome the bottlenecks

### **2- Year 2 planning:**

#### ***i) Decisions regarding On farm trials***

- On farm trials will be installed only for study III in Sussundenga, Sanga and Erati
- Areas will be select in collaboration with the district agricultural services and rural extension
- Needs assessment will have to be ready by end of October
- The protocol detailed with what data and how to collect the information by end of October
- A template of how to tabulate the collected data will be sent to all technician involved in the project

#### ***ii) Decisions regarding On station trials***

- Study II will be only installed in sussundenga due to the personnel capacity
- Study III trials will be installed in Susundenga, Sanga and posto Agronomico de Namapa

iii- **Decisions regarding the generation of information (Dessimination of results)**

- A “base line” questionnaire will be designed in collaboration with IDEAA-
- Three field day planned: one in Sussundenga, one in Sanga and in Erati
- Enrich and finalize the brochure and poster presented in compete meeting
- Produce a radio program in manica
- Produce a DVD on Striga: Basic information and how to control it

Study 1, was not evaluated in this meeting as work is being done with experts of IIAM for how to produce more powerful information and soon a work plan will be submitted.. However, in addition of enriching the work done in year 1, in year II the mapping will be done in Gorongosa, Zambezia (Milange, Gurue), manica (Sussundenga and Barue) and Tete (Angonia). In addition description of the characteristics of the zones of occurrence and projections of areas prone to the striga occurrence will be described.

In addition to all technical aspects the meeting discussed the **Administrative aspects** of its implementation regarding: reporting, request of funds and subsidies.

As result of this meeting a new plan of people was elaborated.

Other Reports by the Grantee:

1. [Annual Report Sep-08](#)

## 2.2.3.2.4 BOER GOATS

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	<b>Sónia Maciel, DVM, M.Sc. DCA-IIAM</b>
<b>Research Title:</b>	Community-Based Development Interventions to Increase the Productivity of Goats in the Smallholder Sector of Angonia District
<b>Team:</b>	<i>Elisabeth Specht, Olga Lurdes, Jossias Fafetine, Feliciano Mazuze, Luisa Meque</i>
<b>Partners:</b>	<i>Centro Zonal Centro, Chimoio, CESE-IIAM</i>
<b>Districts:</b>	Angonia
<b>Start Date:</b>	28-Aug-07
<b>End Date:</b>	14-Jul-09
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$114,759
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$69,165
<b>Remaining 1st Yr budget:</b>	\$59,366

### Goats Annual Report Summary: 28<sup>th</sup> August 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

- Inception Meeting; Planning and Coordinating activities with co-workers and partners
  - Participation of the DCA Director, Prof. Mlay, Eng. Mazuze, Dr. Siboniso Moyo, besides the co-authors and some other technicians
- Preparation of training material according to the interventions to be implemented in the field – going on
  - Housing, feeding alternatives, health, breeding and animal improvement, use and preparation of animal products (milk and meat)
- PRA report presented
- Preparation and implementation of Household Survey prepared in the four villages
  - Participation of Eng. Luís Artur from the Agronomy Faculty/ UEM
  - Preliminary results presented
  - Definition of priority areas by village
  - Data input in course in the SPSS program
- Sanitary Survey and Measures implemented
  - All animals to be included in the program identified with ear tags
  - A total of 46 farmers were selected and 5 goats per farmer sampled on blood and faeces for health status
  - Report on the findings at villages' level

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- Measures to be implemented
- Participation in the COMPETE Annual Conference in September
  - Project Presentation
  - Posters Presentation
  - Training Material presented
- Farmers' activities in the meantime (July to September)
  - Bricks' manufacturing, collection of sticks and grass for goat housing' coverage being carried out



Project Rural Appraisal



Doe in one Village



Team and children in a village

In the next period, selected farmers will be trained on: improvement of Housing; Establishment of Forage Banks; Basic goat health control and treatment, hoof trimming; reproduction and goat improvement – castration, selection of bucks and does; males and females, reproductive management.

Other reports by the Grantee:

1. [Quarterly Report Jan-Jun08](#)
2. [Annual Report September 2008 \(in portuguese\)](#)

## 2.2.3.2.5 SOJA

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	<b>Domingos J. B. Dias, M. Agr., Centro Zonal Centro - IIAM, Sussendenga</b>
<b>Research Title:</b>	Evaluation and Promotion of Improved Varieties of Soya in Communities of Manica and Sofala
<b>Team:</b>	Manuel Amane, M. Miguel, Carvalho Ecole, João Ferrão, José Chiocho, Adelino Jorge, Arnaldo Sigauque
<b>Partners:</b>	DARN, CZ-Centro, DARN, SPER, ISPM, Africare, comunidades de Manica e Sofala
<b>Districts:</b>	Manica, Sussundenga and Gorongosa.
<b>Start Date:</b>	01-Oct-07
<b>End Date:</b>	14-Jul-09
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$109,242
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$65,067
<b>Remaining 1<sup>st</sup> Yr budget:</b>	\$29,176

### Soybean Annual Report Summary: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

Activities undertaken during the period from First October 2007 to 30 September 2008 are as follows:

*Diverse equipment for trials (GPS, scales, measurement tapes, bicycles, Fax, Printer, Computer, inputs) purchased.*

*Three field days undertaken to share experiences*

*5 trials (variety, density, inoculation, planting dates and intercrop established and evaluated through ANOVA.*

*Market systems and prices promoted and a PM&E established after a 2 days training on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2008.*

*A total of 1,934.5 Kg Pre-basic and basic seed of 4 varieties, namely, Oceara-4, H7, Soprano and 427/5/7 and IAC-6 were produced at EAS, ISPM, IDEAA and Angónia sites.*

*Needs for training on the areas of nutrition, processing, IPM were assessed and 57 farmers were selected for training*



Training manuals regarding IPDM and Soybean processing produced and two trainings undertaken, 20-21 May for soybean processing and utilization and 26-27 May for pest management.

5 Posters related to integrated pest and disease management and soybean cultivation produced.

A radio program on TV and Radio Mozambique transmitted and 2 DVD's available.

3 varieties recommended for released and 2 selected by farmers



## Follow up actions (September 08-July 09):

1. Demonstration trials, using IPM, INM, variety and green fertilizer
2. Seed production and market evaluation
3. Nutritional trainings and agro-processing
4. Field days
5. Exchange visit to Malawi



Other reports by the grantee:

1. [First Quarterly Report - Dec 2007](#)
2. [Second Quarterly Report - Mar 2008](#)
3. [Third Quarterly Report - Jun 2008](#)
4. [SOYA-MANICA – Annual Report Sep-2008](#)

Table 2 - Quarterly Summary for Round ONE 30th June 2008

Research Coordinator	Research Project	Date of Award	Environment and M&E Plan	Technical Comments	Issues
Domingos Cugala	LGB Biological control Project	3-Sept-07	Plan Received	Project cancelled.	Project suspended in December 2007 pending environmental clearance. It eventually received clearance for two proposed activities. These were peripheral to the central objective of the research so the team leader tried to find funding for the piece that USAID could not approve and was unable to do so for this calendar year. Given the budget constraints for grants in consultation with IIAM, Compete determined that it would be better to cancel this project completely.
Domingos Dias	Soya	01-Oct-07	M&E visit done in Feb 2008 Environmental Mitigation locked adequate storage pesticides are in place at the Zonal Center at Sussundenga. The store room where fertilizer is kept in an area of the station's store room that is set aside for that purpose. The rest of the space is used for equipment and seeds (for planting). When we looked at the order in the room we could see that not everyone is as rigorous as they could be in maintaining a distinct separation between seeds and fertilizers. We pointed this out and will check this again on the next M&E visit. Protective clothing purchased and training for proper use completed. Pesticides are stored in a locked shed where they also keep protective clothing, applicators, and used containers. Protective clothing purchased and training for proper use completed.	The project is on-schedule with its activities and financial reporting.	
Mohamed Harun	Animal Traction	29-Aug-07	Date for M&E visit set for October 2008. Main mitigation activity is proper storage and training for the use of veterinary pharmaceuticals. These will be inspected on site during the M&E trip. The use of fertilizers is to start during the 2008/09 cropping season, done under control and with adequate placement. Fertilizers storage done under controlled conditions.	Project seems to be on track	The project leader reports that project activities are on schedule. Financial reporting is done in a timely way. Project caught up with procurement this quarter. M&E pending for October/November

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Research Coordinator	Research Project	Date of Award	Environment and M&E Plan	Technical Comments	Issues
Sónia Maciel	Boer Goats	27-Aug-08	<p>Date of visit proposed for October 2008</p> <p>Main mitigation activity is the storage and training in proper use of pharmaceuticals. This conditions under which they are kept will be verified during the site visit in October.</p> <p>Training on handling of agro-chemicals and veterinarian pharmaceuticals followed. Local storage done at Research Station in proper conditions.</p>	Project seems to be on track	M&E pending for October 2008
Rafael Massinga	Striga	19-Set-07	<p>Date of visit proposed for October 2008</p> <p>Main expected output is to develop a technology for natural control of Striga through the use of specialized plants that are native to Mozambique and very widespread.</p> <p>Main mitigation activities related to storage and handling of fertilizers, which have been taken care through training and adequate storage.</p>	Project continues to have weak financial capacity and Team Leader's time availability for research may be a problem.	<p>The Team Leader has been transferred from Chókwè to Chimoio which should improve implementation logistics.</p> <p>Most of the field trials for <i>Striga</i> are in Manica.</p> <p>Team Leader is scheduled to have a meeting with Compete staff in July to discuss problems (reported in the March quarterly report) that occurred with his field trials in the first year.</p> <p>M&amp;E pending for October 2008.</p>
Elizabeth Specht	Trypanosomosis	28-Aug-07	<p>Plan received. M&amp;E visit done Feb 2008.</p> <p>Environmental mitigation. The M&amp;E report covers the activities carried out by this project: Storage for pharmaceuticals in a locked cupboard in a locked office at the Veterinary Lab in Chimoio. Storage of pesticides at the cattle dip tank in a locked shed in Sussundenga. All used plastic bottles are retained for final disposal following MINAG procedures. Training in the use of chemicals has been given by Dr. Specht and she is preparing a manual for others to use. Protective clothing was purchased for use by dip-tank workers and kept in the locked shed. A sump was built to drain off the used dip-tank liquid where is can drain away isolated from any water course.</p> <p>We recommended that used plastic bottles by punctured to be on the safe side. It may be wise to have a civil engineer look at the sump.</p>	The project is on-schedule with its activities and with its financial reporting.	Compete assisted project with procurement of a microscope from South Africa.

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Table 3 Round ONE Summary budget

Research Project Short Name	Total Budget US\$	Total Disbursed to date \$US	Remainder
LGB Bio Control	8,256.23	8,256.23	0
Soja	65,069.39	35,893.53	29,175.9
Animal Traction	119,494.00	34,667.31	84,826.7
Goats	69,165.00	9,799.00	59,366.0
Striga	61,768.21	43,575.33	18,192.9
Tryps	38,500.57	25,915.01	12,585.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>362,253.4</b>	<b>\$158,106.41</b>	<b>204,147.1</b>

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## 2.2.4 Competition for Grants for Agrarian Research - Round TWO

During the second year Round TWO grantees were guided through the process of elaboration and approval of their ESFs and ERRs. In this round we asked for completed ESF and ERR as a part of the proposal which facilitated the approval process.

### 2.2.4.1 Grant Administration

The Chicken project got its ESF approved early in January. The cotton and sesame project had they Award Letters signed during the month of January, while the chicken project only signed in March. As with the Round ONE grantees, the start-up time is quite extended mostly due to difficulties to open bank accounts.

Regarding the last project from round TWO – charcoal – after a series of reviews and comments by the REO, the last version of the ERR and ESF were submitted on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2008 and was not yet approved. The approval process for this project was halted after the reception of the letter from the CO referring new budgetary constraints. We expect to complete the approval process and have the implementation pending dependent on the availability of funds.

Round TWO budgets and Gantt Charts were scrutinized, written feedback provided to each grantee. This process went very smoothly.

The delay in getting ESF/ERR approval is described below. It resulted in a serious delay in funding to grantees by the beginning of the rainy season. As of the end of the quarter on 28<sup>th</sup> December 2007, two (sesame and cotton) of the four grantees from round TWO received environmental approval and funding. In any case once clearance is received those projects that have restricted goods in their proposals will have to wait for clearance form the CO to proceed. At this point only the Cotton project has no procurement for restricted goods. The others may not start any procurement until the HO gets clearance from the CO.

Draft Award Letters and draft Negotiation Memoranda for the Cotton and Sesame projects were developed in December.

### 2.2.4.2 Feedback to non-selected concept papers and proposals – Round TWO

Feedback to Round TWO applicants that were not selected was sent to each one on June 21<sup>st</sup> 2007 along with the individual comments for all applicants.

### 2.2.4.3 ESF, ERR and Restricted Goods - Round TWO

Based on the experience from the first grant cycle and in order to speed-up the process, all researchers asked to develop full proposals were also asked to present their first draft of the ESF and ERR, which most of them did. During the fourth quarter (July-September 2007) ESFs and ERRs from all 4 selected proposals were reviewed and adjustments requested from the researchers and the general approval process is still rolling.

The evaluation process for the ESFs for round two proposals started during the second fortnight of October 2007. After the initial evaluation by the REO (acting as MEO) the ESF were reviewed and the cotton and sesame projects were finally cleared on December

28<sup>th</sup>, 2007. On January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2008 clearance was given to the chicken project. Therefore, only the charcoal project still has to get its ESF approved.

Regarding the request for the purchase of restricted goods, while the cotton project does not require any such activity, the formal Request For Acquisition of Restricted Goods was sent to USAID-Mozambique on January 25, 2008, was further revised on February 11, 2008 and the final [approval](#) was completed on February 22, 2008.

#### 2.2.4.4 Round TWO Summary of Quarterly Grant Reports: 1st September 2007 – 30th September 2008

The following are the summary reports for each of the Round TWO research projects. The reports are on file at Compete.

##### 2.2.4.4.1 COTTON

<b>Lead Researcher's Name:</b>	<b>Luisa Santos</b>
<b>Research Title:</b>	Alternative technologies for the cultivation and integrated pest management to increase the production of cotton and household income of rural families
<b>Team Members:</b>	Amélia Sidumo, Destino Chiar, Domingos Cugala, Emílio Tostão, Nícia Giva and António Chamuene
<b>Research Partners:</b>	DARN-IIAM, CZ-Nordeste, Namialo, Dunavant Enterprises, Inc
<b>Districts:</b>	Morrumbala e Mutarara
<b>Start Date:</b>	03-Jan-08
<b>End Date:</b>	15-July-09
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$209,786
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$111,545
<b>Remaining budget Year 1:</b>	\$49,343

#### Cotton Annual Report Summary: 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2008 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

From January to September 2008, 113 on-farm trials were planted and monitored, and 61 plots were harvested (Table 1, Figure 1). That corresponds to a success rate of only 54%. However, all 35 farmers' plots planted in the Zona A were lost because farmers sold their cotton to Malawi traders and did not registered the harvested amounts. Average success rate in other areas was 78%. From June 22 to July 4 2008, a questionnaire was carried out with 82 (72 men and 10 women) of the 113 farmers. This questionnaire had not been initially planned, because Proval project was already doing a baseline study in the region, that had been agreed would work as a baseline study for the project. However, as data from this baseline study was not made accessible to us, a decision was made to carry out a questionnaire as part of the project activities, as part of the adoption study planned. A

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project meeting to evaluate 2007/08 season and plan for next season was held in Morrumbala on July 4th. A MoU was finalized and agreed upon by all partners in the project. SAS software was purchased and training of 4 research staff (1 from each partner institutions - UEM, IIAM, Dunavant and Proval) on SAS and also GIS was done from 18-22 August in Maputo. During the training on-farm trials data was analyzed. Project researchers participated in the Compete annual meeting and preliminary results were presented. Preparation for next growing season is completed. On-farm trial farmers have been selected. All materials have been purchased. The planning changes in training strategy is been carried out and a 4 day training of extension staff was conducted from 10 to 13 September in Morrumbala. Main activities for next months include: planting of on-farm trials and farmers' training, monitoring of on-farm trials and farmers' training by extension staff, and a second questionnaire for the "new farmers" that did have on-farm plots in the previous season.



Figure 7. Weighting one farmers' on –farm trial cotton

Other reports by the grantee:

1. [Cotton Morrumbala 2nd & 3rd Quartely Sep-08](#)

Number of on-farm trails and farmers trained during 2007/08

Region	Area	Number of farmers								
		1 <sup>st</sup> training session	Registered Dec-07	On-farm trails planted 17-Jan-08	2 <sup>nd</sup> training session		Received incentives		On farm trials harvested	
					On farm trials 21 - 29 Feb 08	Others	Partial 29-Feb-08	Complete	Food crops	Cotton
A	Doa	0	19	15	6	45	12	6	0	0
	Sinjal	0	29	20	16	82	24	16	0	0
B	M'bala sede	48	21	20	5	26	5	5	11	11
	Muandiua	34	12	5	5	31	6	5	5	5
	Sabe	67	25	19	13	45	16	13	15	15
C	Mepinha	44	30	23	14	52	18	14	20	20
	Derre	32	31	11	10	34	10	10	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>

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## 2.2.4.4.2 SESAME

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	<b>Fernando Chitio, MSc., Centro Zonal Nordeste, IIAM, Nampula</b>
<b>Research Title:</b>	Sesame On-farm Trials, Seed Multiplication and dissemination
<b>Team:</b>	Momade Ibraimo, Henriques Coleal, Venancio Salegua, Talibo Perar, Armando Geremias, Antonio Sulaha, Marques B. Donca
<b>Partners:</b>	CLUSA, IKURU and CARE.
<b>Districts covered by the project:</b>	Nampula Province: Angoche, Nacaroa and Monapo Cabo Delgado Province: Mueda, Montepuez and Namuno
<b>Start Date:</b>	21 Jan 2008
<b>End Date:</b>	15th July 2009
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$129,806
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$68,869
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Yr Budget Remaining</b>	\$39,307

### Sesame Annual Report Summary: 21<sup>st</sup> January 2008 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

According to what was proposed in the project one of activity was basic seed production in on-station. For this activity, the result was the production of 1.000 kg of NICARAGUA Variety, and 10 kg of LINDI and ZIADA, new varieties from Tanzania.

It was also proposed in the project the trial of effect of fertilizer (N) in sesame production. Because of shortage of rain this trial is in the field right now under irrigation.

Were proposed in the project two trials to be set up in farmer 18 associations in 6 districts in two Provinces(Nampula and Cabo Delgado).

The two trials were of Genetic resistance against Flea beetles and the effect of 2 chemicals (Acephate and Deltametrin) on Flea beetle control. The result of first trial “Genetic resistance against Flea beetle” showed no significant differences among varieties in genetic resistance against Flea beetle in two times of observation made in all districts.

The results of second trial “ The effect of 2 chemicals in Flea beetle control” showed no significant differences among varieties in the level of severity attack by Flea beetle and in two chemicals in all three times of observations. However, significant differences were shown in different locations were trials were set up. Fuine and Natere sites of Angoche

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district showed more Flea beetle incidence than Itoculo and Nacaroa. It's conflicting result because usually Itoculo and Nacaroa are major sesame growing areas and it's supposed to have more Flea beetle incidence. In term of yield, Lindi showed more yield than other varieties.

The last activity that was proposed in the project was guaranteed seed production in on-farm with farmer associations. For this activity the result was the production of 1.200 kg of sesame of around 10.8 tones projected. The shortage of rain was the major constraints of seed production in farmer's fields. So, the total of 2.300 kgs of seeds was produced with help of the project in farmer associations in two Provinces.

In all these activities the IIAM staff was working with partners such as IKURU, CLUSA, and CARE. With IKURU, 1 technician is involved in trial and seed multiplication set up. With other partners we were working with their farmer associations, and there are collaborations.

Other reports by the grantee:

1. [Sesame First Quartely Report - Mar 2008](#)
2. [Sesame Annual Report - Sep-08](#)

## 2.2.4.4.3 CHICKEN PRODUCTION

<b>Lead Researcher:</b>	Zacarias Massango, Lic. & Sandra Goncalves, MSc DCA, IIAM*
<b>Research Title:</b>	Evaluation of the contribution of chickens in household income in Magude through the production of eggs using moringa ( <i>Moringa oleifera</i> ) leaves to reduce the cost of feed
<b>Team:</b>	Abel Chilundo, Alice Garces, Filomena Anjos, Cecilia Rute, Manuel Reis, Simone Magalo, Gabriel Chambo, Fidelio Rosse, Andre Horta/
<b>Partners:</b>	Magude District Service for Economic Activities/
<b>Districts:</b>	Magude please add if necessary.
<b>Start Date:</b>	05-Mar-08
<b>End Date:</b>	14-Jul-09
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$157,120
<b>First Year Budget:</b>	\$98,153
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Yr Budget Remaining</b>	

### Chicken Annual Report Summary: 5<sup>th</sup> March 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008

The implementation of this project started in the third week of June, so that the report refers to the period from this date till the end of September. Most reported activities took place in the district of Magude, the only locality where the project is being implemented, given that the district of Changalane had to be relinquished and the number of beneficiaries had to be diminished from 120 to 84, due to the need to reduce the budget with USD 30,000.

The objective of this research project is the promotion of the production of chicken and eggs in a semi-intensive production system, using relatively cheap diets and two improved double-purpose breeds: Plymouth Rock Barrada e Potchefstroom Koekoek. The work consists of a complete cycle, starting with reproduction, resulting in the production of fertile eggs. These will be incubated and the chicks will be bred and re-bred for subsequent distribution as broodhens for the production of chicken, and laying hens for the production of eggs for consumption. The whole cycle will occur in the Zoo-technical Station of Chobela (Ezc) and it will involve the two breeds indicated above.

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In accordance with the time schedule, the activities planned for the first quarter of the project's implementation are:

1. Establishing contact with the authorities
2. Selection of the data collectors
3. Realization of the surveys
4. Selection of the beneficiaries
5. Awareness raising of the families
6. Training of the data collectors, families and extensionists
7. Establishment of the moringas
8. Rehabilitation of the facilities
9. Acquisition of equipment

## 1. Establishing contact with the authorities

The first contact established with the authorities was with the District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE), to whom the project was introduced and a copy of the project was submitted. In this first meeting, the SDAE was represented by its respective Director, engineer Gabriel Chambo and the Head of the District Services for Animal Husbandry, Mr. Domingos Balate. At a later stage the Director of the SDAE introduced the project to the District Administrator. During this first contact with the SDAE it was agreed that two villages with different characteristics should be selected: one in the interior and another one closer to the river. After reflection and consultation with the Administrator, the villages Mawandla 2 (interior) and Maguiguana (along the river) were chosen.

Once the choice had been made, contact was established with the respective traditional authorities. The project was also explained to them, and the data of 26 and 27 June were agreed upon for conducting the survey. It was agreed upon with the authorities that they would elaborate a list of 100 interviewees from each village, in order to avoid people of whom it is known beforehand that they may not contribute to the success of the project.

## 2. Selection of the data collectors

The criteria defined for the selection of the enumerators were:

- Having completed 10<sup>th</sup> grade at the least
- Mastering the local language

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- Ability to visit the beneficiaries with some flexibility
- Work experience in agriculture (advantage)

The two selected data collectors both had completed 12<sup>th</sup> grade, although one of them had to withdraw owing to overlapping political party obligations. In his stead was chosen a retired employee from the SDAE - Moamba, suggested by the SDAE -Magude, a choice with which we agreed.

Also selected were two extensionists, one of whom is the Head of the Animal Husbandry Services of the district of Magude, and the other is an experienced animal husbandry technician. Furthermore we selected a medium level forestry technician with work experience in forestry and pasture projects and who did a poultry breeding course in China.

### 3. Realization of the survey

In all 178 interviews were conducted, 91 of which in the village of Mawandla 2 and 87 in the village of Maguiguana. The interviews were conducted in population concentrations previously chosen, on 26 and 27 June. From the 200 people pre-selected by the local authorities, 22 did not show up at the localities where the interviews took place, despite being notified by the local authorities. Involved in conducting the interviews were the local authorities of each village, the data collectors, the extensionists, the mid-level technician and Dr. Sandra Gonçalves, Dr. Abel Chilundo and Dr. Zacarias Massango.

The main questions of the survey concerned:

- Characteristics of the Family Household;
- Animal Husbandry Production;
- Characteristics of poultry production;
- Accommodation;
- Feeding and watering of the chickens;
- Egg production;
- Problems with chicken production;
- Other types of production;
- Socio-economic aspects;
- Access to credit;
- Access to the extension network.

The interviewees were mostly women and a minority were members of a family household sent to represent the family.



## Preliminary results of the surveys

Although the district of Magude is among the biggest cattle producers of the province, the data collected in this survey indicate that the number of people having cattle is small and that the animals most distributed among the population are chicken. The information made available by the District Services for Animal Husbandry indicate that a mere 7% of the population of Magude owns cattle, with an average number of 15 heads of cattle. The localization of the two villages (in the Administrative Post of Magude-centre) partly explains the smaller percentage of cattle breeders, when compared with the district average.

### Breeds produced

- Landim chickens – 78%
- Goats – 7%
- Ducks – 9%
- Chickens – 2%
- Cattle – 4%

### Preferences

- Landim chickens – 31%
- Chickens – 21%
- Cattle – 17%
- Laying-hens – 14%
- Goats – 12%
- Ducks – 4%
- Pigs – 1%

The Landim chicken is the most preferred breed, due to being less demanding than meat chickens and laying-hens. Cattle occupy third place, owing to their utility for animal traction.

Even taking into consideration that more than half of the poultry breeders have hencoops, of different sizes and materials

### Accommodation

- Hencoops – 58%
- Trees – 35%
- Other – 5% (open places)
- Veranda – 2%

(stonework, stone/reed, stone, blocks/bricks on top), a significant part of the people interviewed use trees to accommodate their chickens. This is not always due to a lack of capability to construct accommodation, because part of the interviewees argue that chickens when spending the night in trees are less exposed to predators.



### Laying/year/chickens

- 3 layings – 70 %
- 4 layings – 12%
- 2 layings – 10%
- 6 layings - 4%
- 5 layings – 2%
- 7 layings - 2%

The survey confirmed that the average number of layings characteristic of chickens bred in non-intensive conditions with natural incubation is 3 layings/year, for 70% of the chickens.

Layings vary between 10 and 15 eggs/laying and between 8 and 12 chicks/hatching, resulting in an average hatching rate of 80%.

### Eggs/laying and hatching

- 12 eggs/laying - 31%
- 15 eggs/laying - 27%
- 10 eggs/laying - 25%
- 10 chicks/hatching – 30%
- 8 chicks/hatching – 16%
- 12 chicks/hatching – 16%

Diseases, especially Newcastle, which have decimated the flocks almost completely, are the biggest problem of the poultry breeders.

### Problems with breeding of chickens

- Diseases – 48%
- Predators – 20%
- Feed – 10%
- Theft – 10%
- Accommodation – 8%
- Ecto-parasites – 4%

Predators are snakes, mostly *milhafres*, and stray dogs and cats, or dogs and cats gone wild.

In the two villages, especially in Maguiguane, the importance of the Incomáti sugar factory is

### Income sources

- Salaried employment – 31%
- Cash crops – 23%
- Working for one's own account – 20%
- Day labour – 9%
- Selling of charcoal – 7%
- Selling of animals – 7%
- Production of beverages – 3%

enormous and set to increase this year. Many people working for their own account are engaged in the production of bricks.



#### 4. Selection of the beneficiaries

The data collected in the survey were fed into a computer for subsequent processing with a view to select the families to be involved in the project. The processing used the statistical programme of Excel, while the selection criteria were:

- 70% of the female sex
  1. Women heads of families
  2. Widows
  3. Other
- 30% of the male sex
  1. Larger numbers of birds
  2. Widowers
  3. Other

It was agreed upon with the local authorities to involve in each village a family member of the people in charge in order to motivate them and obtain their indispensable support for the execution of the project. Also involved in each village is a “technician” who will serve as a kind of guarantee that at least they will continue with the activity after the support offered by the project will end. Thus, 84 families were selected in the two villages, 42 for the production of meat and the others for the production of eggs. The distribution will be equitable in each village, in accordance with the following table.

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	Potchefstroom Koekoeks				Plymouth Rock Barrada			
	Eggs		Meat		Eggs		Meat	
	Breeders	Birds	Breeders	Birds	Breeders	Birds	Breeders	Birds
<b>T1</b>	7	350	7	210	7	350	7	210
<b>T2</b>	7	350	7	210	7	350	7	210
<b>T3</b>	7	350	7	210	7	350	7	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>630</b>

Each breeder of laying-hens will receive 50 birds, ready to lay and those producing meat will receive 25 hens and 5 cocks, all of them 6 weeks old.

## 5. Awareness raising of the families

The awareness raising of the families consisted of two stages. In the first stage, in a general meeting, the selected families received an explanation about the functioning of the project, their participation and their necessary commitments. In these meetings, some of the selected families had to be withdrawn following advice of the communities themselves, in coordination with the local authorities. Also agreed upon in these meetings were the following two aspects:

- The hencoops will have to be built from bricks because in the Administrative Post of Magude bricks are more easily obtainable than reeds;
- The selling of the produce of the project (eggs and chicken) will have to be done through a centralized project structure and not individually. Thus, one will have to study a way to set up a selling post, where the produced eggs and chicken will be gathered. From the revenue will be deducted the amortization of each individual beneficiary (laying hens, breeding hens, feed and medicine);
- The availability of feed, even after terminating the support offered by the project, will have to be secured at least against prompt payment.

The second stage consisted in visiting each benefiting family, with the following objectives:

- To know the localization of the family and check its socio-economic conditions;
- Confirm that they understand their participation in the costs when they start obtaining revenue;
- Check the conditions of poultry breeding and the number of birds.

During this second stage of awareness raising, the following observations were made:

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- In both villages, associations exist that received financing, in one case for the production of eggs and in the other for the production of table poultry. They are completing the amortization, which is encouraging from a viewpoint of participation in costs;
- Some families have been withdrawn from the group of selected families. Some among these are family households headed by women, who are working in a new project for sugar cane production recently launched in Timanguene, which has recruited much female labour;
- In general the families in Maguiguana are more dispersed because there are various neighbourhoods, while the families of Mawandla 2 are less spread, although there is a low lying area very close to the river that is difficult to access and located at a greater distance from other groups of families;
- The number of Landim hens decreased significantly due to the effects of Newcastle disease in September;
- Among the selected breeders, there are 2 who already engage in the production of chicken (100-200), which will stimulate and promote the activity among the others who are going to produce chickens on a commercial basis.

## 6. Training of data collectors, families and extensionists

This will start in the first week of December, time for receiving the first chickens.

## 7. Production of moringas

2.100 plants have been produced at the EZC, waiting for the first rains before being handed over to the beneficiaries for transplantation. In order to ensure sufficient supply of flour from moringa leaves, a fodder bank was set up at the EZC, equipped with an irrigation system



## 8. Rehabilitation of facilities

There have been three rehabilitations: the facility for broodhens and growers, the feed factory and the alternative energy system.

We took advantage of an existing facility for milk cattle to create accommodation for chickens and install the incubators.



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Table 2 - Quarterly Summary for Round TWO 31st March 2008

Research Coordinator	Research Project	Date of Award	Environment & M&E Plan	Technical Comments	Issues
Luisa Alcantara Santos	Cotton	03-Jan-08	Project is doing training of farmers related to adequate use of agro-chemicals (insecticides) and IPM techniques.  Pesticides being use are procured and stocked by the partner private company (Dunavant Mozambique). Storage is done properly and under good control. Package being used in dissemination is commonly used through all the area where Dunavant works (provinces of Zambézia and Tete)	Project on-track with activities and outputs.	M&E done : June 2008  Excellent participation by Dunavant Mozambique.
Fernando Chitio	Sesame	21-Jan-08	Main mitigation activities related to storage and handling of fertilizers, which have been taken care through training, and adequate controlled storage and controlled sprays of agro-chemicals.	Project is on track but is revising the on-farm testing procedures to better access to results and training of farmers.	A big learning curve for financial mgmt. Problems with one of the sites in Cabo Delgado.  M&E proposed for October 2008.
Zacarias Massango & Sandra Gonçalves	Chicken Production	5-Mar-08	M&E site visit done August 2008. Environmental mitigation requires all pharmaceuticals and pesticides to be properly stored and used. At the time of the first M&E in August 2008 the project had purchased pharmaceuticals which are stored in the locked pharmacy at the livestock station at Chobela. There is a trained veterinary technician in charge of the pharmacy.  No pesticides had yet been purchased for the project.	Project on-track	M&E done in August. Research Activities are on schedule. Baseline study has been completed. And from the families interviewed in the study 40 families will be chosen in each communities to be a part of the project.
Alberto Manhiça	Charcoal		n/a	Project cancelled	Project was the most seriously delayed with its environmental ESF and ERR. Given the budget constraints for grants, in consultation with IIAM, Compete determined that it would be better to cancel this project completely.

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Table 4– Financial Summary for Round TWO 31st March 2008

Project Short Name	Total Budget US\$	Total Spend	Remainder for Year 1
Cotton	111,545.00	62,202.52	49,342.50
Sesame	68,869.00	29,561.60	39,307.40
Chickens	92,277.00	0.00	92,277.0
Charcoal	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272,691.00</b>	<b>91,764.12</b>	<b>180,926.90</b>

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## 2.2.5 Competition for Grants for Agrarian Research - Round THREE

After generalized discussion within IIAM the Director-General [Dr. Calisto Bias approved the basic TOR](#) for Round three which was dedicated to one year grants for research focused exclusively on crop and livestock management for amounts not to exceed US\$100,000. USAID authorized the proposal in [November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2007](#). Compete amended the RFP for the previous rounds to reflect the approved focus, without changing the priority crops and cross-cutting issues.

The [RFP for Round THREE](#) was published on 19 November 2007 in [Noticias](#) and on 23 November 2007 in [Savana](#). The time allocated for writing the concept papers was increased to reflect the holidays and also to respond to the strong recommendation of the TREC that the applicants be given more time to write up Concept Papers and Proposals. The concept papers are due on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

After specific requests from some of the applicants, the deadline for submission of full proposals was extended to January 17, 2008.

Full feedback to Concept Papers applicants were sent on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2008 which included the information regarding the 13 pre-selected proposals invited to develop full proposals and extensive comments on all concept papers.

Round Three Proposals were received on schedule (March 20, 2008) with 11 full proposals submitted. However, we learnt from USAID that our funding of projects would have to be scaled back and specifically the third round proposals would not be funded until 2009 and therefore stopped all activities regarding proposal evaluation and selection.

Our recommendation for the Round THREE proposals is to complete their internal evaluation, give detailed feedback on each proposal and support each proponent in the process of looking for funds. This would also give these candidates a better position in the case of additional funds for grants being guaranteed by USAID or any other donor.

## 2.2.5.1 Summary of results from Concept papers submitted – Round THREE

In Round THREE a total of 20 Concept Papers were submitted, of which 7 were rejected. Of the remaining only 11 submitted Full proposals (Fig 8).

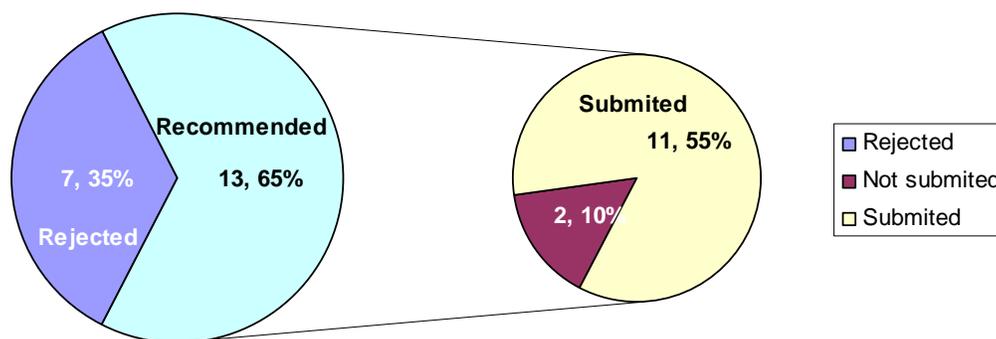


Fig 8 – Decisions on Concept papers and proposals

Comparatively with rounds ONE and TWO the participation of women was proportionally smaller than men, with a participation of less than 40% of the total number of researchers involved. This can be accepted as a result of the lower number of women researchers in agricultural sciences and their involvement in the first two rounds.

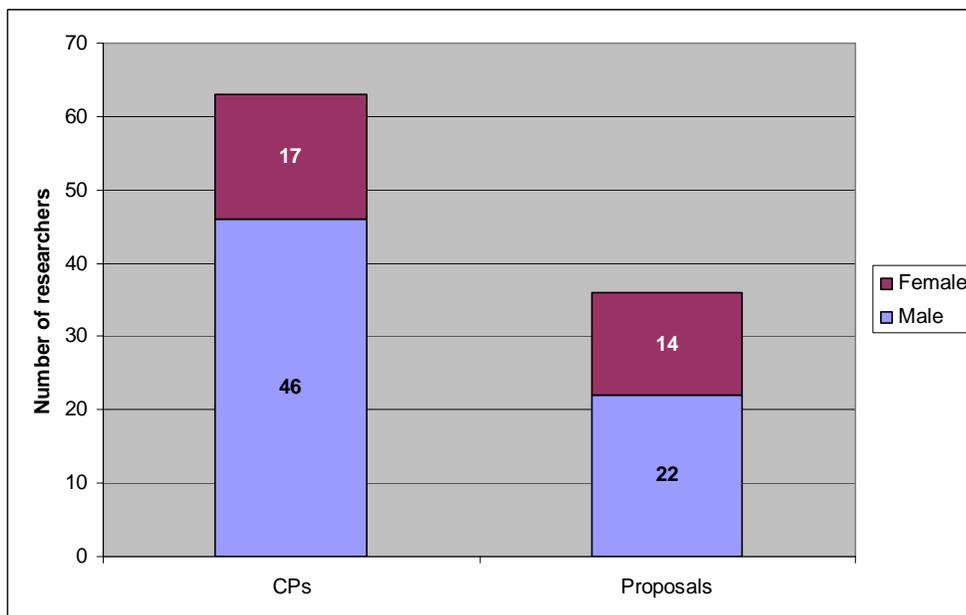


Fig 9 – Proportions of male and female researchers.

Although most of the Concept Papers and all Full Proposals were presented by team leaders working at government institutions (higher education, agricultural research, and ministries of agriculture and health), the involvement of partners from other institutions was quite high and diverse (Fig 10).

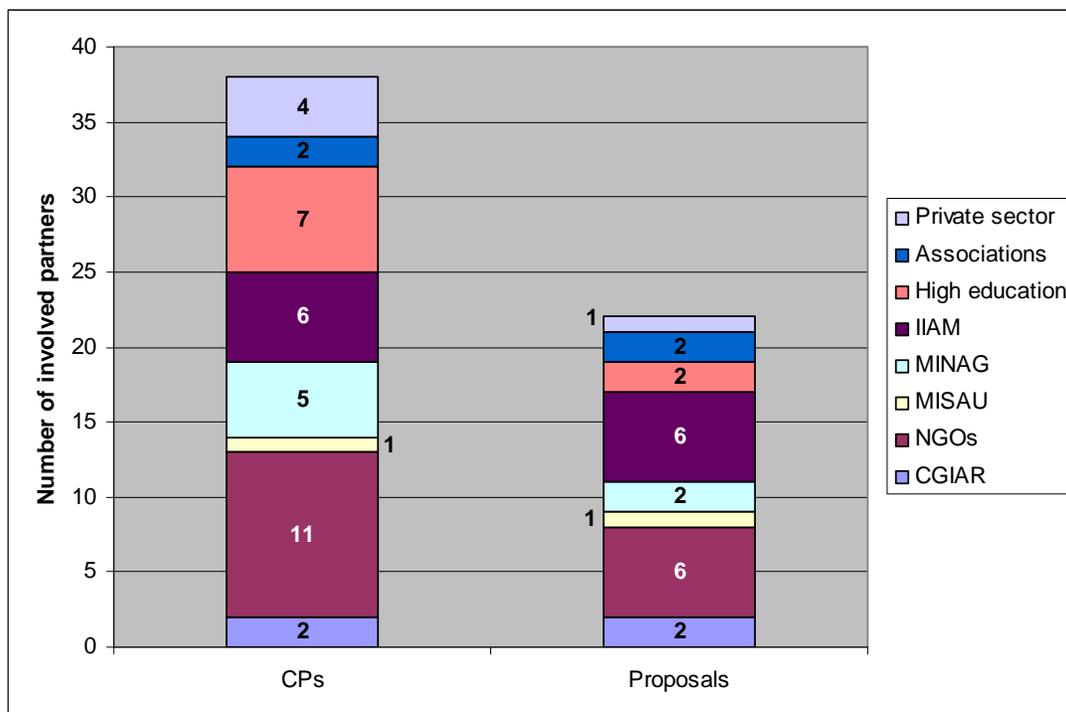


Fig. 10 – Institution of provenience of partner researchers.

With the increased emphasis on management of crops and animals, in Round THREE the Concept Papers and Full Proposals involving crops increased substantially account to more than 60% of the total (Fig. 11) and concentrating on roots and tubers, legumes and cereals.

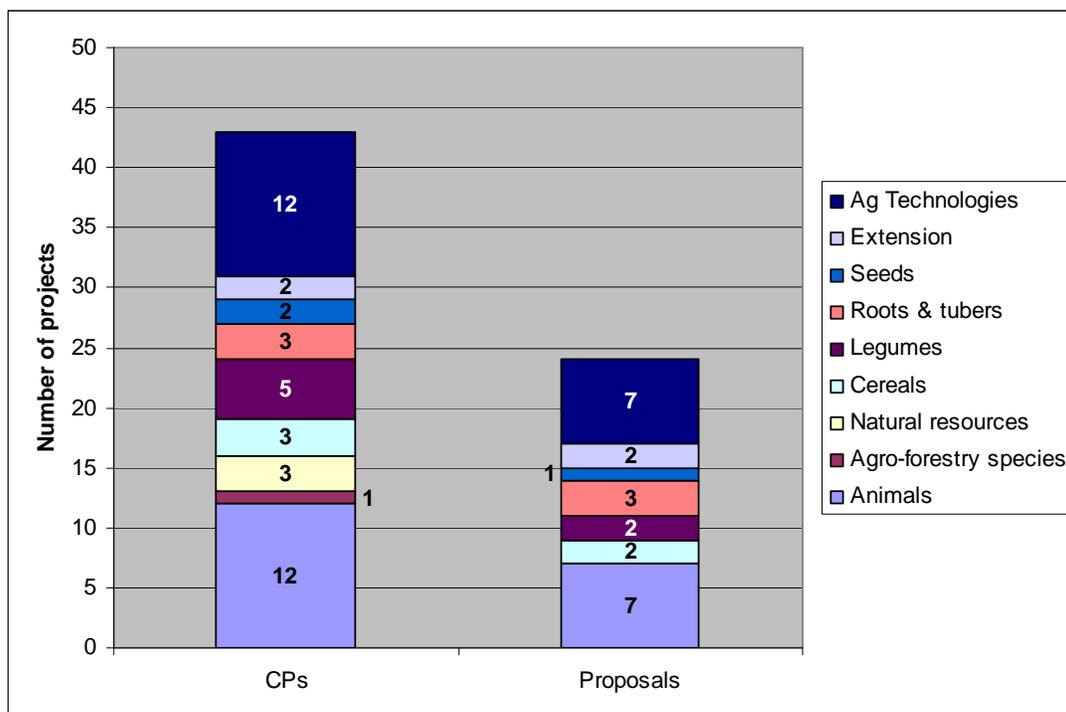


Fig 11 – Frequency of the topics of proposed research.

As in previous rounds, most of the Concept Papers from Round THREE were submitted by IIAM researchers (55%), with an additional 30% coming from higher education institution, and only 15% from the non-public sectors (Private, NGOs, and CGIARs) (Fig 12). The dominance of proposals from public sector researchers was further enhanced when full proposals were submitted, and 84% (11) belonged to IIAM researchers and the remaining from higher education public institutions (Fig. 13). This was a direct result of the capacity building activities developed by COMPETE personnel, mainly training in concept paper and proposal development and writing, as well as the increased interest shown by researchers with the implementation of the projects from the first two rounds.

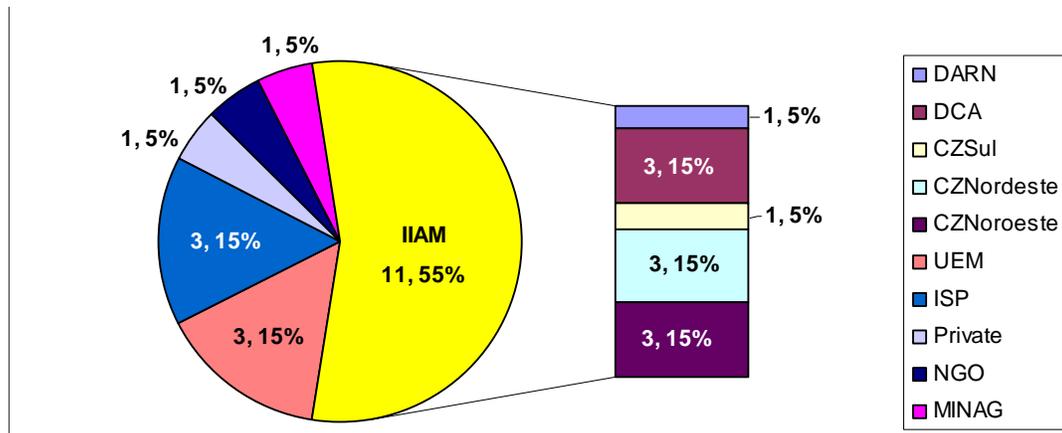


Fig. 12 – Distribution of Concept Papers according to the Institution of the lead researcher.

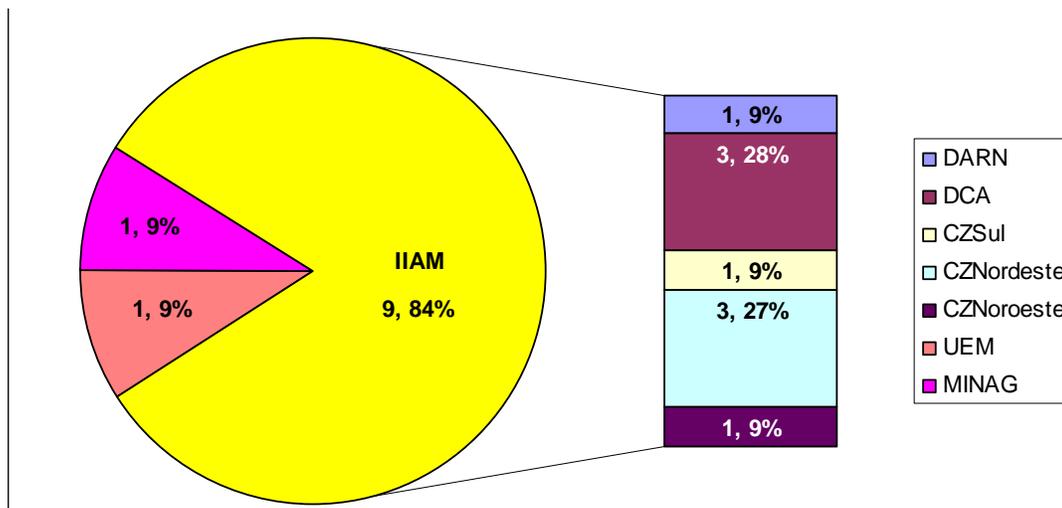


Fig. 13 – Distribution of Full Proposals according to the Institution of the lead researcher.

Although Round THREE research proposals intended to cover most provinces in Mozambique, close to 50% focused in southern Mozambique (mainly Maputo and Gaza), while the remaining concentrated in the central and northern provinces of Manica, Nampula and Niassa (Fig 14).

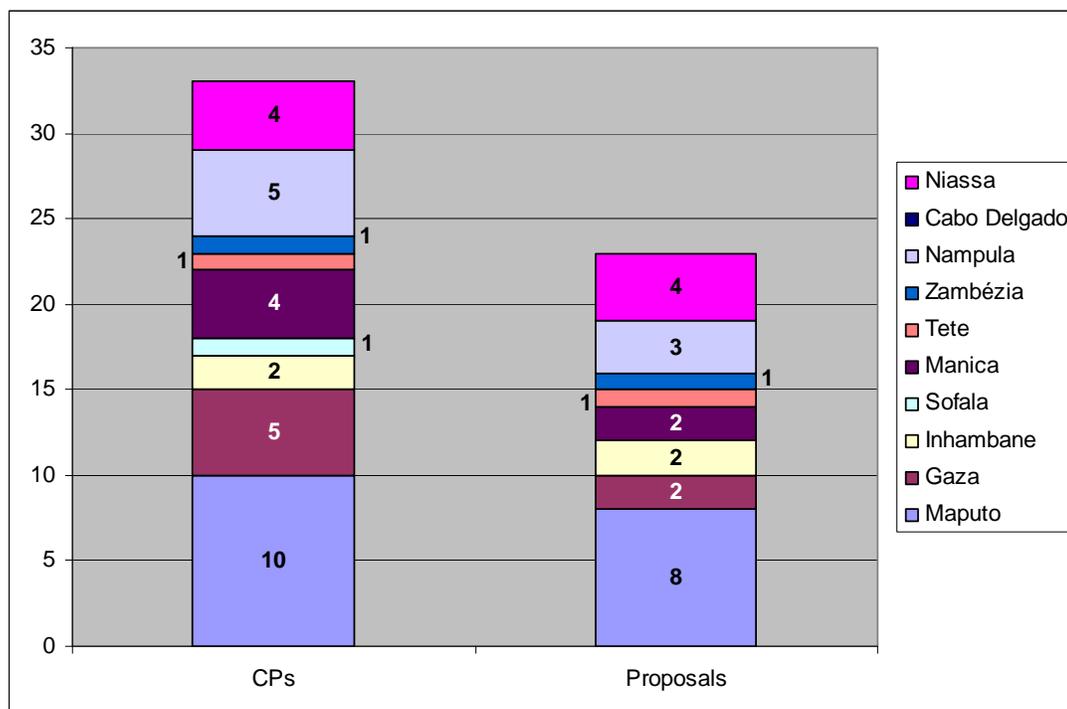


Fig 14 – Proposed research sites for Round THREE projects.

## 2.2.6 Capacity Building workshops were held in the following places:

As part of the capacity building process linked to Round 3, a series of training sessions held in 3 places Chókwè (EA Chókwè), Chimoio (DPA) and Lichinga (EA Lichinga) with a total of 48 participants (13 in Chókwè, 14 in Chimoio, 21 in Lichinga).

Based on our previous experience the methodology used was changed and a hands-on problem based approach was used in all training sessions. The changes were generally well accepted and the perception of participants towards the training was more active ([see report](#)).

## 2.2.7 The First Compete Annual Workshop

Aiming at making public these results and to share the accumulated experience, the [First Compete Workshop](#) was held in the 12th and 13th August, 2008 at the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (University Eduardo Mondlane) with the following objectives:

1. Present and discuss the projects preliminary results
2. Present and discuss the training and extension materials produced.
3. Present and discuss the lessons learned during the first year.
4. Evaluate the gains regarding the increase of capacity of the researchers and their institutions.

The presentation were organized in 4 sessions as follows:

1. **Session 1** – General presentation including results, lessons learned, and partnerships.
2. **Session 2** – On-farm-trials, Field demonstrations focusing on the exchange of information regarding what worked, main problems, lessons learned.
3. **Session 3** – Success stories.
4. **Session 4** – General discussion about Project management, training of junior researchers, accountability issues, gains for IIAM.

Through the use of email and direct mailing about 90 people were invited to participate. Due to the interest generated we had more than 40 participants between researchers, academics, representatives from NGOs and donor agencies.

In general we can say that the workshop was a success with a total of 8 formal presentations from each grantee, 2 invited lectures on the importance of food security and HIV/Aids in the definition of research priorities and research programs, and a total of 7 posters, 3 articles, 2 leaflets, and 3 draft field manuals presented by the grantees.



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The following were some of the materials presented during the workshop included (please note that most materials are in draft):

Grantee	Presentation	Poster	Manuals/leaflets
Animal Traction	<a href="#">Animal Traction</a>		<a href="#">Animal traction training manual</a>
Goats	<a href="#">Goats COMPETE Aug-08</a>	<a href="#">Household Survey</a> <a href="#">Rapid Participatory Appraisal</a>	<a href="#">Lodging and alternative feeding techniques</a>
Trypanosomosis	<a href="#">Trypanosomosis Compete</a> <a href="#">DipTank Cupenha</a>	<a href="#">Tryps Poster</a>	
Striga	<a href="#">Striga_prelimresults_08</a>		<a href="#">Striga leaflet</a>
Soya	<a href="#">Soya project Aug 08</a>	<a href="#">Cropping techniques</a> <a href="#">Growing soya</a> <a href="#">Soya Production</a> <a href="#">Soya Varieties</a>	<a href="#">Soya pests</a> DVD on using soya
Sesame	<a href="#">Sesame COMPETE-2008</a>	<a href="#">Sesame Poster</a>	<a href="#">Sesame leaflet</a>
Cotton	<a href="#">Cotton Morrumbala Compete Aug-08</a>		
Chicken	<a href="#">Chicken COMPETE</a>	<a href="#">Chicken Poster COMPETE</a>	

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Invited lectures			
Food security	<a href="#">Eurico Amade</a>		
HIV/AIDS	<a href="#">Raul Pitoro</a>		

Taking the advantage of plenary sessions, the participants discussed all projects and grouped the main conclusions regarding the implementation and management of the grantee projects into two major topics:

- [Implementation of On-Farm Trials.](#)
- [Development of Institutional capacity.](#)

### 2.3 TASK 3: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF AWARDS

All grantees are required in their Awards Letters to submit an M&E plan within 6 weeks of the start-up of their research.

During the third quarter a template for the M&E field missions was developed and tested, while general monitoring and support was given to grantees in terms of accounting and general budgetary procedures.

M&E were conducted for Soybean, Trypanosomes, Cotton and Chicken projects which showed a good degree of implementation and no problems were identified.

Team Leaders of Animal Traction, Goats, Sesame and Striga indicated October and November as the best time to schedule an M&E visit for their projects

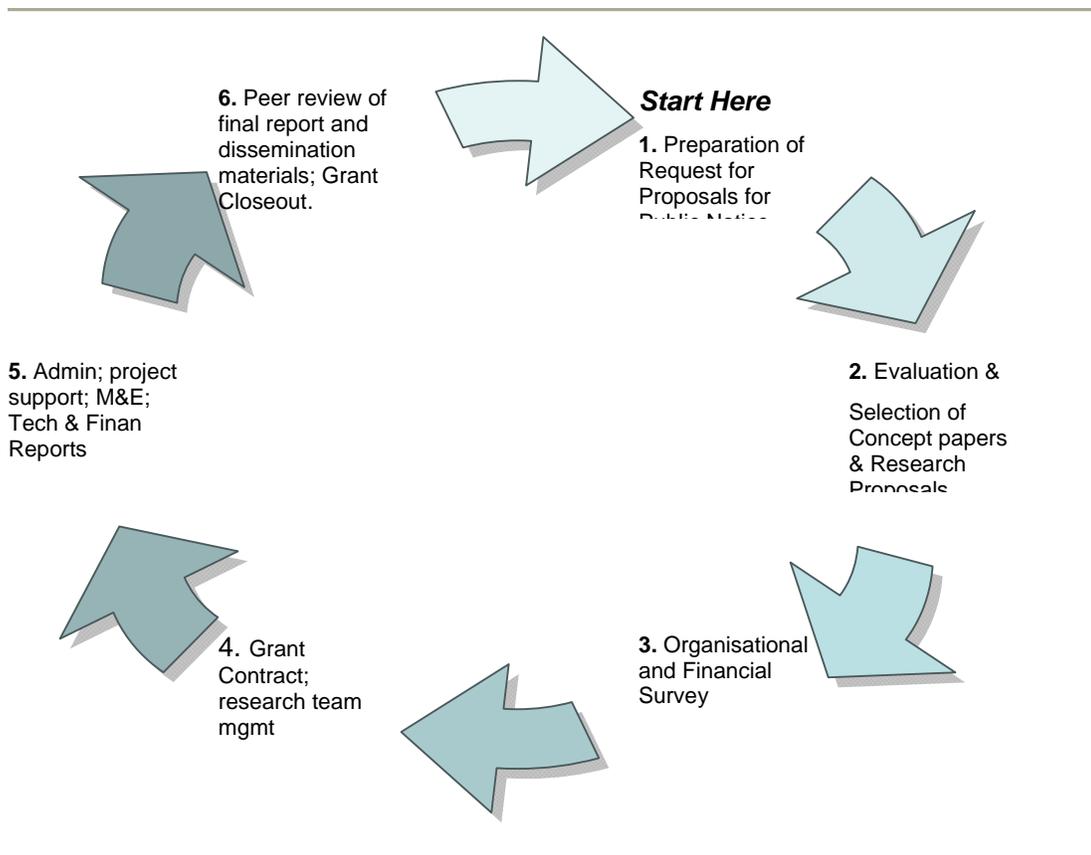
The M&E reports produced included:

1. [Soybean.](#)
2. [Tryps.](#)
3. [Cotton project.](#)
4. [Sesame.](#)
5. [Striga.](#)

## 2.4 TASK 4: ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITY

### 2.4.1 Capacity Building Needs in IIAM – Some Lessons Learned

Figure 1: The **Compete** Grants Cycle



The above cycle represents the activities of the Compete grants cycle. The following are some initial lessons learned in the first year of research implementation.

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**Table 5 Compete lessons Learned Managing Competitive Grants in IIAM**

Phase	Lessons Learned
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to emphasize applied, adaptive research that produces results in forms that includes fully developed and tested dissemination protocols and materials.</li> <li>○ Instead of open-ended requests for proposals, RFP's should be to address a specific research brief that is determined by IIAM and partners. Research teams would then be requested to respond with proposals for carrying out the requested research.</li> <li>○ Each RFP should include a not-to-exceed cost that is estimated for the remit in question.</li> <li>○ Seeking proposal for well-developed, costed, research brief will improve research evaluation since evaluators would be looking for the most cost-effective, technically-sound response to the RFP.</li> <li>○ IIAM's researchers need access to training in proposal development, on-farm research design, hypothesis testing and research analysis. This might become perhaps a twice yearly set of modules that are offered by IIAM (DFDTT?)</li> </ul>
Phase 2	<p>Regional Scientific involvement in evaluation of research proposals is highly necessary for the integrity and improvement of standards of the research. A regional scientist chairs the Compete evaluation process – this inevitably means that translations of proposals will continue to be a running cost of the program.</p>
Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Institutions vary in their ability to manage project funds. New institutions such as the ISP's, that do not have strong institutional procedures, need training and frequent follow up in handling accounts.</li> <li>○ Recommendations as to the technical and managerial competence, and availability of researchers should be sought. This is particularly true of heads of directorates, centres, etc., that is, researchers who already have heavy administrative responsibilities. The latter must show how they will manage their projects, e.g. sharing management with a colleague.</li> <li>○ Monthly financial reporting needs</li> <li>○</li> </ul>
Phase 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contracts should continue to be made with the research institution.</li> <li>○ Start-up orientation workshop that precedes the award of a grant must include not only financial management but also research team management including scheduling and use activity charts, timely procurement, importance of environmental mitigation, M&amp;E and Report writing.</li> <li>○ Experience has shown us that unless the team leader is based in the zonal center where the research is being carried out the research team will need a highly motivated site manager. Compete teams that had either research team leaders or site managers permanently based in the research site had fewer logistical and technical problems. Junior researchers were effective site managers and the training and mentoring they received from the team leaders help build research capacity.</li> </ul>
Phase 5	<p>During the first year of supporting the research in progress we developed a list of the types of support that researchers have needed. The role of the Compete Team is to keep each of the research programs on schedule and to catch difficulties before they undermine the research. Thus the Compete team endeavors to</p>

- be a support for resolving logistical logjams,
  - be a sounding board for technical/analytical issues, design changes which arise in the research process;
  - ensure that deliverables are completed on schedule,
  - facilitate dialogue between research projects as well as between each project and on-going developments in IIAM generally;
  - schedule and ensure that M&E site visits are carried out and feedback provided to the grantee.
  - Facilitate information flows between researchers and downstream users of research results.
- Phase 6
- We have not yet been through this phase but we are looking at the need for peer review of final reports and dissemination materials. For the latter it is essential that extension service evaluation be sought and for the former regional peer review is to be highly recommended.

#### 2.4.1.1 CGS Institutionalization in IIAM: Compete Handover of CGS to IIAM

Dr. Rafael Uaiene IIAM Technical counterpart for Compete has been meeting with Compete on a regular basis. We have continued our discussions of various aspects of the project as indicated below:

- **Annual Work Plan**  The workplan for Year 3 will be done in November 2008
- **Fundraising**  on-going
  - Compete made a [presentation](#) to the ProAgri Donor Group on [August 26, 2008](#) that met with much greater interest than previously.
- **GMM and its revision**  on-going
  - Compete has a process in place and Dr. Uaiene is central to considering what changes need to be made.
- **M&E and technical support for grantee problems.**  on-going
  - Carry out regular M&E visits with appropriate tech staff.  on-going
  - Maintain contact with agrarian researchers.  on-going
- **Managing Administration of Grants**  on-going
  - Compete and IIAM are gradually sorting out the process for managing Compete after ARD Technical Staff leaves in December 2008. It is clear now that Compete will continue to be institutionally located under the Director General – the intention to place Compete under the Technical and Scientific Committee has never materialized. Dr. Rafael Uaiene, who was appointed in February 2008 as IIAM's technical manager of Compete has worked through out the year with ARD Technical staff and will be taking of the role on his own as of November 2008.
  - Financial management and oversight of individual grants. The following table is the checklist used to verify accounts from the grantees.

Table 6 Checklist of verification of Financial Reports from Grantees

## Compete Monthly checklist for the grantee financial reports

### Administrator (Aida)

- Check that bank statement is attached
- Check Account Balances (reconciliation, balance, conversions)
- Check Codes (rubricas) correct on the local and USD voucher
- Verify that receipts are attached for each transaction
- Verify Advance Request Sheet is updated with the previous months balance and make a note of the advance request for the next month.
- Verify that payments do not exceed the line item.
- Check that the inventory is up to date.
- Check that each person's Per Diem is on a separate line and the number of days are stated
- Check that each person's Subsidy is on a separate line
- Check that an updated Subsidy table is attached to the financial report if a subsidy payment is made for anyone other than the accountant
- Email grantee accountants with copy to appropriate Compete technical staff to correct any errors or to send missing receipts.

### Senior Grants Manager (PW)

- Check that each purchase is allowable -- basically look for anomalies and then check the original budget if necessary
- Check that restricted products, pesticides, have been approved for the grantee
- Pay particular attention to the wrong use of the subsidy code!
- Check the rate at which each budget line is being used. Alert grantee if that rate is seriously over or under the expected rate.
- Be aware of the activities of the project in the month of the report so that you are either alert to activities that don't happen or alert to unexpected costs (for example of fuel) that is not supported by any other activity. Talk with the grantee about what you see.
- Sign off on the Transfer request either approving or disapproving. We approve transfers that are in-line with normal monthly funds spent. If the transfer request is larger than usual email the team leader for an explanation.

- **Managing Technical Aspects of Grants**  on-going
  - Rafael Uaiene with Home Office Project Manager in August to establish the main components of his relationship with the HO in the Third year. It was agreed that the Annual Workplan would be revised in November when the HO Program Manager returns to Mozambique.
- **Website management**  on-going
- **Writing Reports**  on-going.

## 2.4.1.2 IIAM Strategic Workshop

The senior grants Manager, Pauline Wynter, attended the IIAM strategic workshop with the Task Order CTO, Irene de Souza. The Workshop was held in Bilene from 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2008.

The objective of the workshop was to develop a strategy for achieving IIAM's institutional goals. Background information had been prepared by a committee of IIAM technical staff with a consultant in a process that has been on-going for almost a year.

The workshop was led by a consultant and an IIAM facilitator.

The clearest outcome of the workshop was the recognition that the difficulty in getting research results to the producers lay in a disconnect between IIAM and other actors along the value chain. There was consensus that using the value chain would enhance the transfer of research results. However, how this could be operationalised led to long and inconclusive discussion.

The final theme of the workshop was about the institutions changes that would be required to implement a value chain approach. Five discussion groups each proposed a model. The one thing that three of models had in common was a research director for the institute that would be above the area specific research in the existing directorates and there able to see not only the multidisciplinary aspect of the research but also issues related to integration into the value chain.

The emergence of the necessity for a research director was especially interesting for Compete since we have long felt that this high level coordination of research activities has been missing and that such an office/institutional node would be the natural place to locate oversight of compete activities.

During the fourth quarter COP-Marcos Freire, at the request of IIAM Director-general acted as a resource person and general organizer for the final stage of development of the Strategic Plan for the development of IIAM. The process involved senior researcher from the various research station and lasted about 4 weeks with several working sessions.

## 2.4.2 Establish a Website and Newsletter for disseminating project information

### Website

Compete and MSU collaborated with IIAM to develop an agenda for an IIAM workshop to really analyze and determine what IIAM wanted from the website. What direction it wanted to go in, the public image it wants to develop and to direct the assistance available under the two USAID funded projects.

The result of the workshop held 30-31 October 2007 is a vision and mission that was eventually accepted by the Science and Technology Committee which met in December. The vision lays the basis for the Website group to develop its ideas for the redesign and for Compete to write the terms of reference for the redesign of the website which the UEM graphic designers are going to carry out.

IIAM further determined that the website would be hosted by UEM and that this was completely affordable in their budget.

Compete will pay for the redesign, MSU be working more closely with the scanning and uploading of IIAM publications and reports which will have to be put on the website. And Compete will arrange for a training workshop to bring up the level of competency in website management, particularly the uploading of new material, of IIAM website staff.

MSU will continue to host the IIAM website until the new site is completed.

The IIAM vision, goals and policy for its website were defined and presented in the Third quarterly report.

Following on the policy and vision work that was done for the website in November 2007, Compete developed [terms of reference for the re-design of IIAMs website](#) and contracted the Data Center of Eduardo Mondlane University (CIUEM) that IIAM had already contracted to host the local website. In the meantime, IIAM contracted a new graphic artist and a journalist to work with DFDTT on their publications and the website. The enlarged website group did a lot of work in early March to pull together data and photographs to use on the new site.

The fourth quarter has been a learning process for the IIAM staff who are learning-by-doing to update the IIAM website themselves. They are clearly becoming more skilled.

However, presently it is still possible to access the old website (although not updated), and the new website, mostly in Portuguese as it is directly managed by IIAM. It is important to mention that additional training is required for IIAM personnel (webmaster and others) to become completely proficient in the management and updating of the website. Translation into English should also be important as it increases the impact of IIAM and Compete activities.

### Compete Newsletter

During the second year Compete produced 4 Newsletters (the fourth during the fourth quarter. One of the newsletters, on Trypanosomosis will be reproduced in the IIAM Bulletin.

- o [Compete Newsletter Vol 2 No. 1](#)
- o [Compete Newsletter Vol. 2 No. 2](#)

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- o [Compete Newsletter Vol. 2 No. 3](#)
- o [Compete Newsletter Vol 2 No. 4](#)

All newsletters are also available in Portuguese from [IIAM's website](#)

### 2.4.3 Production of Dissemination Materials

A strategic objective for Compete is the development and testing of dissemination materials are components related to each grantee's activities. Each of the Grantees determined in their Gantt chart the materials that they would have to develop to implement their programs. These are as varied as procedural protocols for working with farmers, posters, training manuals, brochures and radio programs. Dissemination materials are produced at different phases of the research when required. Table 3 below lists all the dissemination materials that are described in the individual grantee proposals and Gantt charts.

A separate dissemination tool is the technical monograph for each crop or livestock production activity. These are directed at other agricultural engineers not specifically at the farmer. In 2007 Compete worked with IIAM to develop a template for the monographs. The concept behind the monographs is to have standalone chapters and sub-chapters that can be developed and published on their own and printed independently. Only when all the components are ready can a monograph be published. Each grantee is developing their crop or livestock monograph as they proceed.

The costs for producing and testing these materials is included in each of the project budgets. However, for the duplication of these materials, for use other than in the their projects, there is a lump sum in the task order budget.

At the Compete Annual Agricultural Research Workshop there was no research group that did not present dissemination materials of some kind. These were all used to communicate to different audiences including district agricultural extension staff, village leaders and farmers. Within in each research program researchers are experimenting with different methods and language of communication. The dissemination materials that they have produced so far have included brochures, training manuals, posters and in one case a DVD.

In the second year dissemination materials will be modified where necessary, based on the experience of the first year.

It is important to note that dissemination materials that are found to be effective will eventually become either an annex or a chapter of the [IIAM monograph](#) that each research project is required to produce with their final results.

### 2.4.4 CGS Funding Sustainability

In discussion with Dr. Uaiene Compete determined that for fundraising purposes it is necessary for IIAM to have a single document that summarizes its research activities throughout the country and also contains its approach to managing funds for research. We found that IIAM already has an Annual Report. We talked with the publication's group working on this report and agreed that Compete would develop a section about [Compete's approach](#) and activities for the IIAM Annual Report.

Compete staff met with Simon Eden-Green MCC consultant who wanted to get an understanding of the competitive grant process in IIAM. We spoke with him and also

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provided a copy of the grants manual. MCC was considering having IIAM manage the research funds for a competitive grants for research on selected topics related to coconut farming.

## 2.5 SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

We also provided general support to IIAM (DG and DARN) mostly on development of template for the preparation **Crop Technical Sheets** (including calendar, input requirements and budget), Support in the process defining the internal structure for DARN.

We also provided general support to IIAM (DG and DARN) mostly on specific issues and based on direct request, including development of monographs, and the improvement of the process of planning, budgeting, and monitoring of research.

During the last quarter we had large-size dissemination materials produced for the Soya project campaign which begins in October 2008. The SGM discussed with the Dr. Zacarias Massango, Chicken project leader, the writing of their booklet on planting and care of forage plants for alternative chicken feed. It is quite possible that since the goat project is producing a forage report for their project that the two projects might produce a joint publication.

## 3 CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

During the second year of the project there are 4 distinct opportunities for Compete. These are to:

- Fully develop a M&E process for Compete working both with appropriate IIAM staff and with Grantees.
- Assist researchers to prepare proposals for several funding sources such as Rockefeller and Borlaug.
- Prepare IIAM staff to take over Compete as soon as that staff is appointed.
- As part of the sustainability of competitive grants in IIAM develop a Compete report for inclusion in IIAM's Annual Report.

During this year the main constraint was the prolonged process of modifying the budget which lead to uncertainty regarding the budget for activities like M&E and the Annual Research Workshop, which were later resolved.

During the fourth quarter we continued to wait for a signed off modified budget. The main impact was that the obligation of the second year's funding for grantees was pending at the end of the quarter. However this did not result in any change in grantee activities.

Both Compete staff and grantees spent sometime sorting out the best time for a site visit for USAID staff on request of our CTO but in the end none of the dates worked for USAID.

Opportunities for the coming quarter

- Complete the modification of the GMM with IIAM focal points and Dr. Rafael Uaiene IIAM Technical Manager counterpart for Compete, and then have it translated into Portuguese

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## Annex 1: USAID Strategic Objectives, Targets, Results and Indicators, 2006-2009

SO Indicators	Implementation Performance		Description	1st Year targets	1st year actual	2nd Year targets	2nd Year actual	3rd Year targets
	Results	Indicators						
<b>Strategic Objective 6:</b>			<b>Increase in rural incomes sustained</b>					
IR 6.1.2			Provision of public and private sector support services increased.					
6.1.2.A			Number of economically viable technologies adapted at zonal research centers.					
6.1.2.B			Adoption rates of new technologies by smallholders.					
		<b>1</b>	Improved national agricultural research system capacity to cost effectively manage a competitive grants system that results in technology development that promises rapid and sustainable farm level impact;					
		<b>1.A</b>	Award at least 30% of grant funds by the end of year 1 and 100% by the end of year 2;	at least \$600,000	\$779,659	cumulative \$2,000,000	\$1,055,721	cumulative \$2,000,000
		<b>1.B</b>	Plan for management of grant funds by an independent entity designed and implementation initiated by the end of year 2;	n/a		Yes/No	Yes	n/a
		<b>3</b>	Agricultural technology development and dissemination networks and partnerships that ensure best practices, public and private sector orientations, market opportunities and on-farm resource endowments are reflected in technology development and dissemination investment decision making					
		<b>3.A</b>	Establishment of a website on agricultural technologies;	Established	Established	Updates	Updated	Updated
		<b>3.B</b>	Broad participation of public and private partners in CGS proposal development, review and implementation;	1 partner per award	11 partners	1 partner per award	11 partners	n/a
		<b>3.C</b>	Additional funding sources obtained for agricultural technology development and dissemination.	n/a		1	1	cumulative 2

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SO Indicators	Implementation Performance		Description	1st Year	1st year	2nd Year	2nd Year	3rd Year targets
	Results	Indicators		targets	actual	targets	actual	
IR 6.1.3			Management of environmental risks improved.					
6.1.3.A			Adoption of risk management strategies at household level.					
	2		The development of agricultural productivity enhancing technologies.					
		2.A	Approved procedures for awarding grants;	Approved	Approved	n/a	n/a	n/a
		2.B	Technology dissemination packages developed (per grantee); <b>EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity</b>	n/a		1	0	1
		2.B.1	Number of new technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG assistance (per grantee);	n/a		1	8	1
		2.B.2	Number of new technologies or management practices under field testing as a result of USG assistance (per grantee);	n/a		1	8	1
		2.B.3	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (per grantee);	n/a		1	2	1
		2.B.4	Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	n/a		TBD	n/a	TBD

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## Annex 2: COMPETE Performance monitoring: Objectives, Targets and Results, 2006-2009

Overall Result	Specific Result	Tasks	Outputs	Description	1st year actual	2nd year targets	Q3 2008 actual	Q4 2008 expected	3rd year targets
<b>Objective:</b>		To strengthen Mozambique's agriculture research system capacity to cost effectively promote the adoption of improved agricultural technologies.							
<b>Purpose:</b>		To develop a Competitive Grants System (CGS) that will contribute to strengthening the government of Mozambique's agricultural research system capacity.							
1		Increased Mozambique national agriculture research system capacity to promote the development.							
1.A		Sustainable CGS capacity will positively impact all aspects of Mozambique's agricultural technology research, development and dissemination and contribute to achievement of USAID/Mozambique's Strategic Objective 6: Increase in Rural Incomes Sustained. SO 6 supports the US Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy.							
	1.A.1	<b>Program Establishment</b>							
		1.A.1.a	Establish an office at IIAM;		1		Done		
		1.A.1.b	Establish a website for disseminating project information;		1		Done		
		1.A.1.c	Kickoff Workshop		1		Done		
		1.A.1.d	Work Plan		1	1	In progress	1	1
		1.A.1.e	Establish clear and frequent communication on progress and other issues with USAID, and IIAM including timely face-to-face meetings;		1		Done		

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Overall Result	Specific Result	Tasks	Outputs	Description	1st year actual	2nd year targets	Q3 2008 actual	Q4 2008 expected	3rd year targets
	1.A.2			<b>Awards Process</b>					
			1.A.2.a	Develop an RFP calling for agricultural technology development concept notes and proposals;	1		Done		
			1.A.2.b	Prepare Grants Manual	1		Approved in Revision		
			1.A.2.c	Establish a review panel to evaluate and prioritize concept notes;	1		Done		
			1.A.2.d	Conduct a zonal-wide competition for concept notes involving all relevant public and private sector stakeholders, including outreach efforts at zonal centers; Solicit Concept Notes; Announce RFP	2	1 <sup>(4)</sup>	3		
			1.A.2.e	Concept Notes Preparation; Training and clarification sessions	8 sessions (40 researchers)	2 sessions (20 researchers)	17 sessions (212 researchers) <sup>(1)</sup>		
			1.A.2.f	Shortlist Candidates	2	1	3		
			1.A.2.g	Conduct a competition for full proposals;	2	1	3		
			1.A.2.h	Improve the capacity of successful concept note or proposal authors to develop agricultural technology development and dissemination proposals through proposal writing workshops for successful applicants at zonal research centers and/or development of a manual (in Portuguese/English) for preparing concept papers and proposals;	2 (20 researchers)	1 session (10 researchers)	8 sessions (59 researchers) <sup>(2)</sup>		
			1.A.2.i	Assist applicants in developing complete and responsive proposals, including programmatic and budgetary issues;	6 sessions (30 researchers)	2 sessions (8 researchers)	8 sessions (77 researchers) <sup>(3)</sup>		
			1.A.2.j	Establish a review panel to evaluate and prioritize full proposals	1	1	2		
			1.A.2.k	Review and Selection of Proposals (proposals selected)	at least 2	at least 2	10		

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Overall Result	Specific Result	Tasks	Outputs	Description	1st year actual	2nd year targets	Q3 2008 actual	Q4 2008 expected	3rd year targets
			1.A.2.l	Award Grants	at least 2	at least 5	9		
			1.A.2.m	Award Inaugurations (per grantee)	1	1	9 (total)		
	<b>1.A.3</b>			<b>Implementation/Monitoring of Awards</b>					
			1.A.3.a	Implement/monitoring Workshop	1	1	2	3	
			1.A.3.b	Work closely with principal investigators to launch each project (per grantee);	1	1	8 (total)		
			1.A.3.b	Monitor progress in, and provide feedback to, each team on programmatic and budgetary issues through frequent interactions, including on-site visits and written reports; Ongoing monitoring/support (per grantee)	1	1	8 (total) (in progress)	1	1
			1.A.3.c	Provide technical assistance to troubled projects;	1	1	3	1	1
			1.A.3.d	Field visits (monitoring)	4	4	6	3	4
			1.A.3.e	Annual Grantee Report (per grantee)	1	1	8		1
			1.A.3.f	Annual Research Workshop	1	1	1		1
	<b>1.A.4</b>			<b>Enhancing National Capacity</b>					
			1.A.4.a	Annual Workshop	1	1	1		1
			1.A.4.b	Updating Website	1	1	updated	1	1
			1.A.4.c	Quarterly Newsletter	4	4	9	1	4
			1.A.4.d	Implement capacity building activities in the areas of research and delivery and project management as well as competitive grants administration. Field Training Workshops	2 field workshops	4 field workshops	0	1 field workshops	1 field workshops
			1.A.4.e	Solicit Fellowship Plans	1	1	6		1

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# Compete

## Second Annual Report Year 2 October 2007 – September 2008

Overall Result	Specific Result	Tasks	Outputs	Description	1st year actual	2nd year targets	Q3 2008 actual	Q4 2008 expected	3rd year targets
			1.A.4.f	Award Fellowship	0	1			2
			1.A.4.g	Out of country Training	0	1			1
			1.A.4.h	Mentor visits	1	2			2
	1.A.5	<b>Transfer CGS to IIAM</b>							
			1.A.5.a	Work closely with IIAM to facilitate transition of CGS leadership exclusively to IIAM;	0	1	1 (in progress)	1	
			1.A.5.b	Develop IIAM procedures for CGS activity	0	1	1	1	
			1.A.5.c	Identify and address CGS-related capacity building needs at IIAM, in research, extension and administration;	0	1	1		
			1.A.5.d	Perform an assessment and develop a plan for management of grant funds by a independent entity after year 2;	0	1	0		
			1.A.5.e	Handover Ceremony	0	1	1		
			1.A.5.f	Seek the support of additional donors or other partners to sustain and expand the funding for the CGS.	0	1	0		
			1.A.5.g	Organize and facilitate a review of the CGS at end of project term;	0	1	0		
			1.A.5.h	Seek USAID extension	0	1	0		
2		Dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural technologies.							
	2.A	Sustainable CGS that will have a positive impact on Mozambique's agricultural productivity long after completion of this SOW's implementation.							
		2.A.1	<b>Sustainability and Adoption of Technology</b>						
			2.A.1.a	Technology dissemination packages developed (per grantee)	0	1	0		1

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## Second Annual Report Year 2 October 2007 – September 2008

Overall Result	Specific Result	Tasks	Outputs	Description	1st year actual	2nd year targets	Q3 2008 actual	Q4 2008 expected	3rd year targets
			2.A.1.a1	Number of new technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG assistance (per grantee);	0	1	8		1
			2.A.1.a2	Number of new technologies or management practices under field testing as a result of USG assistance (per grantee);	0	1	8		1
			2.A.1.a3	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (per grantee);	0	1	2		1
			2.A.1.a4	Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	0	TBD	0		TBD
			2.A.1.b	Strong CGS partners identified and involved	0	1	11		1
			2.A.1.c	Diverse funding sources secured	0	1	0		1

(1) – This figure includes all researchers including ones from Zonal Centers, Technical Directorates, NGOs, CGIARs, and private enterprises.

(2) - This figure only includes participants in formal meetings who work at the Zonal Centers; we also had one-on-one sessions with several researchers.

(3) - This was accomplished through the training workshops, we also had several one-on-one meetings with researchers (at least 20 researchers), and a frequent exchange of emails with researchers. This figure includes all researchers including ones from Zonal Centers, Technical Directorates, NGOs, CGIARs, and private enterprises.

(4) - Adjustment in numbers approved by CTO.

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## Annex 3: List of relevant reports and papers consulted

Title	Date	Author	Financer
USAID Instruction for Environmental Review of Compete activities		USAID	USAID
The AFNETA Alley farming training manual, Volume 2. Unit 5: On-Farm Research. <a href="http://www.fao.org/wairdocs/ilri/x5545e/x5545e08.htm">[http://www.fao.org/wairdocs/ilri/x5545e/x5545e08.htm]</a>	1988	A. N. Atta-Krah	ILRI
Applied Agricultural Research: Foundations and Methodology.	1993	Chris O. Andrew and Peter E. Hildebrand	Westview Press
Difusion of Innovations. 4 <sup>th</sup> ed.	1995	Everett M. Rogers	
Farming systems of the African savanna – a continent in crisis. Chapter 11: Agricultural Research. <a href="http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-32917-201-1-do_topic.html">[http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-32917-201-1-do_topic.html]</a>	1995	Andrew Ker	IDRC
Adaptability Analysis: A method for the design, analysis and interpretation of on-farm research-extension.	1996	Peter E. Hildebrand and John T. Russel	Iowa State University Press
Guidelines for on-farm research (ANR-001-97)	1997	A. Sundermeier	Ohio State University
Types of participatory research based on locus of decision making (no. 6)	1999	N. Lilja, J. A. Ashby	CGIAR
Regulamento Geral da Acções de Financiamento - FNI	2005	MCT-Ministério de Ciências e Tecnologia	GOM
Prioridades de Desenvolvimento Agrário 2006-2009	2005	MINAG	GOM
Raising the impact of Crop selection on poverty reduction and real income promotion in the rural family sector (STABEX documents)	2006	EC	EC
A food-based approach introducing orange-fleshed sweet potatoes increased vitamin A intake and serum retinol concentrations among young children in rural Mozambique	2006	J.W. Low, M. Arimond, N. Osman, B. Cunguara, F. Zamo, D. Tschirley	CIP
Recursos Humanos na extensão Agrária Pública em Moçambique	2006	Helder Gemo	DNEA-MINAG
The potential contribution of bread buns biofortified with $\beta$ -carotene-rich sweetpotato to add value to rural diets and increase profits of rural bakers in Central Mozambique	2006	J.W. Low and P.J. van Jaarsveld	CIP

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Title	Date	Author	Financer
Manual de Correctores e Consultores de Seguros	2007	Tranquilidade	
USDA- Agricultural Science and technologies fellows Program - BROCHURES	2007	USAID	USAID
Food Security III Cooperative agreement between U.S. Agency for International Development and Trade (office of Agriculture and Food Security) and department of Agricultural Economics MSU	2007	MSU	USAID
Proposta de Conceito, Princípios e Estratégias de Revolução Verde em Moçambique- DOCUMENTOS VÁRIOS	2007	MINAG	MINAG
Zonas Ecológicas e Sistemas de Produção	15/Jun/1996	IIAM	
Reforma de Sistema de gestão Financeira-Manual de Procedimentos Administrativos e Financeiros	Jun/2001	UEM – Faculty of Veterinary Sciences	
Metodo do Quadro Lógico (MQL)	Jan/2003	ASDI	ASDI
Levantamento dos regadios existentes no Pais	Nov/2003	IIAM	Em CD
Análise de vulnerabilidade corrente em sete províncias de Moçambique	Jul/2004	SETSAN, GAV	
DECRETO nr. 12/2005	27/Apr/2005	Conselho de Ministros	GOM
Building Capacity for Disaster Preparedness – Mozambique Mind Final Report / Capacitação em Preparação Contra Desastres - Relatório final do MIND em Moçambique	30/Sep/2005	Chemonics	USAID
Report of the monitory of the food and nutrition security in Mozambique	Oct/2005	SETSAN, GAV	
Strengthening Capacity to Implement a Competitive research Grant Fund to Accelerate Agricultural and Natural Resource Research in Mozambique	17/Oct/2005	MSU, Department of Agricultural Economics	MSU
Acquisition & Assistance Policy Directive (AAPD)	Dec/2005	USAID	
Capacity development for Agricultural biotechnology in developing Countries: Concepts, contexts, Case studies and operational challengers of a system perspective	Jan/2006	Andy Hall & Jeroen Dijkman	

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Title	Date	Author	Financer
Plano de Acção para redução a pobreza absoluta 2006-2009 (PARPA II)	02/May/2006	GOM	
Design of a Competitive Grants Systems for Agricultural Research for Mozambique	04/May/2006	The Widerman Consortium: Arvin Bunker, Kennet Buhr, Peter Gregory, José Fafetine	USAID
Implementation of an Agriculture Research Competitive Grants Program for Mozambique	30/May/2006	The ARD RAISE – PLUS Consortium	USAID/ Regional center for Southern Africa
Plano Director do IIAM- 2006-2010 1º Draft	Jun/2006	IIAM	
Strengthening Mozambican Capacity for Agricultural Productivity Growth, Policy Analysis, and Poverty reduction-Quarterly Project Narrative Report	30/Jun/2006	MSU	USAID
Plano de Investimento para o período 2007-2011	31/Jul/2006	IIAM - Gabinete do Director Geral	
Agriculture Soil and Water resources, including irrigation	Aug/2006	EGSSAA	
Economic Impact on Food Security of Varietal Tolerance to Cassava Brown Streak Disease in Coastal Mozambique	Aug/2006	S. McSween, T. Walker, V. Salegua, R. Pitoro	IIAM
Estratégia de Implementação da Política de Investigação – segunda versão	Aug/2006	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	
Introduction of new Agricultural Technologies and Marketing Strategies in Central Mozambique	Aug/2006	Rafael N. Uaiene	IIAM
Priority Setting for Public-Sector Agricultural Research in Mozambique with the National Agricultural Survey Data	Aug/2006	T.Walker, R.Pitoro, A.Tomo, I.Siteo, C.Salencia, R.Mahanzule, C.Donavan, F.Mazuze	IIAM
Extensão rural em Moçambique Evolução, desafios e perspectivas; Workshop Internacional	25/Aug/2006	Helder Gemo	UEM, URFGS, Pós-graduação em Desenvolvimento Rural
Draft document, implementation protocol stabex	30/Aug/2006	EC	
Negotiated pursuant to the foreign assistance act of 1961, as amended and executive order 1123 (orçamento)	Sep/2006	USAID	Contract with ARD Inc, nr. EDH-I-00-05-0006-01
Workplan 2006-2008	Oct/2006	COMPETE	USAID

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Title	Date	Author	Financer
Executive Summary, Excerpts and Conclusions of an assignment of coconuts Lethal Yellowing	Nov/2006	MCC	MCC
Workshop Report – Introduction to Compete and detailing agricultural research priorities - Held at IIAM	Nov/2006	COMPETE	USAID
Food Security Strategy Workshop	03/Nov/2006	USAID	
Baselines Survey of Food Security and Nutrition in Mozambique	Dec/2006	SETSAN	SETSAN
Estudo das Abordagens da Extensão Rural do Sector Privado em Morrumbala – Zambézia (Thesis)	Dec/2006	UEM-FAEF	UEM-FAEF
First Quarterly Report (September-December 2006) MARCGP - COMPETE	Dec/2006	COMPETE	USAID
Feasibility Study for Establishment Agri-business Incubator in IIAM	Jan/2007	IIAM	ICRISAT
First RFP (Request for proposals) 05 Jan 07	Jan/2007	COMPETE	USAID – Contain CD
Development of Business Incubator Models for IIAM	Feb/2007	IIAM	ICRISAT
Elaboration of concept papers meetings and Trip Report; 18-Jan to 1-Feb, 2007	Feb/2007	COMPETE	USAID
Grants Management Manual-MARCGP (Compete)	Feb/2007	COMPETE	USAID
SADC-Multi Country Agricultural Productivity Program (SADC-MAPP)	Feb/2007	SADC-MAPP	
Concept Paper and Proposal Writing Workshops; Maputo and Lichinga 21-24 March, 2007	Mar/2007	COMPETE	USAID
Plano de Intervenções Estratégicas de Impacto na produção Agrária a Médio Prazo 2007-2009 - DRAFT	Mar/2007	MINAG	MINAG
Proposal Writing Workshop, Some definitions for Research Proposal Writing	Mar/2007	COMPETE	USAID
TA-MOU-03-CA23 and TA-MOU-04-C23-030 Grant Agreements	Mar/2007	Embassy of EUA	
Technology Transfer Workshop 5-8 March 2007 – Trip Report	Mar/2007	COMPETE	USAID
Transferência de Tecnologias Agrárias	Mar/2007	IIAM-MSU	USAID – Contain CD
Workshop on Biotechnology, breeding and Seed Systems for African Crops	Mar/2007	The Rockefeller Foundation	The Rockefeller Foundation

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Title	Date	Author	Financer
Workshop on Biotechnology, Breeding and Seed Systems for African Crops, 26-29 March 2007	Mar/2007	The Rockefeller Foundation	The Rockefeller Foundation
Concept paper and proposal Writing Training Workshop – trip report. By Marcos and Pauline	Apr/2007	COMPETE	USAID
Extension Master Plan 2007-2016 Final Draft	Apr/2007	MINAG	MINAG
Project proposal on Morphological and molecular Characterization of the main local rice cultivar's for official proposes	Apr/2007	IIAASTD	
RFP – Request for Proposals	Apr/2007	Compete	USAID
Second Quarterly Report of COMPETE	Apr/2007	COMPETE	USAID – Contain CD
Second request for Proposals 9 de Abril 2007	Apr/2007	COMPETE	USAID -Contain CD
FDC-Conferência s/ Estratégia de Desenvolvimento Agrário no Contexto da Revolução Verde em Moçambique Experiência da Índia e sua Relevância para Moçambique	Jul/2007	FDC	FDC
ADS – Chapter 320 Branding and Marking	01/Aug/2007	M/OAA/P	USAID
Technical Review & Evaluation Committee – Conference on 24, Aug 07	Aug/2007	ARD-MARCGP	USAID
Farmer Income Support Project, An assessment of Coconut lethal yellowing-type disease (LYD)	Sep/2007	Simon Green	MCC
Approach to linking producers to market	Sep/2007	FAO	FAO
Report on the process of selection of GRANTEES: First Round for Compete Grants to the Government of Mozambique	Aug/2007	Dr. Chiteka	Compete/USAID
Third Quarterly Report (April-June 07) MARCGP	Jul/2007	Marcos/Pauline	USAID - Contain CD
Estratégia de Desenvolvimento Rural	Sep/07	MPD	
First Annual Report Set 06 – Set 2007	Oct/07	COMPETE	USAID - Contain CD
AMARANTH – a common weed and an ancient crop	2008		
FREEDOM TO INNOVATIVE	2008		
Slides from pesticides in USAID projects; AFR guidance: preparing PERSUAPS for pesticides program in África	2008	USAID	USAID

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Title	Date	Author	Financer
Annual Report 2006-Strengthening Assets: Enhancing Impact- International Potato Center	2007	CIP	
First Quarterly Report Year 2	Feb/08	COMPETE	Contain CD
Second Quarterly Report Year 2	Apr/08	COMPETE	Contain CD
MITUR-A política de conservação e estratégia de implementação -PCEI	Jun/08	MITUR	
The Orange Revolution-International Potato centre	Oct/08	CIP	Only in CD
Estudo de Base na zona costeira de Nampula e Zambézia	Nov/08	Fews Net	USAID

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**Annex 4: List of Compete project documents and reports prepared since beginning of project**

Title	Date	Status
COMPETE - Introductory remarks at Priority Workshop	15 November 2006	Completed
Detailed Research Priorities	December 2006	Approved
RFP for Concept Papers	December 2006	Approved
Website introductory page	December 2006	Completed
First Quarterly Report (September-December 2006) MARCGP - COMPETE	Dec-2006	
Grants Management Manual	Feb-2007	Approved
Elaboration of concept papers meetings and Trip Report; ; 18-Jan to 1-Feb, 2007	22-Feb-2007	
Proposal Writing Workshop, Some definitions for Research Proposal Writing	Mar-2007	
Technology Transfer Workshop 5-8 March, 2007 – Trip Report	15-Mar-2007	
Concept Paper and Proposal Writing Workshops; Maputo and Lichinga 21-24 March, 2007	28-Mar-2007	
Second request for Proposals	April 2007	
Concept paper and proposal Writing Training Workshop – trip report.	April 2007	
Second Quarterly Report of COMPETE	May 07	
Third Quarterly Report of COMPETE	July 07	
First Annual Report	October 07	
Concept paper and proposal Writing Training Workshop – trip report. December 2007	January 08	
First Quarterly Report Year 2 of COMPETE	April 2008	
Second Quarterly Report Year 2 of COMPETE	August 2008	
Third Quarterly Report Year 2 of COMPETE	October 2008	
Revised chapter of GMM	September 2008	

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## Annex 5: Calendar of Selected Meetings with Stakeholders and Partners

Date	Stakeholders and Partners (location)	Comments
14/Sep/07	Paul Thangata, SADC MAPP Core Team Member	Regarding the lessons from Compete and its use by MAPP
21/Sep/07	Michael Connoly, Facilitating Advisor, Agri-Development International	Role of WB and CGIARS in agriculture in Mozambique
11/Oct/07	Patrick Verissimo, Senior Economist, The World Bank	ProAgri Working Group and funding alternatives
11/Oct/07	Boris Utria, Sector Leader, The World Bank	ProAgri Working Group and funding alternatives
11/Oct/07	Romão Gadaga, Consultor, JICA	ProAgri Working Group and funding alternatives
11/Oct/07	Per Hartmann, Senior Adviser, DANIDA	Dissemination of information
11/Oct/07	Kevin Armstrong, Deputy Mission Director, USAID-Mozambique	PROAGRO Working Group
15/Nov/07	James Steadman, Professor and Head of Department, University of Nebraska	Discussion regarding Bean CRSP
15/Nov/07	Rowland Chirwa, CIAT, Network Coordinator, Southern Africa Bean Research Network	Discussion regarding Bean CRSP
15/Nov/07	James Steadman, Professor and Head Plant Pathology, University of Nebraska	Bean CRSP and funding alternatives
15/Nov/07	Rowland Chirwa, Network Coordinator, Southern Africa Bean Research Network (SABRN), CIAT	Bean CRSP and funding alternatives
26/Aug/08	Martin Lema, Secretaria de Agricultura, Argentina	Potential collaboration in biotechnology
26/Aug/08	C.S. Prakash, Professor, Plant Molecular Genetics, Tuskegee University	Potential collaboration in biotechnology
26/Aug/08	Kari Rojas, Agricultural Attaché, USDA	Potential collaboration in biotechnology, Borlaug
26/Aug/08	Natasha A. Acheampong, R&E Management Specialist, USDA	Potential collaboration in biotechnology, Borlaug
26/Aug/08	Karen Utrecht, International Relations Specialist	Potential collaboration in biotechnology, Borlaug

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## Annex 6: Complete list of property purchased

ARD TAG #	Description	Serial Number	Price	Vendor	Date purchased
00001	HP Compac/desktop,DLink wireless cardPCI802.11G,MsOfficePRO203, Symantec Antivirus 2006,DVDWriter 16xblack	ZAB64000VP	\$1,294.98	Dataserv,Lda	02-Nov-06
00002	HP Compac/desktop,DLink wireless cardPCI802.11G,MsOfficePRO203, Symantec Antivirus 2006,	ZAB640016B	\$1,213.50	Dataserv,Lda	02-Nov-06
00003	HP Compac/desktop,DLink wireless cardPCI802.11G,MsOfficePRO203, Symantec Antivirus 2006,	ZAB64000SN	\$1,213.50	Dataserv,Lda	02-Nov-06
00004	Monitor LCD 17"L1730,color	CND6101QWX	\$375.00	Dataserv,Lda	02-Nov-06
00005	Monitor LCD 17"L1730,color	CNC6111ZWT	\$375.00	Dataserv,Lda	02-Nov-06
00006	Monitor 17"HPCompac S7540	CNC6280XXC	\$135.00	Dataserv,Lda	02-Nov-06
00007	Printer DeskJet HP6943	SMY6117ROR7	\$229.62	Dataserv,Lda	06-Nov-06
00008	UPS LEGACY 650VAs 220-230V		\$195.00	RHS-Real Hard & software	07-Nov-06
00009	UPS LEGACY 650VAs 220-230V		\$195.00	RHS-Real Hard & software	07-Nov-06
00010	UPS LEGACY 650VAs 220-230V		\$195.00	RHS-Real Hard & software	07-Nov-06
00011	HP Scannjet 2400Cflatbed color		\$108.52	Byte & Pieces	07-Nov-06
00012	Printer HP Laserjet 1320	CNM1J26579	\$389.60	Triana Lda	02-Nov-06
00013	DLink 624 Wireless Router		\$186.89	Byte & Pieces	07-Nov-06
00014	Secretary table 1600x1200x750		MZn 8,596.66	Divitec	06-Nov-06
00015	Deskdrawers		MZn 3,535.00	Divitec	06-Nov-06
00016	2 Visit chair with arms		MZn 1,400.45	Divitec	06-Nov-06
00017	Visit chair		MZn 1,400.45	Divitec	06-Nov-06
00018	Cupboard with 2 doors		MZn 8,682.50	Divitec	06-Nov-06
00019	Process fillers		MZn 5,791.50	Divitec	06-Nov-06
00020	Fax Machine	SDL18445	MZn 5,900.00	Game	06-Nov-06
00021	Window Air Conditioner	509KAWQ00049	MZn 7,490.00	Tiger Center	07-Nov-06
00022	Window Air Conditioner	509KAWQ00055	MZn 7,490.00	Tiger Center	07-Nov-06
00023	Office Freezer 130l		MZn 6,423.30	Tiger Center	07-Nov-06
00024	Safe cash box		MZn 1,305.00	Game	06-Nov-06
00025	Vehicle Ford Ranger Double Cabine	MNBUSFE407W623915	\$29,900.00	InterAuto	22-Jan-07
00026	Microwave LOGIC-Model N70-17	GN06031948	\$309.57	GAME	15-Mar-07
00027	Digital machine camera CANON	323220417	\$68.84	GAME	15-Mar-07

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ARD TAG #	Description	Serial Number	Price	Vendor	Date purchased
0028	External Hard drive 120 GB	20367500	\$336.00	Cell and Computer Shop	4-Jul-07
0029	Laptop		\$1,500.00	Global Communications	26-May-08
0030	Spare Tyre		\$588.00	InterAuto	04-Dec-08
0031	Air Conditioner Split 9000 BTUs		\$580.00	Rafa Electronic	03-Mar-07
0032	Air Conditioner Split 9000 BTUs		\$580.00	Rafa Electronic	03-Mar-07
0033	Wooden bed frame		\$515.00	Hector Casilhas	09-Apr-07
0034	Window blinds		\$185.00	Game	

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