



**Report of the fourth meeting of the  
imGoats Inhassoro Innovation Platform (IP)**

**15 March 2012**

**Manusse, Mozambique**



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## 1. Introduction

The goal of the “Small ruminant value chains as platforms for reducing poverty and increasing food security in dryland areas of India and Mozambique (imGoats)” project is to increase incomes and food security in a sustainable manner by enhancing pro-poor small ruminant value chains in India and Mozambique. The project proposes to transform goat production and marketing from the current *ad hoc*, risky, informal activity to a sound and profitable enterprise and model that taps into a growing market, largely controlled by and benefiting women and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; while preserving the natural resource base.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- (a) pilot sustainable and replicable organizational and technical models to strengthen goat value chains in India and Mozambique that increase incomes, reduce vulnerability and enhance welfare amongst marginalized groups, including women; and
- (b) document, communicate and promote appropriate evidence-based model(s) for sustainable, pro-poor goat value chains.

In addition to goat keepers, beneficiaries will include other goat value chain actors, including small-scale traders, input and service providers. The project is following innovation systems approaches within a value chain framework. The value chain models will be implemented through the two mechanisms of innovation platforms and producer hubs, which will be comprised of multiple and diverse stakeholders. Innovation platforms (IPs) provide spaces for value chain actors to interact, communicate and act to improve performance of the value chain and with the resulting benefits to the actors. They will also be the mechanism to stimulate joint action to test feasible technical, organizational and institutional interventions for improving the productivity of goats, their marketing and associated service delivery.

Using an appropriate and focused Monitoring and Evaluation framework, the project will document the participatory approaches used, processes followed, outcomes generated and lessons learned to generate research evidence towards the development of goat value chain models that benefit the poor. Lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up and out will be communicated to policymakers and development practitioners.

The project is being implemented by CARE in Mozambique, while the overall leadership and co-ordination of the project is done by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

This report provides an account of the fourth meeting of the imGoats Innovation Platform (IP) held on 15<sup>th</sup> of March in Manusse, Inhassoro district of Mozambique, facilitated by CARE.

To monitor innovation processes, it is important to capture the IP meetings as well as the process between the meetings. This report therefore also included the activities in between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting (section 2). Due to unexpected circumstances, there have been almost 5 months (18 October 2011 – 15 March 2012) between the two meetings (see section 3 Preparations for 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting). The report continues with the meeting process (section 4) and is concluded with a few lessons learned for designing and facilitating future meetings (section 5).

## 2. Activities in between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting

### 2.1 Goat fairs

As result of the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting goat four fairs were organised in November and December 2011. During the IP meeting it was agreed that CARE would take the lead in organising the fairs with support from the IP secretariat. It was planned to organise multiple, small fairs simultaneously in different communities on one day. Hence, when we refer to ‘fair’ this refers to all sales activities on one day, i.e. in multiple communities. Table 1 shows an overview of the project communities and the number of goats sold at each fair.

At the first fair (30 November) 4 producers (2 men, 2 women) and 5 buyers participated. At the second fair (8 December), 24 producers (16 men, 8 women) and 4 buyers participated (figure 1). The third fair (21 December) consisted of 18 producers (9 men, 9 women) and 4 buyers.

At the fourth fair (14 January) 10 producers (8 men, 2 women) and 2 buyers participated. There were no female buyers. This fair only occurred in Vuca Litoral as it was requested by the community members. Due to limited interest of buyers there were no fairs at other locations. The reasons might be related to the lack of information supplied to the buyers, but buyers also said they were short of money, as December was an expensive month and as such they were unable buy goats in January. It might also be that buyers did not participate because few people are buying goat meat in January as December was an expensive month and in January school fees needed to be paid, leaving little money available to buy goat meat (i.e. low demand). Also the island lodges were not buying in January due to staff vacations and impending cyclones, increasing risk of transport from the mainland.

#### Box 1.

#### Price negotiation at goat fair in Manusse

At the fair in Manusse on December 8, two buyers from Vilanculos were interested in buying a large male goat, which weighed 36 kg. The total price was 1440 Meticaís (40 meticaís/kg). This was considered too high by the two buyers as in Vilanculos they could buy this goat for 1500 meticaís and now they also had to arrange transport (they arrived with a CARE car). Transport costs were estimated at 35 Meticaís (using a ‘chapa’). In the end, the buyers did not agree with the price and left the community without buying.

Table 1. Number\* of goats sold during 4 fairs in November and December 2011

Communities	Fair	Number of sold goats				Total per community
		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Vulanjane		0	12	3	0	15
Macovane		8	0	10	0	18
Manusse		0	9	0	0	9
Vuca litoral		0	5	0	13	18
Chichange		0	5	2	1	8
Buchane		0	0	14	0	14
Nhapele		0	10**	0	0	10
Cachane		2	0	1	0	3
Malanguete		0	5	0	0	5
<b>Total per fair</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

\* More detailed data have also been collected, including the sales prices, live weight, name of buyers and producers. These data have not been included here, but will be part of project M&E.

\*\* Without the use of weighing scale as the paravet did not have a weighing scale yet and the CARE team did not go there.

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting a weighing scale exercise was conducted and the price per kilogram live weight was defined with the IP participants at 40 – 45 Meticais/kg live weight (about 1.50 - 1.70 USD/ kg live weight). Weighing scales were used at the fairs and prices were between the agreed 40 and 45 Meticias per kilogram live weight. However, several buyers did not buy goats in the end, because the price was too high according to them, as they said the price was similar to the price they pay for a goat in Vilanculos, whereas the goats in the communities still needed to be transported which would increase their costs (see Box 1). Hence, it would be more interesting for them to buy directly in Vilanculos unless the price in the communities would be lower.

Summarizing, the following positive aspects of the fairs can be identified (largely based on observations of CARE Project Officer, Amosse):

- In general, producers were satisfied with the price they received. This observation was confirmed by the request of producers when the next fairs would be.
- Buyers, who did not want to use the weighing scale to determine the sales price, had a hard time finding animals.
- Buyers from Vilanculos managed to come to the third fair on their own despite the distance, i.e. CARE did not provide transport to them (as was done at the second fair).

However, there are also several challenges with fairs such as:

- One of the biggest challenges is the aggregation of animals from different communities to one place. This may be related to the fact that producers are not used to selling their animals at a distance. Especially if the sale is not for an urgent household need (e.g. illness) they tend to sell only in their community. Consequently, when fairs include different sales points these may take more time for buyers due to longer distances between and transport of the animals between the sales points compared to one sales location.
- Paravets were asked to make an inventory of the number of available goats in their community in preparation for the fair and because buyers asked for an estimation. However, most paravets were not able to give an accurate estimation of the number of animals for sale in their community. At this stage it is unclear why it was not possible to give an accurate estimation. It might be related the fact that this was the first time(s) to organize fairs and producers wanted to see first what was happening before committing in advance to sell their animals.
- The buyers who have been participating in the fairs are small buyers (from Inhassoro and Vilanculos) who can only buy a few animals at the time as they provide a relatively small goat meat market. However, one large buyer (outside the district) wants to only buy 100-200 goats at once. The number of goats for sale seems to be between 20 and 30 goats per fair, which seems to be too many for the small buyer and too few for a larger buyer. The value chain report<sup>1</sup> mentioned larger scale buyers from Manhiça<sup>56</sup> who are prepared to start purchasing quantities of 40-50 animals initially but have the capacity to purchase up to 100 (200) goats per month.
- Some buyers are known in the field as ‘rescuers’ in times of emergency. Some of these buyers do not want (or are not able to) use the weighing scale. Producers still prefer to sell animals to them in the ‘usual way’ (without a weighing scale) as these buyers have helped

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<sup>1</sup> Peham, A., 2012. *Goats in Southern Mozambique A value chain analysis*. p 43.

them in times of emergency, even though producers would have received a higher price when selling to another buyer using the weighing scale.

Figure 1. Using the weighing scale at the goat fair in Manusse (left) and money transaction between buyer and female imGoats beneficiaries In Vulcanjane (right)



## 2.2 Communal pasture areas and involvement of community leaders

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting activities for communal pasture areas were discussed. One of the main challenges identified was the lack of support from community leaders in identifying areas. Consequently it was decided to talk to community leaders about the importance and functioning of the IP and emphasis the need of their involvement and support in terms of communal pastures, and other IP initiated future activities.

CARE therefore initiated a meeting with community leaders where the project works on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February in Vulcanjane from 10:00 to 14:30 hrs. In total, 46 people participated (figure 2) representing 14 communities:

- 11 community leaders
- 12 presidents of producer groups
- 16 paravets
- 2 members of the IP secretariat
- 2 SDAE staff
- 3 CARE imGoats staff

The meeting covered the following four topics and suggested solutions:

### 1. Weak project participation:

- Community leaders need to be more involved in the activities of imGoats to mobilise community and groups to participate.
- The community leaders had little knowledge about the objectives and advantages of the project. After this meeting, they committed to communicating with other influential community members, such as traditional and religious leaders and women representatives to request their support in raising awareness amongst goat keepers.

2. Action plan for communal pasture areas:
  - In each community, the community leader, president of the producer group and paravet will identify an area for communal pasture.
  - They will provide this information to the imGoats extension officer and SDAE officer to map which area would be suitable in each community.
  - The identified area will be legalised as official communal pasture area (excluding documentation costs involved, but including transport of staff of local government).
  - Simultaneously, there will be a discussion at community level about the future management of the pasture areas (e.g. about water and security).
3. Presentation of project objective and interventions:
  - Community leaders became familiar with the project objectives.
  - Community leaders will be more involved in raising awareness among goat keepers.
  - At community level there will be more collaboration between the community leader and paravet.
  - Community leaders committed to support imGoats interventions.
4. Short term expected results:
  - Less conflicts over goats entering the ‘machambas’ (agricultural plots for crops and vegetables), as well as an area identified solely for pasture.
  - Determining physical condition of the goats (health status) and increasing the number of goats available at a fair.
  - Increased participation of goat keepers (in the project).

Figure 2. Meeting with community leaders to discuss the project, IP and communal pasture areas



### 3. Preparations 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting

#### 3.1. IP Secretariat

The secretariat consists of four functions: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Councillor, with the following members:

- *President:* Fátima José (Promoter of Arts and Crafts/ President of Goat group in Chimajane)
- *Vice President:* João Nhiuane (Paravet in Nhapele)
- *Secretary:* Ernesto Lasse (Buyer in Inhassoro)
- *Councillor:* Daniel Cerveja (Leader of Chimajane)

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting (18<sup>th</sup> October 2011 and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2012) the IP secretariat has been involved in the organisation of goat fairs. Vice President, João, and Secretary, Ernesto, were most actively involved: João (paravet) encouraged goat keepers to sell goats and Ernesto (buyer) bought several goats at the fairs. However, President Fatima and Councillor Daniel were hardly involved; neither at the fairs nor at the secretariat meetings and IP meetings (see also 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting report, section 4.1 Reflections). It was therefore decided to have a meeting with the IP secretariat in December to reflect on their activities and functioning.

The meeting was held on December 13 in Nhapele. President Fatima was not present, which was unfortunate as her function was also to be discussed. The other members (João, Ernesto, Daniel) continued the meeting, which was facilitated by Amosse. Annex 1 provides detailed minutes of the meeting. The main conclusion of the meeting was that the secretariat is a bit weak and not functioning very well. The reasons for this may vary; it may be related to the expectations of a few secretariat members that they would receive material incentives (e.g. cell phone credit, transport costs or a bike). It may also be related to the absence of the president as she is much occupied with arts and crafts sector of the SEED project as she is District Promoter. It was therefore proposed that **new elections for the IP secretariat** at the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting be held to elect a stronger secretariat with members who have sufficient time available. João, Ernesto and Daniel were all interested in being re-elected. The imGoats project team however was not in favour of Daniel being re-elected as he has not shown much interest in the project and he frequently has not shown up at secretariat and IP meetings. In January 2012 Amosse had discussed the situation with Fatima. She also proposed stepping down, as she did not have sufficient time available to be president of the IP secretariat.

#### 3.2. Preparation for 4<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting

The 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting was initially planned on Wednesday the 25<sup>th</sup> of January at Nhapele. However, the meeting was postponed due to upcoming cyclone Funso and the associated heavy rainfall in the days before. In accordance with the IP secretariat and CARE and ILRI staff, it was decided to reschedule the meeting to Thursday the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February. Amosse discussed suggestions for the agenda with the IP secretariat. The day before the IP meeting (February 22), the agenda was made final in a meeting with CARE and ILRI staff (Roberto Cassiano, Michaela Cosijn, Amosse Maheme, Arcanjo Nharucue, Camila Rivero, Saskia Hendrickx and Birgit Boogaard). During this meeting the following decisions were taken:



- CARE would **provide transport** for the participants to the IP meetings. This has been a discussion since the first IP meeting, but distances are considered too long and transport possibilities too irregular to arrive in time (9:00 hrs) at an IP meeting.
- The IP meeting would start with a **reflection on the fairs**, asking the participants for feedback.
- Participants would be informed about the meeting on **communal pasture areas** with the community leaders on February 10 (section 2.2). Participants would be asked about possibilities in their communities as there are large differences between communities in terms of pasture availability (quality and area) and security.
- There would be **new elections for the IP secretariat**. President Fatima would be asked to explain that she does not have sufficient time to fully engage in her function and was withdrawing. Consequently, there would be elections for all functions. New IP secretariat members should fulfil the following criteria: 1) have sufficient time, 2) preferably be able to read and write Portuguese, 3) agree with performing the activities of the specific function to which they would be elected. It was proposed by the project team that the new president be someone who already has experience in the secretariat to ensure continuity and a rather quick follow-up given the short duration of the project.
- Finally, participants would be informed about **improved kraals**, using pictures of improved kraals in Tete from another ILRI supported project. In addition, communities would be selected where ‘model farmers’ could construct an improved kraal as an example.

The meeting was planned for three and a half hours (9:00-12:30), followed by lunch around 12:30. The project covered the costs of the lunch.

### 3.3 IP meeting that wasn't an IP meeting

When arriving in Nhapele on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February at 8:30 hrs, it became clear that the participants were not the same people who participated in former IP meetings. Although there has been some variation in participation (e.g. depending on the location), these participants seemed to be almost a completely different group. It appeared that most of these participants were participants at the meeting on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February (section 2.2), (i.e. community leaders and paravets). However, other value chain actors were absent, as well as the President, Secretary and Councillor of the IP secretariat. The meeting was held in the community of Vice-President, João, who was present. Key members of the livestock keepers from Nhampele, who had previously participated in all previous IP's were also not present (i.e. Joana and Sarafina)

After a short team discussion between the imGoats team, it was decided to continue the meeting with the same topics. It was decided to give information and explanation about the defined topics, but not to take any decisions, as it was considered important that the IP members be involved in the decisions taken and follow-up actions. The participants of this ‘IP-meeting-that-wasn’t-an-IP-meeting’ have also been included in the participant list (Annex 3, Feb 23). The most important points of the meeting were:

#### 1. Introduction:

- Amosse explained the importance of the IP and its activities to the community leaders, including the three identified key issues at the first IP meeting.

2. Goat fairs:
  - Vice President, João, explained the organisation of the four goat fairs in November and December to the community leaders. He emphasised the importance of the use of a weighing scale. He also requested that more animals be brought to the next fairs, because that would attract larger buyers e.g. from Maputo or Beira.
3. Communal pasture areas:
  - Each leader explained what activities had been undertaken in his community with regard to communal pasture areas on basis of the meeting on February 10.
  - There was a group discussion how to provide water to the goats in the pasture areas and how to prevent goats from being stolen from the pasture areas (security).
  - It was also discussed how to get support from the government in constructing watering places near the pasture areas.
4. Improved Kraals:
  - Saskia Hendrickx (ILRI) explained the advantages of improved kraals: 1) fewer lame animals, 2) less skin infection (in the wet season), 3) protection against predators (dogs and snakes), 4) kids are protected against rain and cold, 5) manure is easily collected, 6) protection against theft. She used pictures of improved kraals in Tete province to show participants how improved kraals look.
  - Amosse and Saskia also emphasised that the community members should be cutting the wood and constructing the kraal. The project will assist with knowledge and provide nails.
  - The community leaders responded very positively<sup>2</sup> and stated that they would raise awareness among goat keepers in their community about this.
5. Secretariat elections:
  - As there were very few IP participants, it was decided to postpone the election of the secretariat members to the actual IP meeting. Instead, Amosse explained about the secretariat and its functions.

The meeting was ended by the female president of the women group of Nhapele. She emphasised that everybody should communicate to their community members what they had learnt during the meeting.

The following day (Friday February 24), CARE and ILRI staff reflected on the meeting. It was discussed how it could have happened that such a different group of participants showed up.

- Normally, the IP President and Secretary should be inviting participants (they receive cell phone credit to do so). However, as mentioned above, President Fatima did not participate actively and as such did not invite people..
- The Secretary (Ernesto) did not succeed in reaching everybody due to bad cell phone connection in several communities. In these communities, members normally would have been informed through the local school. However, due to rescheduling of the meeting (as result of the upcoming cyclone in January), there was too little time to inform people in this way.

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<sup>2</sup> One of the community leaders (Vulanjane) even mentioned that he recognised the improved kraals because **his grandfather used to have one**. When he was asked why there were currently no improved kraals if everybody saw the advantages and they had done it before. It was answered that it were the children who had to take care of the goats at that time and since they had to go to school, they stopped using improved kraals.

- It was therefore decided that Extension Officer Majesso would invite the participants. However, Majesso misunderstood the difference between an IP meeting and the meeting on February 10 (community leaders). As such, Majesso mainly invited people who participated in the latter meeting (February 10), resulting in many community leaders and paravets and very few other value chain actors. It was agreed that Amosse would sit together with Majesso to explain the purpose of IP meetings and who should participate .
- Saskia emphasised that there is no reason for alarm; the meeting was also very useful for the community leaders and within a few weeks the actual IP meeting could still take place.

The actual 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting would take place on March 13, 14, or 15 depending on the availability of the secretariat members, as they needed be present when new elections will take place. Amosse would check and confirm.

### **3.4 Final preparation for the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting**

On Monday (11 March) there was short meeting to prepare the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting. It was decided to maintain the agenda as prepared before, but one topic was added; information flow and feedback and its importance. A few weeks before the meeting, M&E officer Arcanjo went into the field to ask how information from the IP meeting flows back into the community, which was part of the Outcome Mapping Monitoring. He therefore talked with community members in four communities: Vulcanjane, Chimanjane, Mabime and Chitostso. It appeared that only in Vulcanjane information of the IP meeting arrived, the other communities experienced challenges (see Outcome Mapping data for details on the results). It was therefore decided to start the IP meeting with a short introduction on the importance of information flow and Arcanjo's findings. The final agenda for the meeting is provided in Annex 2.

In addition, there was a discussion on how to facilitate the elections. A few names of active participants were mentioned as potential candidates (preferences of the imGoats team). It was discussed that it would be good to have a current secretariat member as President to ensure continuity and maintain the experience gained. Vice-president and active paravet, João, was considered the most suitable as President. However, it was also decided that it was up to the IP participants to address candidates and vote. As each position entails specific capacities (e.g. President has different tasks than the Secretary), it was decided to request specific candidates for each position and vote per position. Voting would occur on anonymously using stones, which people could put on a coloured paper (each candidate would have a specific colour).

The IP Vice-President, João, and Secretary, Ernesto, extended invitations based on the participant list. Each therefore received 200 Meticaís (about 8 USD) cell phone credit to invite the participants.

## **4. The fourth meeting of the imGoats Innovation Platform**

### **4.1. Introduction**

Due to transport problems (CARE car broke down), there was a delay of almost two hours in collecting participants. Given the importance of the meeting, it was decided to wait for the majority of participants to arrive before starting the meeting. Hence, the meeting started around 11 hrs (instead of 9 hrs). Fatima (President) opened the meeting and welcomed everybody to the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting. The meeting was facilitated by Amosse (PO) and João (Vice president IP secretariat) in

Xitswa and translated into Portuguese by Faustino (extension officer) for Arcanjo (M&E officer), Camila (Peace Corps volunteer), Michaela (Technical Advisor) and Birgit (ILRI).

Fatima started by introducing herself briefly; thereafter the other participants presented themselves. In total, 40 people were present (see list of participants, Annex 3), in the following stakeholder groups<sup>3</sup>:

- 12 producers (7 women, 5 men)
- 10 community leaders / other community position (e.g. 'chefe da terra') (10 men)
- 1 retailer (man)
- 8 paravets (8 men)
- 2 buyers (2 men)
- 1 government representative (SDAE) (woman)
- 6 CARE/ILRI staff (3 men, 3 women)

Fatima explained the objective of the meeting; to reflect on activities of the last months, i.e. goat fairs and communal pasture areas, and discuss activities for the coming months. Amosse added that there would also be new elections for the IP secretariat on four positions; president, vice-president, secretary and councillor.

## 4.2 Information flow and feedback

Arcanjo explained that he visited four communities and asked how people – who did not participate in the IP meeting – received information about the meeting. Only in Vulanjane information was transferred without problems, the other communities experienced difficulties. He also explained that he asked people about the use of the weighing scale. Most community members mentioned that they had heard about, but had not used it yet.

Amosse asked the participants if they thought Arcanjo's information was important. The answer was 'yes', because the information needs to be transferred to the community. On the basis of a drawing, Amosse explained the importance of information flow (Figure 3a) as follows: At the IP meeting, the CARE team gives information to the IP participants, but then each participant should take the information to his/her community (producer groups). But is that enough? How do the IP members then know what the community members think and do? And how does CARE know? Therefore, information needs to go from the community members to the IP participants and then, at the IP meeting, the IP participants give feedback to the CARE team.

Subsequently, Amosse explained what feedback is and why it is important. He explained that the IP started with identifying a problem; weak organisation of producers. To deal with the problem, goat fairs have been organised. After these fairs it is important to hear from the participants what went well and what went less well, as these lessons will be used to improve following actions (see figure 3b). Amosse asked the participants if it was clear and if someone had questions or comments. The community leader of Vuca Litoral responded that it was important that people in the community are in favour of the project. There will always be people with doubts (e.g. when using the weighing

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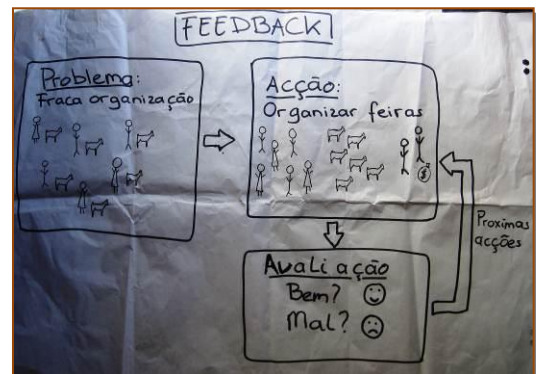
<sup>3</sup> Several participants belonged to two stakeholder groups. Paravets, for example, are also producers (selection criterion of the project). Similarly, some community leaders are producers. In this overview, each participant was counted in only one stakeholder group, to avoid double counting

scale), but it is important that the IP participants explain the importance of the project and activities to the others. Thereafter the discussion diverted to the distribution of improved breeds by the project. Though this was not part of discussion on feedback, this issue has come up before at other moments and it was considered a good opportunity to clarify this (see Box 2).

Figure 3a. Information flow of IP



Figure 3b. Explaining feedback mechanism



**Box 2. When do we receive improved breeds?**

The community leader of Mabime said that they were told at the beginning of the project that they would receive improved breeds, but now he hasn't heard anything about it anymore. What happened? Amosse responded that this indeed has been mentioned at the beginning and asked what the other participants think. The community leader of Vulanjane responded that they are still at the beginning of the process and organizing producer groups. There are many things which are not good yet – as also shown by Arcanjo's findings in the communities. His community works for many years with CARE and his experience is that CARE first looks at how the people are organized. *"We don't even have a kraal yet. We should do that first and maybe thereafter ask for improved breeds"*. Paravet João (Vice president of the secretariat) from Nhapele stood up and said: *"We have to be very careful with improved breeds. We have very few goats. We are not capable yet to receive improved breeds. For example, they need water and some of us don't have the capacity to give water to their goats. Hence, we are not able to have improved breeds yet."*

Amosse added that the producers in Mabime are not the only producers who expected to receive improved breeds. CARE aims to improve production with the local breeds. CARE will not distribute improved breeds. In fact, CARE will not distribute anything. Instead, CARE will educate and train people and help them to organize. In this way they can increase production and sales.

**4.3 Goat fairs**

João (Vice President of IP secretariat) explained activities since the previous IP relating to goat fairs. Four fairs have been organised and about 100 goats have been sold. There were some challenges in the beginning as it was a new experience. For example, not all producers participated and sometimes there were not enough animals. CARE contacted (large) buyers (e.g. from Maputo and Tete), but these buyers will not come for a few animals. Hence, more animals are needed. He requested the participants to raise awareness among producers to participate at the fairs. He also explained that it costs time and transport for the buyers to come here. He asked participant what challenges they encountered.

Joana (female producer from Nhapele) said that the fairs should be used as demonstrations, so more people could participate. A producer from another community mentioned that at the 2nd fair in the community, the buyers did not arrive. But with the 1<sup>st</sup> fair people were very satisfied; they had

never before sold a goat in the village for 1200 Meticaïs! João concluded that the producers were satisfied with the sales and the prices. He asked what about the buyers?

Ernesto (buyer and IP secretary) mentioned that the prices are okay for buyers who buy goats and slaughter themselves to sell the meat. However, with this price it is not possible to sell the goats to the next buyer. He also asked the participants to raise awareness among their producers to bring more animals, so that larger buyers can participate (e.g. as happens with cattle in Mabote). His main concern was the fact that several producers gave the animals **a lot of water** before the sales. By doing so, the animals weigh more, which increases the sale price. At the last fair he bought a goat that had been drinking a lot of water, though the producers said they didn't give water. When Ernesto slaughtered the goat, there appeared to be a lot of water. Rafaelo (Vilanculos buyer) said that the price of 45 Meticaïs per kg live weight is fine, but it should be 'an exchange of favours'; it is not good to give water to the goats before sales. He requested the producers to support the buyers here also in their own interest: there are many (Vilanculos) buyers waiting for his (Rafaelo's) experience. If he is satisfied, other buyers will also come to buy. In addition he said not to sell **pregnant goats**, as this is be a big loss in weight when the goat is slaughtered and a loss of future animals. Ernesto emphasised that people should not sell **small animals**; they should increase their production to have sustainable fairs. Rafaelo proposed that producers and buyers should be friends and support each other.

João agreed that this is why we are here; to find a common solution. It is not good to sell pregnant animals and it is not good to give water before selling. *"We should not do that. We should inform all our producers not to do this. If they keep on doing this, then they will not buy our animals anymore and go elsewhere"* he said. Amosse agreed that CARE also supports fair business and that all people in the chain (producers, buyers, government, etc) have to work together. People need to think about the consequences of their actions.

Amosse summarized that sometimes there were not enough animals at the fairs and at other times there were not enough buyers. How can this be solved in the future? It was suggested that mobile phones be used to **make arrangements**: On day X, a buyer will come to the community buy X goats. The paravet will aggregate X goats in the community. Amosse suggested that because distances are so long, maybe communities close to each other could help each other. For example, by marking 2-3 zones and have fairs for 2-3 days. What do they think? It was suggested that there should be one day per community and that if a there was a neighbouring community who wanted to participate they could do it together. Amosse asked who should do this? It was suggested that the paravet inform the producers. Amosse asked if the number of animals available in one community would be enough. For example, in Mabote they organise 3 fairs every 3 months and producers as well as buyers know this. Would that be something to do here? 'Yes' (responded by many). Armando (paravet Manusse) said it can be possible, but new ideas always have challenges. Amosse agreed, but the question is: *should we mark fixed dates for fairs or should we define a date only when there are sufficient goats?* It was suggested that it was best to mark two fairs per year: one in June (Independence day) and one in December (Christmas and end of year). Ernesto (buyer) responded that these are festivity dates, but that people in town eat goat meat every day. The community leader of Vulcanjane suggested combining both: have **two fairs per year** and **contact buyers when communities have goats available** in between the two fairs (e.g. in February, March). This was agreed. Amosse asked who would contact the buyer. It was suggested that the (recently trained) paravets should do this with

support from CARE. It was suggested that nuclei of commercialisation of 2 to 4 paravets be created so that if one leaves or is sick the others can help with the organisation of fairs. When discussing who would take responsibility, the discussion diverted to how this would be without CARE at the end of this year. There was a discussion on the involvement of the government and the role of the secretariat. It was decided (by the imGoats team) to postpone this discussion to a next meeting due to time limitations and other important agenda points.

Amosse asked how it could be ensured that people use the weighing scale. It was suggested by a producer that all goat sales in the community should be done with a weighing scale. Another producer stated that when a goat was sold within a community to another community member there was no need to use the weighing scale as this was negotiation between them but all external sales should be done with a weighing scale. Ernesto (buyer) added that the fairs were good, because it prevented thefts; the only way for goats to leave the community would be through fairs. He said that producers would experience difficulties in selling goats elsewhere (than a fair). After a short discussion it was decided that: 1) **The weighing scale would only be used at aggregation and commercialization of goats** (fair); when selling a goat to a community or family member, this may be done without weighing scale. 2) **Producers will only sell goats (to buyers outside the community) at fairs.** Except for emergencies, then goats may be sold outside fairs.

With regards to the sale of pregnant animals, one producer suggested that if there was an emergency to sell the animal that it would be swapped with someone else in the community for an animal which was not pregnant. Then the kids could be born and everyone would gain in terms of production.

Summarizing, the reflection on goat fairs resulted in the following decisions:

1) Participants will raise awareness among their community members (producers) to:

- participate in fairs
- not give water to the goats
- not sell pregnant goats
- only sell at fairs for 45 Meticais/kg live weight (except for emergencies)
- using the weighing scale when selling (except when selling to a community or family member)

2) There was agreement between buyers and producers on the following:

- Fairs will be organised as a minimum twice a year; in June and December
- In other months producers (through their paravets) will contact buyers when they have animals available.
- Producers with paravets will more actively engage with buyers and organise fairs.

#### 4.4 Communal pasture areas

João facilitated the session on communal pasture areas. Nine communities have identified communal pasture areas: Nhapele, Mabime, Vuca Interior, Malanguete, Vulcanjane, Bavana, Machambine, Manusse and Cachane. João asked what challenges they encountered when identifying the areas. In Vuca Interior, people are afraid of theft, as all animals will be in one place, which makes it easier to steal them. In addition, they are afraid that snakes will eat the kids. The community leader in Vulcanjane mentioned that is important that the majority of the producers are

in favour of communal pasture areas. He suggested it is a matter of rules that no one will keep goats in the village (close to the house) anymore. In Vulcanjane they encountered the challenge that there are machambas along the path from the community to the pasture areas. These machambas need to be cleared. He emphasised that it is important to first **raise awareness** among the community and then negotiate which location will be defined. Force should not be used. In Nhampele they identified a location and a few producers constructed small kraals nearby the area. The area seems to be cleared to create a machamba, so they need to discuss with the community members and government about the area to allow it to become a pasture area. There were also machambas along the access path to the pasture area, which they want to move. The main challenge is the **lack of water** in the area. In Mabime, water shortage is no problem, as the pasture areas are located close to a lake and river.

In two communities (Chitsotso and Manguguemete) areas have not been identified. In Chitsotso they have identified a potential area, but when they went to meet with the community leaders the Chef de Terras (Chief of lands) was not available and so they need to return. In Manguguemete there is no support and collaboration from community leaders for producers and the project.

It was mentioned that it is important to **formalize the areas with a document** to prevent conflicts in the future. Amosse therefore explained that people should:

- identify the area.
- contact SDAE (local government) about the existing land use plan and compare the identified area with the land use plan of the government.
- contact the CARE extension officer and government (geografico cadastre – land registry office) to prepare the legal documentation.
- need to involve CARE, leaders and geografico cadastre in more education of communities if necessary.

## 4.5 Secretariat elections

Amosse explained that the secretariat consists of 4 positions and that the President (Fatima) doesn't have sufficient time to participate as she is also district promoter of the 'arts and crafts' sector in Inhassoro, which takes a lot of time. The secretariat therefore suggested that they need someone with more time available. Fatima therefore withdrew. Fatima was acknowledged for her effort and input in the last months.

Amosse explained that vacancies for all four positions were open, but that it would be good to maintain a few people of the secretariat to ensure continuity. Amosse asked the participants about the responsibilities and tasks of each function. Subsequently there was a discussion on the election process. Armando (paravet in Manusse) suggested that a list should go round on which everybody could write a name. Afterwards the names would be counted; the name that appeared most frequently would become president, the second most frequently would become vice-president, etc. Amosse said they should vote for each position separately, because each position entails specific tasks which may suit some people's skills better than others.

Rafaelo (Vilanculos buyer) asked: *"Why can the Vice-president not succeed to President?"*. Most of the participants were in favour of his suggestion, leading to applause. Amosse asked if there were other people who wanted to be president. They answered that their proposal is João. João



responded that the community leader of Vulcanjane would be a good candidate. The community leader of Vulcanjane responded that he has many tasks currently and has not enough time to be actively engaged in the secretariat. Thereafter it was decided that **João be the new President of the IP secretariat.**

Subsequently it was asked who wanted to be the candidate for **Vice-president**. The community leader of Vulcanjane mentioned that this should be a woman as a woman has left the secretariat and all the others are men. The women in the group were asked to introduce themselves. One of the criteria was that she should be able to read and write, which none of the women did, except for one: Ivone. Ivone joined the IP meeting for the first time as livestock representative of SDAE. There was a short discussion among the imGoats team if someone from the local government could participate in the secretariat. As the government is also part of the value chain, this was considered acceptable. Moreover, the IP participants proposed Ivone as Vice president and did not want another candidate.

Camila (Peace Corps Volunteer imGoats) explained that the idea of elections was to have a choice between different options. So it would be good to have more candidates. The community leader of Vulcanjane responded that he understood her explanation but that they are satisfied with the others (Ernesto and Daniel) and that these could stay in the secretariat. They didn't need elections. The only thing they needed was a new President, because she does not have enough time. Hence, when the president is replaced with the Vice-president, then they only need a new vice-president, who should be a woman as a woman left. Amosse and João explained that during the project they (the secretariat) encountered some problems and it would be better to renovate the whole secretariat. Moises (paravet) stated that the elections started because the president did not have enough time, however now other issues were being raised. The CARE team explained one more time that it would be better practice to have election for all four positions, but people did not want it. Hence, the new secretariat consists of the following people, representing various stakeholders in the value chain:

- **President:** João (*paravet and producer* in Nhapele, man)
- **Vice-President:** Ivone (livestock representative from SDAE (*local government*) in Inhassoro, woman)
- **Secretary:** Ernesto (*buyer* from Inhassoro, man)
- **Councillor:** Daniel (*community leader* Chimanjane, man)

It was mentioned that this secretariat will stay for a year. Hence, new elections will be in March 2013. Amosse proposed that at the next elections all positions would need to be opened up for vote to ensure that there were new ideas and energy on the IP secretariat and that it was democratic.

#### 4.6 Improved kraals

Given the time the meeting took up to that point (3.5 hours including break), Amosse gave a relatively short introduction and explanation on improved kraals, including their benefits for animal health and reproduction. He asked people about the advantages of improved kraals and showed some photos (see figure 4). He said that at the meeting in Nhapele (see section 3.3) improved kraals had been explained. The following five communities have been identified with one 'model farmer' per community: Chimanjane, Manusse, Vulcanjane, Cachane and Naphele. He emphasised that the kraals need to be built by the community members; CARE will provide nails and knowledge.

Figure 4 Example of an improved kraal built by community members (Tete province, photo: Saskia Hendrickx)



#### 4.7 Wrap up and closing

Amosse wrapped up the meeting by summarizing the main take home messages:

- Only sell goats at fairs (except for emergencies)
- Use the weighing scale when selling (except when selling to a community or family member)
- Sell for a price of 45 Meticaís per kilogram live weight
- Fairs will be organised as a minimum twice a year; in June and December
- In other months producers (through their paravets) will contact buyers when they have animals available
- When a location for communal pasture area is defined, contact the CARE extension officer and government (*geografico cadastre* – land registry office) to prepare the legal document.
- The outcome of the elections in terms of who is on the IP secretariat
- There will be new secretariat elections after one year (March 2013)

Michaela asked how often the participants wanted an IP meeting; every month, every two months or every three months. It was responded that once every two months was fine. It was felt that every three months was too long and every month too short. The next IP meeting will therefore be at the **end of May**. The secretariat will mark a date and inform the participants.

The meeting was closed by the following people: The newly selected Vice president Ivone said that it was her first time to participate at an IP meeting and she would participate in the secretariat. President João thanked everybody for their participation. The meeting was closed by the community leader of Manusse; the community where the IP meeting took place.

## 5. Lessons learned

### 5.1 Reflections on 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting and activities in between

To conclude, a few reflections are given on the basis of the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting. These are CARE and ILRI reflections.

Positive aspects of the IP meeting to maintain:

- It was a very fruitful meeting with interesting and relevant discussions among various value chain actors, and some innovative comments and ideas.
- There was a large, active participant group.
- All stakeholder groups were represented (including buyers and government).
- Many activities have been conducted in between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting.
- It was valuable to reflect together with buyers and producers on the fairs and future activities as it resulted in several concrete agreements and actions.
- Progress on the communal pasture is also positive.
- Though the agenda was full and the meeting took almost 4 hours (including break), people participated actively until the end.

Reflection on the IP secretariat:

- João (new President) is very motivated and a good facilitator. He is very promising as IP President and has a vision of how the IP and the project are working. He has integrated the project philosophy of working well.
- Ernesto (Secretary) participated actively as well, but he did not take any notes (as mentioned in 3<sup>rd</sup> IP report). This may be too challenging for him, as the meeting was in Xitswa, he would write in Portuguese, and he was also actively involved in the discussions. It requires additional time and guidance and maybe a different set-up (e.g. filling in the form after the meeting or together with other secretariat members).
- Ivone (new Vice president) showed active involvement during the discussions. As it was her first time to participate in an IP meeting and the project, it remains to be seen how she functions within the secretariat.
- Daniel (Councillor) was present, but quiet during the entire meeting. He was not involved in any discussions. However, the imGoats team and secretariat did not explain clearly to the participants that he is not actively participating in the (secretariat and IP) meetings. Hence, they said they were satisfied with his performance and he could stay in the secretariat. It remains to be seen if Daniel will be participating more actively. Recommendation: The imGoats team should also consider suggesting to the secretariat that secretariat members who are absent at 2-3 meetings should be replaced.
- In terms of the elections, CARE maybe should have been more forthright in terms of some of the dysfunctionality in the IP in terms of the Councillor to ensure a new person was elected.
- Overall regular elections are an issue in all groups, even for other SEED groups. In an evaluation of groups being undertaken at present as part of the project exit strategy, it is clear that elections generally do not occur. How this could be facilitated should be reflected on.

- Amosse is an excellent facilitator but he is still taking the lead role, even though João has assumed many responsibilities. The team need to look at how João can take on further responsibilities during the meeting

Other suggestions:

- Transport of participants remains a persistent issue. Though it has been decided by the management that CARE will provide transport (collect people); due to the long (off road) distances the logistics are even challenging for CARE. This might be something to think about if – and how- the IP would exist without CARE.
- CARE needs to examine carefully how to involve paravets, producers and government in the organization of the fairs, as at this stage the project is largely still taking the lead. The project should attempt to experiment with at least one additional fair before the next IP. The period associated with Easter may be appropriate, if demand is higher.

## 4.2 Outcome mapping Progress markers

In order to capture outcomes as behavioural change, the imGoats project makes use of Outcome Mapping. Outcomes are then defined as changes in the behaviour, relationships, activities, or actions of the people, groups, and organizations with whom a program works directly<sup>4</sup>. Boundary partners are defined as individuals, groups or organisations with whom the programme interacts directly and with whom the programme can anticipate some opportunities for influence. Within imGoats, four types of boundary partners have been identified: Production actors, Post-production actors, Input and service providers and, Enabling agencies. For imGoats Mozambique these include the following:

- Production actors: goat producers and producer groups
- Post-production actors: buyers, slaughterers
- Input and service providers: paravets and retailers
- Enabling agencies: government, community leaders, donors, research institutes, universities

For each boundary partner, progress markers have been defined. Progress markers are a set of graduated indicators of changed behaviours for a direct partner that focus on the depth or quality of change. On the basis of these indicators, specific outcome journals have been developed for each boundary partner. However, for several progress markers it was not necessary to develop outcome journals, as these behavioural changes can be captured during the IP meeting. To keep track of these progress markers, it was decided to explicitly include the relevant progress in the IP reports. Table 2 shows an overview of these progress markers and the observations during the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting.

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<sup>4</sup> Earl et al. 2001. *Outcome Mapping. Building learning and reflection into development programs*, IDRC.

Table 2. Outcome mapping progress markers and observations during 4th IP meeting

Boundary partner	Progress marker	How to recognize high level of achievement	Observations during 4 <sup>th</sup> IP meeting
<b>Production actors (producers)</b>	Representatives from producer groups are meeting with other VC actors (E2*)	Representatives of producer groups are on the IP	12 producers were present (of which 7 women)
	Producer groups are taking actions based on decisions made during the IP meetings (G1)	n/a; could go in different directions -- identify lessons learned about why or what doesn't happen	Producers made the following agreements: Only sell at fairs (except for emergencies) -Use the weighing scale when selling (except when selling to a community or family member) -Sell for a price of 45 Meticaís per kilogram live weight -Fairs will be organised twice a year; in June and December -In other months producers (through their paravets) will contact buyers when they have animals available -When a location for communal pasture area is defined, contact the CARE extension officer and government (geografico cadastre – land registry office) to compose a legal document.
<b>Service and input actors (paravets and retailers)</b>	Paravets and retailers are meeting with the other VC actors (E1)	All representatives attend IP meetings	8 paravets and 1 retailer were present
<b>Post production actors (Buyers)</b>	Buyers are meeting with the other VC actors (E1)	Representatives attend IP meetings relevant to their interests	2 buyers were present
	Information sharing with other VC actors related to the market demand (E2)	Buyers share information at IP meeting relevant to their interests	Information was exchanged with producers about the demand; buyers explained that there is also a demand between the two peaks (December and June), because in town there are always people who consume goat meat.
	Using shared information and engage in joint actions with other VC actors (G1)	n/a; could go in different directions -- lessons learned about why or what doesn't happen	The following agreements were made with producers: -Fairs will be organised twice a year; in June and December -In other months producers (through their paravets) will contact buyers when they have animals available - Producers will neither give water to their goats before selling nor sell pregnant goats.
<b>Enabling agencies (government, etc)</b>	Enabling agencies engaged in dialogue with VC actors and strategic partners about the importance of the goat sector (E1)	n/a	A woman of the local government was present for the first time (Ivone). She has been elected as IP Vice president. This had not let yet to a dialogue with strategic partners, but might give possibilities for the future.

\*The code refers to the codes of the progress markers in the document 'Outcome Mapping Progress Markers ImGoats Mozambique'

## Annex 1: Meeting of IP secretariat between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting

*Date:* 13-dec-2011

*Location:* Nhapele

*Participants:* João (Vice-President), Ernesto (Secretary), Daniel (Councillor), Amosse (CARE), Roberto (CARE), Birgit (ILRI). *Absent:* Fatima (President)

*Agenda:*

1. Organization of goat fairs
2. Communal pasture areas
3. Reflection and future:
  - a) reflection on the project and possible improvements for next year
  - b) reflection on the functions of the IP secretariat members

### 1. Organization of fairs

- Amosse explained that during the fair on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November about 10 goats were sold and animals were not transported by CARE (this was initially planned). The price of 45 Meticais per kg of live weight was considered okay. One buyer came to have a look at the fair and promised to buy goats on the following fair (8<sup>th</sup> of December). On the 8<sup>th</sup> of December, fairs were organised at multiple places (Vuca, Vulcanjane, Chichange, Manusse, Malanguete, Nhapele) and about 40 goats were sold.
- Ernesto (secretary and buyer) responded that the price of 45 Meticais/kg is too high and not sufficient for buyers to sell the meat afterwards, particularly when buyers – unlike him - do not slaughter the animals themselves.
- Roberto mentioned the problem of transporting of the animals; that it is difficult to aggregate animals and that there were not many animals for sale.
- João said he cannot speak on behalf of all producers, but he knows that goat keepers want to know in advance how much money a goat will be. In his community (Nhapele) 6 goats (of different producers) were available, but the imGoats team/extension officers did not assist in Nhapele at the 1<sup>st</sup> (30 Nov) and 2<sup>nd</sup> (8 Dec) fair. Hence, they should be there on the 3<sup>rd</sup> fair (21 Dec).
- Amosse said that they indeed should be there on the 3<sup>rd</sup> fair. He also said it is important for the buyers to know the number of animals available and that they should know the number of animals at least 2 days in advance.

### 2. Communal pasture

- Amosse asked if the secretariat knows about any actions undertaken with regard to communal pasture.
- João explained that in Nhapele (his community) they are constructing a kraal, and he wondered if this could be an improved kraal as part of the project.
- In Mabime they are trying to identify an area for communal pasture around a lake, where goats are already grazing. They are motivated to do so, to protect their animals from dogs.

- Amosse emphasised that this project has little time and we need to work more on the grazing areas.

### 3. Reflection and future

#### 3a. Reflection on the project and possible improvements for next year

- Amosse asked the members to look back and what could be improved in the next year.
- João responded that the secretariat is not very strong. Amosse asked him to give an example. João responded that for example not everybody is present at meetings of the secretariat.
- Amosse asked responses of other members.
- Daniel responded that the project is making progress and that he sees improvement of goat keeping in his community (Chimajane); two (treatment) kraals have been built and the goats are treated. He says the secretariat has problems; it doesn't have power.
- Ernesto responded the most important thing is that the secretariat should meet; how can they work together if there is no transport to meet each other? Transport costs money and what will they gain/earn with these meetings? He says there is no communication between the members of the IP secretariat.
- Roberto asked what type of transport normally would be used.
- Ernesto said that they would use bicycles and that the project should for example provide them with bicycles.

#### 3b. Reflection on the functions of the IP secretariat members

- Amosse asked if members feel comfortable with their function to continue in 2012 and if they have time available. The secretariat should be the engine of the activities. The list of functions and responsibilities (as composed in August, see report of 2<sup>nd</sup> IP meeting) was used as basis to reflect on each function.
- João started with his function, which is fine for him. However, according him there is a lack of moral among the secretariat members. He thinks it is because they don't receive anything.
- Ernesto confirms by saying 'o carro não anda sem combustível' (The car doesn't run without fuel). For comparison, he said that there is a lady here in community (Nhapele) who already has two new bikes and is not even participating actively in a project. Whereas they haven't received anything. He added that there is a lack of (cell phone) credit as only the president received credit to invite people for the IP meeting. About his function, Ernesto said that he doesn't have problems with his function, but that the president received the money to organise the lunch, whereas he should have received the money as it was part of his function.
- Amosse emphasised that in this project there are **no material incentives**.
- When Daniel was asked to reflect on his function, Amosse carefully addressed his absence at many meetings. Daniel responded that there is no problem and that they can continue.
- Fatima was not present and could not reflect on her function. Ernesto responded that she is much occupied and frequently absent. They expect it to be even more next year, as she is actively involved in the Arts and Crafts project. What shall they do?
- João proposed that there will be new elections for the position of president. But what about the councillor? **Then all functions should be re-elected. It is agreed to do this in the next IP meeting (25<sup>th</sup> of January).**

## **Annex 2: Agenda of 4<sup>th</sup> Inhassoro IP meeting**

### **Agenda 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting**

Date: 15th of March

Location: Manusse

Time: 9:00 – 12:30 hrs (Lunch at 12:30 hrs)

- 1) Welcome and objective
  - 2) Reflection on goat fairs
  - 3) Progress on communal pasture areas
  - 4) Elections of new IP secretariat
  - 5) Selection of 'model farmers' to construct improved kraals
  - 6) Next meeting and closure
-



### Annex 3: Participant list (structured on value chain position)

Name	Gender	Position	Location	Contact	1 <sup>nd</sup> IP	2 <sup>nd</sup> IP	3 <sup>rd</sup> IP	Feb-23	4 <sup>th</sup> IP
Afonso Antonio	M	Buyer	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Azarias Massitela	M	Buyer	Massinga	848461018	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Jeremias Nhachde	M	Buyer	Malangute		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Oliveira Zivane	M	Buyer	Vilanculos		YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rafael Ernesto Samuel	M	Buyer	Maxixe	848730896	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ricardo macamo	M	Buyer	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Ernesto Lixive	M	Buyer	Inhassoro		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Zefanias Gaucho Buens	M	Buyer	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Roberto Cassiano	M	CARE DPM SEED	Vilanculos	828251820	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Diamantino Cuna	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Luis Tole	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos		YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Roberto Carlos	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos	848348052	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Valeriano Ricardo	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Faustino Jose Agosto	M	CARE Extension officer	Vilanculos	844136879	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Adriano	M	CARE Extension officer			NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Eugenio Afo	M	CARE Extension officer	Inhassoro	828133303	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Feliciano Majesso	M	CARE Extension officer	Inhassoro	824962080	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Moises Safur	M	CARE Extension officer	Govuro	827654860	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Vitorino Massingue	M	CARE M&E officer	Vilanculos	845190200	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arcanjo Nharucué	M	CARE M&E officer	Vilanculos	845592801	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Amosse Maheme	M	CARE PO imGoats	Vilanculos	823855232	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Camilla Rivero	F	CARE/Peace Corps	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Michaela Cosijn	F	CARE / Technical assistant	Vilanculos	823190020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Vicente Zefanias	M	Chef of SPP	Maxixe	828547960	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Lucas Vilanculos	M	Director of SDAE	Inhassoro	827675520	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

Dionildo Chefo	M	Livestock Delegate (SDAE)	Inhassoro	827199569	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Ivone Cacilda Titoue	F	SDAE Inhassoro	Inhassoro	82039550	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Aniva Taela	M	Chefe de terra	Manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Jose Molatha Ngulube	M	Chefe de terra	Vuca Interior		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Alberto Saguete	M	Community Leader	Malangute		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Albino Nhare	M	Community Leader	Chitsecane		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Albino Sequisso	M	Community Leader	Chitsecane		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Alexander Vilankulo	M	Community Leader	Chichangue		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Arone Faife	M	Community Leader	Rumbatsatsa		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Arone Massuanganhe	M	Community Leader	Madacare		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Durubek Chiviti Manga	M	Community Leader	Vuca - litoral		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Feliciano Guluve	M	Community Leader	macovane		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Jeremias Chibebe	M	Community Leader	Mangungumete		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Joao Massingue	M	Community Leader	Nhapele		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Jonane Chacatane	M	Community Leader	Rumbatsatsa		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Jose Camisola	M	Community Leader	Cachane		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Jose Gotina	M	Community Leader	Chichangue		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Lazaro Lazeta	M	Community Leader	Nhapele		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nomeado Murrombe	M	Community Leader	Mangungumete		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Raul Cuamba	M	Community Leader	Chichangue		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Simiao Samuel	M	Community Leader	Rumbatsatsa		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Tomas Enosse Ventura	M	Community Leader	Maimelaine	844180353	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Zacarias Massoa	M	Community Leader	Chitsotso		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Alexandre Luzerna Chambela	M	Community Leader	Chitsotso		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Caixote Bdula	M	Community Leader	manusse		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Daniel Jose Cerveja	M	Community Leader	Chimajane		YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Ganhane Chicovolo	M	Community Leader	vuca-interior		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES

Raol Sambirane Vilankulo	M	Community Leader	Vuca - litoral		NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Isabel Teresa	F	Community Leader	?		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
nomeado Murrombe	F	Community Leader	Nhapele		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Antonio Temate Nyane	M	Community leader - replacing Jose Camisola	Cachane		NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Andrew Engels	M	Investor	Luido	847015656	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Inacio Matsinhe	M	Investor	Vilanculos		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Jan (Investidor Sul Aficano)	M	Investor	Chitsotoso	823345090/ 842444933	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ernesto Naefe Chicomo	M	Leader	Manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Sebastao Terupo	M	Leader	Manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Paulo Buene	M	Meat sellers	Vilaculos	848392256	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alberto Mendes	M	Paravet	Rumbatsatsa		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Artur Matsoma	M	Paravet	Chimajane		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Moiseis Elias	M	Paravet	Chitsotso	827255140	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Obadias Tomas	M	Paravet	Nhapele		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Raol Fernao	M	Paravet	Chichangue		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Victorino Jovo	M	Paravet	vuca-interior		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Alfeu Alfred Matsinhe	M	Paravet	Chimajane		NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Armando Mabissa	M	Paravet	manusse		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Azarias Jose	M	Paravet	Vulanjane		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Joao Nhiuane	M	Paravet	Nhapele	829050560	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Jorge Arcuijo Mufume	M	Paravet	Mabime		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Moises Zamba	M	Paravet	chitsotso		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Tomas Macie	M	Paravet	Malangute		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Tomas Tivane	M	Paravet	buchane		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Alberto Sabmete Artur	M	Producer	Chimajane		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Antonio Tivane	M	Producer	Mangungumete	828329985	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Armando Chuguela	M	Producer	Mabime		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

Neuguiane									
Arnaldo	M	Producer	manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Damiao Pedre Massinga	M	Producer	Vuca		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Moisis Bicane Afonso	M	Producer	Chitsotso		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Elena Jurali Pederla	F	Producer	manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Lina Julai budala	F	Producer	manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Serafina Pechisso	F	Producer	Nhapele		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Admira Teresa Casimero	F	Producer (?)	Mangungumete		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Alfio Germia Situe	M	producer/collector	Vulanjane		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Jaime Boane	M	Producer/President of group	Chichangue		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Teixeira Simiao	M	Producer/President of group	Malangute		YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Joanane Chacatane	F	Produce/President of group	Rumbatsatsa		YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Elena Jose	F	Producer/President of group	manusse		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Fatima Jose	F	Producer/President of group	Chimajane		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Joana ZACARIAS	F	Producer/President of group	Nhapele		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Adelino Guluve	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Chimajane		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Augusto Julai	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Vulanjane		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Samuel Manuel	M	Producer/Secretary of group	macovane		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Daine Nhacone	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Vulanjane		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Eneia Jose	F	Producer/Secretary of group	Chitsotso		NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Josina Massingue	F	Producer/Secretary of group	Vulanjane		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Saskia Hendrickx	F	Research - ILRI	Maputo	820896645	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Birgit Boogaard	F	Research - ILRI	Vilanculos	821617992	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Carlos(Casa luna)	M	Restaurant	Inhassoro	823079950	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Samuel Nhanissane	M	Retailer	Mangungumete	825344501	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Fernando chipunguane	M		Nhapele		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Juliana Mahala	F		Nhapele		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO