

Report of the eight meeting of the

imGoats Inhassoro Innovation Platform (IP)

7 March 2013

Chitsotso, 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, propoor 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 coordination of the project is done by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

This report provides an account of the eight meeting of the imGoats Innovation Platform (IP) held on 7th of March in Chitsotso, Inhassoro district of Mozambique, facilitated by the IP Secretariat President with support from the imGoats team. To monitor innovation processes, it is important to capture the IP meetings as well as the process between the meetings: these activities have therefore been included in section 2. Section 3 focuses on the preparation and the process of the IP secretariat. Section 4 continues with the IP meeting process. The report is concluded with a few lessons learned for designing and facilitating future meetings (section 5).

2. Activities in between 7th and 8th IP meeting

To monitor innovation processes, it is important to capture the IP meetings as well as the process between the meetings. Between the 7th and 8th IP meeting, the following four types of activities have been undertaken:

- continuation of construction of improved shelters by model farmers
- continuation of process of identification, legalisation and use of communal pasture areas
- training of committees to manage communal pasture areas in three communities
- No goat fairs were organised due to the absence of interested buyers, despite the fact that in December there is usually a high demand for goat meat.

Progress on the activities above is monitored in the monthly Outcome Mapping meetings. Hence, progress on these activities has not been included in this report, but can be found in the 'monthly Outcome Mapping report' under the following progress markers:

• Improved shelters:

Progress Marker G7 - Model farmers are using improved production techniques like an improved shelter and water supply

• Communal pasture areas:

Progress Marker A4 - Producers are using communal pasture areas

Goat fairs:

Progress Marker E4 - Producers sell goats in a planned and organized manner

Progress Marker E3 - Post-production actors (buyers) act upon decisions made during IP meetings

3. Preparations 8th IP meeting

3.1. IP Secretariat

The secretariat consists of four functions: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Councillor. There was a (re)election for the functions during the 4th IP meeting, resulting in the following members:

- President: João Nhiuane (Paravet in Nhapele)
- Vice President: Ivone Cacilda (Livestock representative for SDAE in Inhassoro)
- Secretary: Ernesto Lasse (Buyer in Inhassoro)
- Councillor: Daniel Cerveja (Leader of Chimajane)

As described in the 7th IP report, the IP Secretary and Councillor are not actively involved. They neither participated in the secretariat meetings, nor IP meetings. After the 7th IP meeting, no IP secretariat meeting have taken place. Instead, CARE project officer Amosse discussed individually with President João and Vice President Ivone about the content and process of the 8th IP meeting.

3.2. Preparations for 8th IP meeting

A few weeks before the 8th IP meeting, ILRI post doc, Birgit, was contacted by goat keeper and private investor Jan Bean and his wife Joey Bean. Jan and Joey manage a lodge in Inhambane and have a large goat farm (almost 300 goats) in Chitsotso, Inhassoro. Chitsotso is one of the imGoats project communities. Jan expressed his interest in cooperation with imGoats participants, e.g. in

buying animals, exchange of experiences or other possibilities that imGoats participants would be interested in.

The imGoats project team agreed that it would be an interesting opportunity to explore possibilities for cooperation with Jan and Joey. Project Officer, Amosse, informed the IP president, João, who also agreed that it was an interesting opportunity. It was suggested to hold the next IP meeting at Jan's farm in Chitsotso so that the participants could see Jan's goat farm, know where it is located and see his crossbred goats (Landim and Boerbok). Jan and Joey were happy to receive the project participants at their farm. Paravets of the imGoats project had already visited his farm about one and a half year before (September 2011), as part of the CARE paravet course.

Given the length of the participant list (>100 people), the imGoats team composed a reduced participant list, which included about 25 project participants (Annex 2). Selection criteria were:

- Active project participants (e.g. paravet, model farmer, community leader)
- Interest in commercialization
- Possibly interesting people for Jan and Joey to meet

During the paravet refresher course (25-28 February 2013) CARE Project Officer Amosse invited the paravets for the 8th IP meeting and explained the objective. João extended invitations based this selected participant list. He therefore received 200 Meticals (about 8 USD) cell phone credit. Two days before the meeting, ILRI Post Doc, Birgit, contacted Jan and Joey and informed them about the plans. Jan and Joey agreed.

At the 5th IP meeting it was agreed that the project would still be covering the costs of the lunch, but that the participants would organise transport themselves. Jan's farm is located about 2-3 kms from the main road (EN1). It was agreed that a CARE car would pick up participants at the main road and give them a ride to the farm.

The role of the imGoats team in this meeting was to link the project participants with Jan and Joey. IP President, João, would lead the meeting and, if needed, he could request support from the imGoats team. The main objective of the 8th IP meeting was to explore possibilities for cooperation. No formal agenda was set in advance, but the half an hour before the meeting, the following activities were verbally agreed between João, Jan and the imGoats team:

- Opening of the meeting
- Introduction of participants
- Update on activities after the last IP meeting
- Exploring possibilities for cooperation
- Closure

4. The eight meeting of the imGoats Innovation Platform

4.1. Introduction

The meeting started around 9:30 hrs at Jan and Joey's farm in Chitsotso (photo 1). In total, 27 people were present (see list of participants, Annex 3), in the following stakeholder groups¹:

- 10 producers (9 men, 1 woman)
- 1 community leader (man)
- 2 government representative (SDAE; 2 men)
- 6 paravets (6 men)
- 5 CARE/ILRI staff (3 women, 2 men)
- 2 private investors (1 woman, 1 man) and 1 worker (man)

Participants came by their own transport or lived in Chitsotso.

President João was the only member of the IP secretariat who was present. He opened the meeting in Xitswa. Everybody briefly introduced themselves. João explained the objectives of the meeting: to explore goat commercialization possibilities and give feedback on activities in the last months.

The meeting was translated into Portuguese by CARE Extension officers for Michaela and Birgit. Worker Sebastiao Lopez translated Xitswa into Fanagalo for Jan and Joey. Fanagalo is a Southern Africa language, which originated among mine workers. More than half of the IP participants were able to understand this language. President João had worked in the mines in South Africa and therefore was able to understand as well as speak this language. As such, João could communicate directly with Jan and Joey.



Photo 1: 8th IP meeting at Jan and Joey's goat farm in Chitsotso

¹ 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

4.2 Update on activities

João asked the participants about the development of activities in the last months e.g. on improved shelters, communal pasture areas or goat sales. Each participant explained progress in his/her community.

- <u>Vuca Interior</u>: the model farmer explains that they have constructed the improved shelter.
 Producers are taking their animals there. They have hardly sold any goat in the last year.
- <u>Vulanjane</u>: There was one buyer in December who bought 22 goats for 1200 MtN per goat. He did not accept the use of the weighing scale.
- Malangute: they have made progress on the communal pasture area. A few producers individually sold goats without the weighing scale. They have old style shelters (traditional kraal) but there are no improved shelters nothing was done.
- Mabime: They identified the pasture areas. Producers have taken their goats to Vilanculos to sell in December.
- Manusse: More than 70 goats were sold, but without using the weighing scale. They have identified the pasture area.
- <u>Chitsotso</u>: The pasture area has not yet been used. Producers individually sold goats, but the paravet doesn't know the numbers.
- Nhapele: Three kraals for cattle have been constructed. Otherwise, not much happened. There is no concrete pasture area identified.

4.3 Exploring collaboration possibilities

Amosse spoke about the projects attempt to find buyers but that this has not been successful and no fairs were held. He explained that one person had bought goats for breeding. Therefore this was partially the purpose of this meeting.

João then introduced the topic of commercialization. He apologized to the participant that there were no buyers /fairs last December. He continued to say that the reason for today's meeting is to explore new options for commercialization. He asked Jan to explain his ideas.

Jan and Joey explained their ideas in *Fanagalo* to their worker, Sebastian, who then explained their ideas in Xitswa to the participants. A few years ago, Jan and Joey started their goat farm here in Chitsotso. They bought female (Landim) goats from producers in the region and brought a few improved bucks (Boerbok) from South Africa. Now they have more than 300 crossbred goats. Recently, they sold about 30 to 40 goats at one time to Mr. Matsinhe, who owns the recently opened abattoir in Vilanculos. Matsinhe was interested in buying their goats, because they were in good condition. Matsinhe wants 40 to 50 animals at a time. Jan has two suggestions for the participants:

- He wanted to know if the participants could supply goats to him. Jan would **buy their goats** and could sell them to Matsinhe. Jan and Joey live in Inhambane, which is located >300 km to the south, and they come 1 to 2 times per month to Chitsotso. They asked for the contact details of the participants, so they can contact each other to organize sales.
- Jan would like to know if the producers are interested in his male crossbreds. Currently he
 had castrated all the males, but if people are interested he can exclude a few males from
 castration in the future.

João asked if participants had questions for Jan, Joey and Sebastian. A few participants (e.g. paravet Chitsotso and model farmer Vuca Interior) said they did not understand what Jan meant with the cooperation with Matsinhe nor his offer about the improved breed. Subsequently, the topic of commercialization was discussed in more detail, followed by improved breed.

4.3.1 Commercialization

The following discussion evolved around commercialization/aggregation system:

- Sebastian (on behalf of Jan) asked the participants what the best way of commercialization for them [participants] would be.
- João said that they would like a better understanding of the commercialization system. For example, if people aggregate goats in their community; could Jan pick them up at different locations?
- Joey said that is no problem, as long as there are several animals at one place. They cannot come for 1 goat.
- João asked what the minimum would be.
- Jan said that he could transport about 20 goats. The minimum would be 10 goats. If they had a
 minimum of 10 goats in 1 community and 10 in another close-by community, that would be
 better. They also have a trailer, so in total they could collect up to 40 goats.

Subsequently there was a discussion around the price. What is the best system? Using the weighing scale?

- Joey explained that the price depends on the animal and on the price Matsinhe gives (35MtN/kg).
- Michaela asked Jan and Joey what their transport costs would be, to ensure that they covered their costs.
- Jan responded that they don't know their transport costs at stage, they need to calculate.
- Michaela and Birgit explained to the participants that Matsinhe pay 35 meticals/kg live weight to Jan. The live weight price set in the imGoats project was 40-45 meticals/kg live weight. This price is too high, as we also saw from the response of the buyers who refused to use the weighing scale. Also the goat price in Maputo has lowered to 40-45MtN/kg since the IP where this price was determined. So, producers need to accept a lower live weight price.
- Amosse emphasised to the participants that we need to be open. Jan and Joey are also open about their sales price. So the participants should think what that means for them.
- Participants were not happy with the lower price.
- The paravet from Chitsotso said they needed a consensus. If Jan and Joey sell at 35 MtN, then they have to buy for a lower price, e.g. 30 meticals/kg live weight.
- The model farmer of Vuca Interior said that they used to sell for 40-45 MtN, but if they now have a much lower price like 30 MtN, it will be difficult to explain to the community members.
 He suggested selling without weighing scale, so that everybody can negotiate about the price.
- Michaela explained the importance of the weighing scale. It is not possible to negotiate for every goat – it would take too much time.
- The model farmer of Vuca Interior suggested using two prices: one for young animals and one for adult animals.
- Jan explained that the price of 40-45 MtN/kg is very high compared to other locations in Mozambique.

- Amosse said to the participants that they need to think about the suggestion to use 2 prices (young and adult) and take that information back to the community.
- Michaela explained to Jan and Joey that buyers in Mozambique usually pay according to 3 sizes.
- Jan responded that they needed to think about the price and he said that he could not offer a
 price at the meeting.
- Joey added that the participants need to realize that they need to have large animals to get a better price. So they need to treat their goats against parasites.

Michaela and Birgit made a suggestion to conduct 'pilot' visits in a few communities in the coming two months. Jan and Joey can then get an idea of the field conditions and distances to the communities and buy some goats. In the meanwhile they will have time to negotiate maybe a higher price with Matshine. The suggestion was agreed. The following three communities were selected, because they have goats available for sale and they represent different conditions:

- Vuca Interior: close to main road and large improved shelter.
- Vuca Litoral: further from the main road, to get an idea of transport costs
- Nhapele: further from the main road, to get an idea of transport costs

The 'pilot' visits / sales will take place in the period 5th to 15th April, because then Jan and Joey are available. Jan and Joey will be in contact with João to confirm exact dates and location. They have exchanged telephone numbers. Josina (president from the producer group in Vulanjane, replacing the community leader) said that her community is located close to Vuca Interior and they she would like to join the visit there to see the process. This was well received and it was suggested that paravets should inform each other where and when the visits will take place, so more people can join to see the process.

4.3.2 Improved breeds

The following discussion evolved around the improved breed (Boerbok):

- João asked Jan and Joey how the participants can have access to the improved breed.
- They explained that currently they had castrated all the males, but if people are interested he
 can exclude a few males from castration in the future. The participants can then buy the male
 crossbreds.
- Amosse asked about the price.
- Jan said that he hadn't thought about the price yet. He would think about it. They could discuss
 the price in more detail in the next meeting. If people wanted, they could also exchange their
 female goats for a male crossbred: 2 local females for 1 male crossbred.
- The paravet from Manusse thanked Jan for this opportunity. He added that they would need additional support/training from CARE in how to take care of the male crossbreds.

The topic will be further discussed in the next IP meeting. The imGoats team will discuss if training on improved goat breed could be included in the next – and last – paravet training.

4.4 Feedback on training for committees on communal pasture areas

Amosse gave an update about the committees on communal pasture areas. In a few communities, committees have been formed to manage the pasture areas. A committee consists of 3 to 5 people. Recently, these committees received training on the importance of good management of the

pasture areas (see Annex 1). Amosse briefly repeated a few of the key messages of good and bad management practices.

4.5 Wrap up and closing

The next IP meeting will be in the second week of May, because then Jan and Joey are also available. Jan, Joey, João and the imGoats team will confirm date and location. João will inform participants. João thanked everybody for coming and closed the meeting.

4.6 Visit kraal with >200 goats

At the end of the meeting (around 12:00) the goats came back from the pasture to the kraal. The participants walked around the farm and the kraal with a few 'Boerbok' and many crossbreds (Photo 2). Afterwards, everybody was invited to have lunch (Photo 3).



Photo 2: Jan and Joey's goats at the kraal - Improved breed 'Boerbok' and crossbred goats.



Photo 3: Lunch with goat meat stew.

5. Lessons learned

5.1 Reflections on 8th IP meeting and activities in between

To conclude, a few reflections are given on the basis of the 8th IP meeting. These are CARE and ILRI reflections.

Positive aspects of the IP meeting to maintain:

- It was good to see that participants were able to come to the meeting with their own transport.
- The meeting was quite efficient and took less than 3 hours.
- Participants were actively engaged and motivated.
- As in earlier IP meetings, new participants joined the IP (a few producers from Chitsotso community). However, the majority of the participants were active project participants like paravets and model farmers. It is encouraging to see that there is a kind of 'core group'.
- Participants seem to get to know each other better and better, which creates a good atmosphere. They seem happy to see each other again and have fun during the breaks. There was a relaxed atmosphere during and after the meeting.
- It was a very good meeting location (farm in Chitsotso). Jan and Joey made all participants feel very welcome, e.g. by providing water and juice.

Points of attention:

- Low participation of women remains a point of attention. It was good to see that Josina (president of producer group in Vulanjane) was back (she was absent for many meetings). She replaced the community leader, who couldn't come.
- Joey and Jan, as well as each community, will need support from the project team during the pilot phase in terms of negotiating prices and potentially resolving conflicts around price.
- Project potentially could also support Joey and Jan during negotiations with Matsinhe in terms of increasing the price

Reflection on the IP secretariat:

- João (President) was good at opening, closing and leading the meeting. Only a few times, imGoats staff helped in the facilitation of the meeting. Since he also speaks Fanagalo, he could communicate directly with Jan and Joey Bean, which facilitated communication and possible cooperation.
- Ivone (Vice president) was absent at the IP meeting.
- Ernesto (Secretary) was absent at the IP meeting. He has not shown any interest in the project over the past months.
- Daniel (Counsellor) was absent at the IP meeting. He has not shown any interest in the project over the past months.
- In general, the IP secretariat is not functioning very well. The only strong participant at this moment is João. The elections did not occur in the 7th IP meeting. The 8th IP meeting showed a core group of engaged participants. It could be considered during the 9th IP meeting to select/elect a few of these participants to work more closely together with João.

5.2 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 directly². 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:

- <u>Production actors</u>: goat producers and producer groups
- Post-production actors: buyers, slaughterers
- <u>Input and service providers</u>: paravets and retailers
- <u>Enabling agencies</u>: 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 1 shows an overview of these progress markers and the observations during the 8th IP meeting.

Table 1. Outcome mapping progress markers and observations during 8th IP meeting

| Boundary partner | Progress marker | How to recognize high level of achievement | Observations during 8 th IP meeting |
|---|--|---|---|
| Production actors (producers) | Representatives from producer groups are meeting with other VC actors (E2*) | Representatives of producer groups are on the IP | 10 producers (9 men, 1 woman) were present |
| | 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 | It was agreed that producers take the information back to their community on lowering the sale price of goats. Instead of 40-45 it might be 30-35 MtN/kg live weight. |
| Service and input actors (paravets and retailers) | Paravets and retailers are meeting with the other VC actors (E1) | All representatives attend IP meetings | 6 paravets (men) were present |
| Post production actors (Buyers) | Buyers are meeting with the other VC actors (E1) | Representatives attend IP meetings relevant to their interests | 2 buyers (1 woman, 1 man) were present. |
| | Information sharing with other VC actors related to the market demand (E2) | Buyers share information at IP meeting relevant to their interests | Jan and Joey shared information about the abattoir in Vilanculos and the live weight price Mr. Matsinhe pays. |

² Earl et al. 2001. Outcome Mapping. Building learning and reflection into development programs, IDRC.

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| | 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 | It was agreed that from the 5 th to 15 th of April, Jan and Joey will conduct three 'pilot' visits to buy goats. In the following three communities: Vuca Interior, Vuca Litoral and Nhapele. |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | João exchanged telephone numbers with Jan and Joey. |
| Enabling agencies (government, etc) | Enabling agencies engaged in dialogue with VC actors and strategic partners about the importance of the goat sector (E1) | n/a | 1 community leader (man, Chitsotso) was present. 2 government representatives (2 SDAE men) were present |

^{*}The code refers to the codes of the progress markers in the document 'Outcome Mapping Progess Markers ImGoats Mozambique'

Annex 1. Training for management committees on communal pasture areas

Report on training for management committees of communal pasture areas By CARE Project Officer Amosse

The training for the management committees of communal pasture areas was given in the week of 11-16 February 2013. The objective was to provide knowledge and skills that will ensure the long-term sustainability of communal pasture areas without environmental damage.

The training was led by Amosse Maheme (CARE Project Officer) assisted by Nalia Johane (CARE gender officer) and two CARE extension officers. The training took about 2 days and was given three times (to three different groups). Five committees received training with a total of 40 members. About 2-3 committees joined in one training according to the following schedule:

- Monday and Tuesday: Vuca Litoral, Vuca Interior and Macurrumbe
- Wednesday and Thursday: Chimajane, Vulanjane and Rumbatsatsa
- Friday and Saturday: Malangute and Mabime

The objective of first part was to understand participants' knowledge about the communal pasture areas and the challenges they faced with implementing this practice. All challenges were related to the security of the animals (against theft), water supply (mainly by women), and lack of herders when the children are in school.

Possible solutions were similar in all trainings: form small groups to reduce the costs of paying a herder, fencing the pasture with 'spinoza', continue to carry water on bikes until there is a better solution, and intensify the control of movement of animals by selling goats at fairs and through sales declarations of producers groups in each community. One aspect that was not mentioned by the producers – which we think is a challenge – is the fact that the producers are not used to investing in these areas as it has always been undertaken by family labour. Whereas the current use of the communal pasture area actually requires some investment in time or money. This challenge can only be overcome with behavioural change and starting to invest.

Degradation of pasture areas – the committees understand the concept, the causes and consequences of the degradation of pastures. We hope that it will help other producers to take precautions. They also learned how to make the monitor the area (quarterly) to recognize the first signs of degradation.

Good practices for pasture areas- the committees learned what to do and what not to do in a pasture area. These practices should ensure that use of pasture areas is environmentally sustainable.

The committees also learned the steps to legalise the pasture areas and to get official ownership.

Action plan for the committees

At the end of the training committees made a small action plan. Although each community marked different dates, the key activities raised were the same:

- 1. Presentation of the committee in the communities (done by CARE)
- 2. Reconfirm the pasture area with all community members
- 3. Raise awareness among producers to build kraals in the areas of communal pasture areas (if applicable)
- 4. Train producers on good pasture management practices. This should always be done in community meetings with the community leadership.
- 5. Discuss with other producers the issue of animal security as well as ways to give water to the goats, especially with the female producers and household heads.
- 6. Begin process of legalization of the pasture areas.

All committee members have been prepared so that they are the facilitators for the producers, particularly since the project will end in the coming months.



Annex 2: Selected participants for 8th IP meeting

| Name | Gender | Position | Location | Contact |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| Daiane Paiva Nhacaue | М | Community Leader | Vulanjane | |
| Zacarias Massoa | М | Community Leader | Chitsotso | |
| Ganhane Chicovolo Estingue | М | Community Leader | Vuca Interior | |
| Jan Bean | M | South African Investor and goat farmer | Chitsotso | 823345090/ 842444933 |
| Joey Bean | F | South African Investor and goat farmer | Chitsotso | 823345090/ 842444933 |
| Durubek Chiviti Manga | M | Paravet | Vuca Litoral | |
| Joao Massingue | М | Paravet | Nhapele | 829050560 |
| Armando Carlos Muabsa | М | Paravet | Manusse | |
| Azarias Jose | M | Paravet | Vulanjane | |
| Jorge Araujo Mufume | M | Paravet | Mabime | |
| Tomas Raimundo Tivane | М | Paravet | Malangute | |
| Moiseis Elias | М | Paravet | Chitsotso | 827255140 |
| Serafina Pechisso | F | Producer | Nhapele | |
| Rafael Kaba | М | Producer (model farmer) | Macovane | |
| Damiao Pedre Massinga | М | Producer (model farmer) | Vuca Interior | |
| Tamina Matsome | F | Producer (model farmer) | Chimajane | |
| [check name] | F | Producer (model farmer) | Rumbatsatsa | |
| Alfio Germia Situe | М | producer/collector | Vulanjane | |
| Joana Zacarias Chambela | F | Producer/President of group | Nhapele | |
| Emildo Mauricio Alberto | М | SDAE Inhassoro | Inhassoro | |
| Ivone Cacilda Titoue | F | SDAE Inhassoro | Inhassoro | 82039550 |
| Carlos | M | SDAE Inhassoro | Inhassoro | |
| Dionildo Chefo | М | SDAE Inhassoro/ Livestock delegate | Inhassoro | 827199569 |
| Vicente Zefanias | М | SPP (provincial government | Maxixe | 828547960 |
| Michaela Cosijn | F | Technical assistant imGoats | Vilanculos | 823190020 |
| Faustino Jose Agusto | М | CARE Extension officer | Vilanculos | 844136879 |
| Feliciano Majesso | М | CARE Extension officer | Inhassoro | 824962080 |
| Amosse Maheme | М | CARE PO imGoats | Vilanculos | 823855232 |
| Birgit Boogaard | F | Research - ILRI | Vilanculos | 821617992 |



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

| Name | Gender | Position | Location | 1 nd | 2 nd | 3rd | Feb- | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | IP | IP | IP | 23 | IP | IP | IP | IP | IP |
| Jan Bean | М | South African Investor | Chitsotso | | | | | | | | | |
| | | & goat keeper | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Joey Bean | F | South African Investor | Chitsotso | | | | | | | | | |
| | | & goat keeper | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ernesto Lasse Lixive | М | Buyer | Inhassoro | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeremias Nhachde | M | Buyer | Malangute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Azarias Massitela | M | Buyer | Massinga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rafael Ernesto Samuel | M | Buyer | Maxixe | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Afonso Antonio | М | Buyer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oliveira Zivane | M | Buyer | Vilanculos | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ricardo macamo | M | Buyer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zefanias Gaucho Buens | М | Buyer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Michaela Cosijn | F | Technical consultant imGoats | Vilanculos | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Roberto Cassiano | М | CARE DPM SEED | Vilanculos | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Diamantino Cuna | М | CARE Driver | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Luis Tole | M | CARE Driver | Vilanculos | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roberto Carlos | М | CARE Driver | Vilanculos | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Valeriano Ricardo | М | CARE Driver | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Faustino Jose Agusto | М | CARE Extension officer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Feliciano Majesso | М | CARE Extension officer | Inhassoro | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Moises Safur | М | CARE Extension officer | Govuro | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eugenio Afo | М | CARE Extension officer | Inhassoro | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Adriano | М | CARE Extension officer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nalia Johane | F | CARE Gender officer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Arcanjo Nharucué | М | CARE M&E officer | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vitorino Massingue | М | CARE M&E officer | Vilanculos | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amosse Maheme | М | CARE PO imGoats | Vilanculos | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Camila Rivero | F | CARE/Peace Corps | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexandre Luzerna Chambela | М | Chefe de terra | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



| Aniva Taela | М | Chefe de terra | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|------------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jose Molatha Ngulube | М | Chefe de terra | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raol Sambirane Vilankulo | М | Chefe de terra | Vuca Litoral | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isabel Teresa | F | Community Leader | ? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jose Camisola | М | Community Leader | Cachane | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Vilankulo | М | Community Leader | Chichangue | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jose Gotina | М | Community Leader | Chichangue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raul Cuamba | М | Community Leader | Chichangue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daniel Jose Cerveja | M | Community Leader | Chimajane | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Albino Nhare | М | Community Leader | Chitsecane | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Albino Sequisso | М | Community Leader | Chitsecane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zacarias Massoa | М | Community Leader | Chitsotso | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feliciano Guluve | М | Community Leader | Macovane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arone Faife Massuanganhe | М | Community Leader | Madacare | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tomas Enosse Ventura | М | Community Leader | Maimelaine | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alberto Saguate/Albino Jague | М | Community Leader | Malangute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeremias Chibebe | М | Community Leader | Mangungumete | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nomeado Murrombe | М | Community Leader | Mangungumete | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caixote Julai | М | Community Leader | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Enosue Kaiva | М | Community Leader | Nhapele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lazaro Lazeta | М | Community Leader | Nhapele | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonane Chacatane | М | Community Leader | Rumbatsatsa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simiao Samuel | М | Community Leader | Rumbatsatsa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arnaldo Lai Massingue | М | Community Leader | Tiane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganhane Chicovolo Estingue | М | Community Leader | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Daiane Paiva Nhacaue | М | Community Leader | Vulanjane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antonio Temate Nyane | М | Community leader | Cachane | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andrew Engels | М | Investor | Luido | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inacio Matsinhe | М | Investor | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ernesto Naefe Chicomo | М | Leader | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sebastao Terupo | М | Leader | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paulo Buene | М | Meat sellers | Vilanculos | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moiseis Elias | М | Paravet | Chitsotso | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |



| Jorge Araujo Mufume | М | Paravet | Mabime | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tomas Raimundo Tivane | М | Paravet | Malangute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Armando Carlos Muabsa | М | Paravet | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Joao Massingue Macie Nhiuane | М | Paravet | Nhapele | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Azarias Jose | М | Paravet | Vulanjane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Raol Fernao | М | Paravet | Chichangue | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artur Sabone Matsoma | М | Paravet | Chimajane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Obadias Tomas | М | Paravet | Nhapele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alberto Mendes | М | Paravet | Rumbatsatsa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Victorino Jovo | М | Paravet | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Durubek Chiviti Manga | М | Paravet | Vuca Litoral | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jaime Boane | М | President of group | Chichangue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texeira Simiao | М | President of group | Malangute | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joanane Chacatane | F | President of group | Rumbatsatsa | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Luzenda | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Feliciano P. Mutumane | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Alcidio Nhousue | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Tornel Malane Sitoe | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Magaissane F Guluve | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Samuel m. Muabsu | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fernando Armando Guluve | М | Producer | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Simione Saize | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Alberto Sabmete Artur | М | Producer | Chimajane | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Armando Chuguela Neuguiane | М | Producer | Mabime | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feliciano Chiamlovane | М | Producer | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Isaura Mpocometane | F | Producer | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Peulane Lambo | М | Producer | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Celestino Maedae | М | Producer | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ricardo Joao Mucuango | М | Producer | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Antonio Tivane | М | Producer | Mangungumete | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arnaldo | М | Producer | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



| Elena Jurali Pederla | F | Producer | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lina Julai budala | F | Producer | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Serafina Pechisso | F | Producer | Nhapele | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andre Jonual Guluve | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antonio Jossai | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antonio Samuel | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Autonio Samuel | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joao Mucogue | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lindo Fernando | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raimundo Mapuahlo | М | Producer | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Admira Teresa Casimero | F | Producer (?) | Mangungumete | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fernando chipunguane | М | Producer | Nhapele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juliana Mahala | F | Producer | Nhapele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anuario Cactano Chitunha | М | Producer (and school director) | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Damiao Pedre Massinga | М | Producer (model farmer) | Vuca Interior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rafael Kaba | М | Producer (model farmer) | Macovane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ricardo Gurujo | М | Producer (religious leader) | Maimelane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Alfio Germia Situe | М | producer/collector | Vulanjane | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Alfeu Alfred Matsinhe | М | Producer/President of group | Chimajane | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fatima Jose | F | Producer/President of group | Chimajane | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elena Jose | F | Producer/President of group | Manusse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joana Zacarias Chambela | F | Producer/President of group | Nhapele | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Josina Massingue | F | Producer/Secretary of group | Vulanjane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Adelino Guluve | М | Producer/Secretary of group | Chimajane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eneia Jose | F | Producer/Secretary of group | Chitsotso | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Manuel | М | Producer/Secretary of group | Macovane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Augusto Julai | М | Producer/Secretary of group | Vulanjane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daine Nhacone | М | Producer/Secretary of group | Vulanjane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sebastao Lopez | М | Producer/Worker for Jan and | Chitsotso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Birgit Boogaard | F | Joey Research - ILRI | Vilanculos | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Saskia Hendrickx | F | Research - ILRI | Maputo | U | Т | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 0 | 0 |



| Yenni Astete Salazar | F | Research - Student ILRI | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caren Krul | F | Research - Student ILRI | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yvane Marble | F | Research - Student ILRI | Vilanculos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carlos(Casa luna) | М | Restaurant | Inhassoro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Nhanissane | М | Retailer | Mangungumete | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nassuirate Fluce Abdula | F | SDAE | Inhassoro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Emildo Mauricio Alberto | М | SDAE Inhassoro | Inhassoro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lucas Vilanculos | М | SDAE Inhassoro | Inhassoro | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ivone Cacilda Titoue | F | SDAE Inhassoro | Inhassoro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dionildo Chefo | М | SDAE Inhassoro/ Livestock | Inhassoro | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | delegate | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Vicente Zefanias | М | SPP (provincial government) | Maxixe | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |