



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

26 July 2012

Maimelane, 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 sixth meeting of the imGoats Innovation Platform (IP) held on 26th of July in Maimelane, 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: these activities have therefore been included in section 2, with specific focus on the goat fairs in June. Section 3 focuses on the preparation and the process of the IP secretariat. Section 4 continues with the IP meeting process and includes the planning of activities for the coming two months. The report is concluded with a few lessons learned for designing and facilitating future meetings (section 5).

2. Activities in between 5th and 6th IP meeting

To monitor innovation processes, it is important to capture the IP meetings as well as the process between the meetings. Between the 5th and 6th IP meeting, the following three types of activities have been undertaken:

- continuation of construction of **improved shelters** by model farmers
- continuation of process of identification and use of **communal pasture areas**
- organisation of **goat fairs** for Mozambique's Independence Day

Progress on the first two activities will be monitored in the monthly Outcome Mapping meetings. It was therefore decided to include two additional (new) progress markers for producers on these activities:

- *Progress Marker G7*: Model farmers are using improved production techniques like an improved shelter and water supply
- *Progress Marker A4*: Producers are using communal pasture areas

Hence, progress on these activities has not been included in this report, but can be found in the 'monthly Outcome Mapping report'.

2.1. Goat fairs

During the 5th IP meeting it was agreed to organise goat fairs before the 25th of June - Mozambique's Independence Day – because demand is usually high around this date. The following locations and dates were agreed in the 5th IP meeting (see section Report '5th IP meeting' section 4.4):

- 20th of June: Zone of Rumbatatsatsa
- 21st of June: zone of Manusse
- 22nd of June: Zone of Vulanjane

It was agreed that CARE would take the lead in organising the fairs with support from the IP secretariat and that the paravets would inform CARE staff before the 15th of June about the availability of goats in their community. Based on the data provided by the paravets, at least 55 goats should be available (20 in Vulanjane, 10 in Malangute, 14 in Chimajane and 11 in Nhapele), but the number kept on increasing as the days of the fair came closer. CARE staff had contacted a potential larger buyer who said to need at least 50 goats. The larger buyer, named Helena and based in Maputo (Manhiça), was a contact established by the VCA consultancy (see VCA report, Peham 2012). Subsequently, very few (small) local buyers were contacted, because it was expected that the larger buyer would buy majority of the available goats.

Due to a lack of buyers, the actual fair was two days, instead of three. The larger buyer Helena did not show up in the end, because the day before the fair she went to a cattle fair Mabote. Though her initial plan was to buy cattle in Mabote and continue the next day to buy goats in Inhassoro, she spent all her money on cattle and was not able to buy goats anymore.

The lack of buyers brought the risk that producers would become frustrated and left without money for Independence Day. CARE staff therefore decided to buy and transport some goats on request of their CARE colleagues in Vilanculos. In the end, 26 goats were sold (from Malangue, Vulanjane and Mabime): 11 goats by CARE staff, 10 goats by SDAE staff (district government) and 5 goats by a

buyer from XaiXai. Weighing scales were used (fig. 1) and goats were sold at an agreed price of 45 Meticals per kg live weight.

About 44 goats were *not* sold. Each community which had goats available was visited by CARE staff and, if goats were not sold, explanation was given about the challenges to make linkages with buyers and that they had learned from other projects, e.g. cattle in Mabote (SEED), that these processes take time.

Figure 1. Use of weighing scale at goat fair in Malangute (left) and female beneficiary receiving cash money after selling her goat (right)



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

- Most of the available animals were more than 20 kg, which was advised by project staff because it is better for herd management and buyers' preference.
- Producers accepted to pay the 'sales fee' (5 metical/sold goat) to form a fund for the Innovation Platform in the future.
- Paravets were more involved in the preparation process of the fair, such as informing project staff about the number of available animals and contacting producers about the dates and locations of the fair and the buyers preference (above 20 kg).

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

- The number of available goats wasn't identified before the 15th of June by the paravets. This might be related to the fact that all paravets were involved in their refresher course the week before, so they did not have possibilities to contact producers in their community.
- It is challenging to match supply and demand: At the first fairs in December there were many buyers but insufficient animals, at the fair in June there were many animals but insufficient buyers.
- Only very few local (small) buyers were contacted, because 1 larger buyer said to come and buy many goats. However, once this buyer cancelled, there were hardly any small buyers. Next time, it might be wise to contact larger as well as smaller buyers.

3. Preparations 6th 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)

Between the 5th and 6th IP meeting (10th May and 26th July 2012) the IP secretariat held two meetings: one in Inhassoro (28th of June) to reflect on the 5th IP meeting and the goat fair and one in Nhapele (18th of July) to prepare the 6th IP meeting. Annex 1 provides detailed minutes of the first meeting. At the first meeting the following decisions were taken:

1) *Communal grazing areas*

- Each community will write a request letter to the government to officialise the communal pasture area.
- CARE will give a 'model'/example letter, which community members can copy (handwritten).

2) *Goat fairs*

- There will be another fair before December
- The secretariat will organise the next goat fair together with CARE.

3) *Identification of animals*

- This issue (including possible printing of 'cadernetas') will be discussed and decided together with others.

4) *Next meetings*

- The next IP meeting will be on Thursday the 26th of July in Maimelane.
- The next meeting of the IP secretariat will be on the 18th of July in Inhassoro.

At the first meeting (28th of June), all secretariat members, except Secretary Ernesto, were present. João and Ernesto had expressed their need for support with facilitation and notes taking during the IP meeting (see Report '5th IP meeting'). Camila (CARE Peace Corps volunteer) agreed to give support to them in developing their skills. João received feedback from Camila after the IP meeting and he

chaired the meeting with the IP secretariat. She asked Ernesto for his notes, so she could help him with improving them, based on the Portuguese notes written by the CARE team. However, due to the absence of Ernesto she was not able to give feedback.

The second meeting (18th of July) was initially planned in Inhassoro. President João – who lives in Nhapele, about 45 minute drive from Inhassoro – had recently bought a motorbike which enabled transport to the meetings. However, he was without fuel on the day of the meeting and it was therefore decided to move the meeting to his community Nhapele. CARE project officer Amosse participated in this meeting and collected IP Vice President Ivone in Inhassoro with a CARE car. Secretary Ernesto and Counsellor Daniel were not able to participate. João and Ernesto made an agenda suggestion for the 6th IP meeting.

3.2. Preparations for 6th IP meeting

Based on the suggestions of the IP secretariat, a draft agenda had been shared with the imGoats team members in preparation for the 6th IP meeting. The final agenda for the meeting is provided in Annex 2.

The IP President, João, extended invitations based on the participant list. He therefore received 200 Meticals (about 8 USD) cell phone credit to invite the participants. The meeting was planned for three hours (10:00-13:00), followed by lunch around 12:30.

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. João explained this again to participants when inviting them. Maimelane was therefore selected as meeting location: this community is located relatively central in Inhassoro district and close the main road (EN1), which increases accessibility compared to other project communities.

4. The sixth meeting of the imGoats Innovation Platform

4.1. Introduction

Due to the fact that participants organized their own transport, several participants were delayed and the meeting started 1 hour later than planned (11:00 hrs). Ernesto (Secretary) and Daniel (Counsellor) were absent. Ernesto explained afterwards that he was waiting in Inhassoro town to be collected by CARE transport. The CARE team, however, had clearly informed him that participants – including the secretariat – would not be collected anymore. Daniel (Counsellor) did not give any explanation for his absence.

The project team was quite excited to see how many participants would show up using own transport. In total, 19 people were present (see list of participants, Annex 3), in the following stakeholder groups¹:

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

- 7 producers (2 women, 5 men)
- 1 community leader (man)
- 3 government representative (SDAE; 1 woman, 2 men)
- 4 paravets (4 men)
- 4 CARE/ILRI staff (1 woman, 3 men)

Unfortunately, there were no buyers. It needs to be noted that of the 19 participants, 4 people were CARE staff, 3 were government officials (SDAE) and at 4 of the other participants were from Maimelane (new participants), which means that **about 8 participants came by their own transport**.

The community leader of Maimelane opened the meeting and welcomed everybody to the 6th IP meeting. The meeting was facilitated by João (President IP secretariat) in Xitswa and translated into Portuguese by Amosse (PO) for Camila (Peace Corps volunteer). João expressed his gratitude to the participants who made it to the meeting by their own transport. Ivone (Vice President) explained the agenda for the meeting to discuss the activities in the last 2 months, including fairs and communal pasture development.

4.2 Activities in the past two months

4.2.1. Goat fairs

João (IP president) facilitated the session on activities in the past two months. The following feedback on the fairs (20-22 June) was given per community:

- Chimajane: there were goats available, but the buyers didn't come.
- Malangute: there were fairs, but only 5 goats were sold.
- Nhapele: they had goats available and ready for sale, but they never received the information where the fair was taking place.
- Vuca: had the same problem – there were goats but no buyers.
- Manusse: people took goats to slaughter before the fairs, so there were no goats for the fair anymore.

João mentioned that the paravets did not give information on availability of goats during the paravet refresher course (week before). He explained the importance of providing the number of available animals. He knows that the buyer went to Mabote first, but ran out of money. There was only one buyer contacted because of the low availability of animals. The local buyers don't have the same buying power as the price was agreed at 45 meticals/kg live weight.

Amosse explained what happened (see section 2.1). He also explained that the price was agreed between 40 and 45 meticals/kg and that it is a negotiation between the buyer and producer. Producers should consider the transport distance of buyers and the quality of the animals. Producers should be fair and realistic with the price towards buyers.

4.2.2. Communal pasture areas

João asked what had been done with regard to communal pasture areas: now that the areas have been identified, are they being used?

The following update on communal pasture areas was given per community:

- Vuca (model farmer): They almost finished the improved kraal and only need to finish the walls and floor. The animals are grazing on the communal pasture area. One good thing is that the

animals have been coming to the kraal on their own, because they like the shade. Not all producers are using the pasture area, only 3 at the moment. Other people want to visit his improved kraal. João mentioned that the communal pasture areas are not mandatory. It is a first practice that we think could help the production; like before, when they had many animals.

- Malangute: Some kraals have been built, but not everybody is using the communal pasture area.
- Chimajane: People say they want it, but don't bring the animals, because they are afraid the animals get stolen. Many producers are women and they say they can't build kraals, but goats can already pasture in the area. The model farmer is almost done with the improved kraal.
- While Ivone (SDAE) was visiting the field for another SDAE-related activity, she visited a communal pasture area and had the feeling people were happy.

João summarized that many producers are not using the communal pasture area. They are thinking about legislation first, but we should use it first and thereafter sort out the legislation.

- Manusse: the problem is that people are still working on the kraals. They don't want to bring their goats without a kraal. They don't want to tether the goats there, because of thefts.
- Chimajane: someone is making a 'machamba' (agricultural plot) in the communal pasture area.
- João: then he is doing a machamba to feed the goats, because that is why we developed the area. Maybe the person didn't have the information, but he should be alerted. The communal pasture area was identified by the community and 'chefe da terra' so that person is looking for trouble. We can talk to the leader to alert him.

João raised again that the tittle of the communal pasture areas (legislation) is not important, but it is important that people use the areas; it is the same with as with our houses. As long as the 'chefe da terra' knows about what we're doing. Maybe if we weren't from this area we would need a document. People who are using the area can talk to the administrator to get it officialised, but this is not possible if the area is not used.

Roberto confirmed that the most important thing is to use the areas and continued: "If you start using the areas, a difference can be seen between your goats and the goats of other producers. It is not just an idea for Inhassoro, we want to do the same at national level and we follow the process closely, because we want to learn from you. It is important for all of us. Personally, I would like that this IP in Inhassoro would move forward like we did in Mabote with the fairs. There, it was a big deal, but now it runs well and the whole country knows about the fairs in Mabote. But it depends on us and how you take the message back to the community; how to introduce and develop the communal pasture area in your community. So I am asking everybody to get together with other producers and share the information from this meeting."

4.2.3. Improved kraals

The model farmer in Vuca mentioned that many producers are taking their goats to his improved kraal, because they think it is communal. He asked how he can get these people/their goats out of his kraal, because he doesn't want enemies. This resulted in a brief discussion on the use of the kraals. Though it was mentioned that having animals of more producers in one kraal can help the paravet to do his work faster, it was agreed that the kraals are personal, whereas the communal pasture area is for everyone. So if people want a kraal, they should build it themselves. It was raised that the owner of the kraal maybe could charge those producers for using his kraal.

Subsequently the following update was given per community:

- Nhapele: the model farmer is also the first aid person trained by 'Mais Vida' (CARE project) and as a result he is always traveling to another location and he will have to move there. They are looking to find another model farmer, but haven't chosen a person yet.
- Manusse: the model farmer was sick, so the process was delayed. He cut the wood and will be transferring them soon.
- Chimajane: only the roof is missing.
- Vulanjane: Nobody from Vulanjane is present at the meeting. Amosse explained that the wood has been cut and it should be built soon.
- Chachane: Nobody from Vulanjane is present at the meeting. Majesso explained that he will visit the model farmer there the day after the meeting to see the progress.

João said that people have to be more flexible with the construction process and that they should hurry up because the project is ending soon. Improved kraals are not only for model farmers, but anybody who wants to do it, can do it. People shouldn't wait to build an improved kraal to bring the animals to the communal pasture area; any kraal is better than none. Majesso confirmed that a model farmer is an example so people can see and copy his practices. So there is no problem if more producers want to build an improved kraal. If a model farmer has difficulties constructing the kraal, other producers can help him/her and make a larger kraal or make even more than one kraal.

4.3 Activities for the coming two months

João facilitated this session and asked the participants what should be done the coming 2 months. Nhapele: there should be follow-up on the communal pasture areas and development of improved kraal. João responded that for the communal pasture areas that are being used it is a matter of writing a letter to the administrator to officialise the area.

Amosse asked if would anyone like **another fair** now or should we wait until December, which resulted in the following discussion:

- Vuca: It would be good to have another one. We propose for buyers to go to Nhapele and then Vulanjane. But first we should determine the month. For example before the 25th of September (National holiday - Dia das Forças Armadas de Libertação de Moçambique) 20-21 September.
- Joao said tasks should be divided, including agreement on the value of the fee (5 meticals per sold goat). So paravets and community leaders should communicate information to the producers. Paravets also need to register available animals. This information is very important, because if the buyers come but there are no goats available that is the same problem as that producers (with goats) come, but there are no buyers (like at the last fair).
- Ivone added that the idea is that people can sell other animals too, not only goats. Producers should take advantage of the possibility and sell other animals as well.
- Amosse mentioned that information on available goats should not be done later then the 10th of September. With regard to the fee it is important to be clear to the producer what the fee is used for.

Summarizing, it was agreed that:

- IP participants will encourage their producers to **use the communal pasture area**, instead of waiting for officialisation of the area.

- There will be another goat fair before the 25th of September (National holiday - Dia das Forças Armadas de Libertação de Moçambique) on **Thursday 20 and Friday 21 September**.
- At the fair, a **fee of 5 meticaís/goat** will be paid by producers to sustain the IP.

4.4 Wrap up and closing

Amosse gave a brief update on the research that was carried out in a 6 project communities in May by 2 students and Birgit. More detailed feedback of the results will be given in the next IP meeting.

João wrapped up the meeting and emphasized that the IP is for the benefit of the communities so they need to increase the participation. Amosse asked if the IP meetings are important/ helpful. The paravet from Maimelane responded “Yes, we saw the goats in Govuro [paravet refresher course] where the systems are in place and the animals are fat, because they are eating well.”

Roberto mentioned that next month there will be a visit from Dr Libombo (the deputy director of the Veterinary Services), because they are interested in the communal pasture areas and the IP. The visit is not sure yet, but it is important to inform the IP participants that there is interest in them.

The participants agreed to have the next IP meeting **in October in Maimelane**. The secretariat was asked to define the exact date and inform the participants. President João thanked everybody for their participation.

5. Lessons learned

5.1 Reflections on 6th IP meeting and activities in between

To conclude, a few reflections are given on the basis of the 6th IP meeting. These are CARE and ILRI reflections.

Positive aspects of the IP meeting to maintain:

- It was good to see that several participants were able to come to the meeting with their own transport.
- The meeting was very compact and effective: all agenda points were discussed in 2 hours (11:00-13:00 hrs), whereas other meetings had taken up to 3 or even 4 hours.
- There was agreement on the organisation of another next goat fair in September.
- Although female participation was low in numbers, the one woman who was participating is very strong and vocal. It is important and good to have a woman like this in the IP meeting who is able to relate information in all directions. She came from Nhapele, which is an interior community, quite far from the main road, but she managed to come with public transport ('chapa') and arrived at 8 AM the meeting location.

Points of attention:

- Though several people came with their own transport the number of participants was relatively low. It would be good to monitor for next meetings who came by their own transport.
- As in earlier IP meetings, new participants joined the IP (this time from Maimelane community). The total participant list (Annex 3) contains now **more than 100 participants**. It is considered important to have certain stability in the participant group in order to define and reflect on activities. Though participation fluctuates at each meeting, there is a core group of participants who generally participate. IP President João (paravet in Nhapele) and female producer Joana (president of the producer group in Nhapele) participated in all six IP meetings. The following people participated in 4 (of the 6) IP meetings: IP Secretary Ernesto (buyer), paravet Moises (from Chitsotso), female producer Fatima (and former IP president, but after re-election she stopped participation) and retailer Samuel (in Mangugumete). Another 9 people participated in 3 IP meetings.
- No buyers participated in the 6th IP meeting and they were also absent at the fairs in June. Hence, it is a point of attention for the project to keep buyers involved since they are the interested party at the fairs. The IP secretariat needs to check dates with them, because producers can't decide on their own.

Reflection on the IP secretariat:

- João (President) did a very good job: he facilitated the entire meeting (with support from Vice-President Ivone). It was the first time that Amosse (CARE Project Officer) was not involved in the facilitation.
- Ivone (Vice president) participated very well and active during the IP meeting. She also gave good contributions during the IP secretariat meetings.

- Ernesto (Secretary) was absent at both IP secretariat meetings as well as the 6th IP meeting. Hence, Camila (Peace Corps volunteer) was not able to give feedback to him on his notes of the 5th IP meeting. His involvement in the IP secretariat has decreased after the 5th IP meeting. At 5th IP meeting he agreed as buyer that goat fairs should be organised before the 25th of June (Independence Day), but at the days of the fairs he did not show up. This might be related to the fact that his goat meat business is relatively quiet and he started focusing on other businesses.
- Daniel (Counsellor) was absent at one of the IP secretariat meetings and at the 6th IP meeting. He was also absent at the 5th IP meeting. It might be good to discuss his and Ernesto's involvement with the Secretariat during their next meeting. If they are not present, it might be considered replacing them.

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:

- 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 1 shows an overview of these progress markers and the observations during the 6th IP meeting.

Table 1. Outcome mapping progress markers and observations during 6th IP meeting

Boundary partner	Progress marker	How to recognize high level of achievement	Observations during 5 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	7 producers (2 women, 5 men) were present

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

	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 start using the communal grazing area in their community, instead of waiting for the process of legislation by the government, because that process may cost time and money.
Service and input actors (paravets and retailers)	Paravets and retailers are meeting with the other VC actors (E1)	All representatives attend IP meetings	4 Paravets (all men) were present
Post production actors (Buyers)	Buyers are meeting with the other VC actors (E1)	Representatives attend IP meetings relevant to their interests	No 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	CARE exchanged telephone numbers of buyers with IP secretariat (João).
	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	Producers, paravets, community leaders and SDAE have agreed to organise another goat fair before the 25 th of September.
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	Nobody from the government was present due to preparations for President Gubuzo's visit to Inhassoro district at the end of the month 1 community leader (man) was present. 3 government representatives (SDAE; 1 women, 2 men) were present

*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 5th and 6th IP meeting

Meeting IP secretariat between 5th and 6th IP

Date: 28-June-2012

Location: Inhassoro (SDAE office)

Participants: João (President), Ivone (Vice-President), Daniel (Councillor), Amosse, Birgit, Mila

Absent: Ernesto (secretary)

Opening and agenda

Amosse explained that this meeting is in hands of the IP secretariat, so they can decide which topics they would like to discuss. The following topics were suggested:

1. Communal grazing areas (next steps)
2. Feedback on goat fairs
3. Identification books ('*cadernetas*')

Amosse and Birgit suggested João to facilitate and lead the meeting, because in the future CARE won't be there to do this. Whenever he had questions or wanted guidance, Birgit and Amosse would support him. João accepted the invitation and lead the meeting in Portuguese (not in Xitswa, because Portuguese is 'the official language' – as João said).

1. Communal grazing areas

- João said that all communities have identified a communal grazing area and that they now have to think what the next steps are; How can these areas be officialised? The community members can't do it themselves, because they don't have contact with the government.
- Ivone said that communities have to decide upon an area which is far away from 'machambas' (agricultural plots) and close to a river, for animals to drink. Afterwards, the areas need to be officialised.
- João said they need to know how the areas can be officialised.
- Amosse explained the following:
 - Most communities have identified one or two areas.
 - It was originally said that the 'chef of SDAE' and land registration ('cadastre') had to go to the communities to see the areas and officialise them.
 - The chef of the land registration (named Julho) said that officialization is not very important. It is more important that the community members agree on the area and communicate among each other that it is only to be used for grazing, instead of having an official paper. He also said that an official paper does NOT guarantee that the land cannot be used for other purposes anymore.
 - The costs of the process are unclear. Dr. Vincente (Provincial government) suggested that the producers make a letter in which they request the area to be officialised. If it is requested by the community, there will be much less costs involved than when it would be an organisation (e.g. CARE).
 - What does the secretariat want: 1) continue without official paper? or 2) Officialise the areas, but it make take a long time, in which the process and costs are unclear.

- Daniel responded that it depends on what the people in his community want. He talked with them and they want the area to be officialised.
- Ivone confirmed that to create trust there needs to be a paper which states ‘Community X has identified area X for grazing’.
- João also agreed that they want the area to be officialised. Hence, the secretariat decided that **they want the areas to be officialised, even though the process may take a longer time.**
- Birgit suggested that maybe the project could help with writing the request letter, by giving an example letter to each community, which they could use as a basis to write their own letter.
- Ivone confirmed this was a good idea. The people in the community will **handwrite** the letter and sign it.

2. Goat fairs

- João expressed his disappointment in the recent fairs, where producers in his community (Nhapele) were not able to participate.
- Amosse explained what happened during the last fairs:
 - Dates and locations were agreed in IP meeting
 - It was also agreed that paravets would inform CARE about the number of available animals before the 15th of June. It wasn’t until the 19th of June that CARE received the numbers. It seemed were about 80 animals available.
 - Due to the high number, buyers from Maputo were contacted. One buyer agreed to come and buy at least 50 animals. Other buyers were not contacted anymore. However, one day before the fair, the buyer cancelled; the day(s) before there was a cattle fair in Mabote and the buyer spent all the money there.
 - In addition, there was some miscommunication with buyer Ernesto (IP secretary) about the location. Ernesto and Amosse were at different places.
 - The good thing was that all producers who sold paid **5 meticais ‘fee’/taxes per animal** for the IP (and secretariat). This money is with the paravets.
- João responded that the fairs are an important process. The paravets were not able to give the number of animals before the 15th of June, because in that week they were participating in the refreshment course of the project. It was difficult to give a number then, because they need to go around in their community to ask, which takes time (after they came back from their training on the 15th)
- Ivone confirmed and said that fairs are not only about having a number of available animals but also about identifying buyers, for example buyers close by in Inhassoro and Vilanculos. She suggested that the **dates and places of the next fairs will be written on a card/letter**. The cards/letters will be given to the buyers, producers and government to inform them, so there can be no confusion.
- João suggested it is also important to contact buyers for hotels. Amosse confirmed, but also said it is difficult, because hotels usually want the goats to be taken to their hotel and negotiate there, instead of in the communities.
- João expressed his concern about how the communities and IP members see the secretariat now. It gives a negative image of the IP secretariat that there were no buyers and their support will decrease. Ivone confirmed that the fairs are important, because people need to sell their goats.

- Birgit asked if it would be possible to organize another fair before December? Everybody agreed this would be possible. Birgit asked if the secretariat could make and distribute the cards Ivone suggested. Ivone responded that they could do this for producers, buyers and the government. Birgit asked if the secretariat had the contract details of buyers. No, the secretariat did not have these details. A first step would be to receive the buyers' contact details from Amosse and work closely with him in preparation for the next fairs.
- Amosse suggested that for the next fairs the secretariat could divide tasks among them so everybody contributes to the organisation. Ivone, João and Daniel agreed that this was a good suggestion. Before the next fairs, the secretariat will have a meeting and divide tasks to prepare the fairs.
- Ivone asked if it was also possible to sell chickens on the fairs. It was agreed that chickens can also be sold, if there are buyers.

3. Identification of goats

- Daniel asked for 'identification books' so producers in his community can register their goats, to prevent theft.
- Amosse explained that different communities have different solutions, such as:
 - Cut/mark the ears
 - Brand mark the goats
 - Use identification books. These books can be adapted from cattle registration books. In order to print these books, it needs to be known how many books are needed.
- It was agreed to see what each community wants before taking a decision.

4. Next meetings

- Next IP meeting will be **Thursday the 26th of July in Maimelane**. The IP secretariat will invite the participants and remember them that it was agreed in the last IP meeting that everybody organizes their own transport.
- Next IP secretariat meeting will be on **Wednesday the 18th of July** to prepare the 6th IP meeting.

5. Summary and closure

João closed the meeting by summarizing the main decisions taken:

- 1) Each community will write a request letter to the government to officialise the communal pasture area.
- 2) CARE will give a 'model'/example letter, which community members can copy (handwritten).
- 3) The issue of the identification of animals will be discussed and decided together with others.
- 4) The secretariat will organise the next goat fair together with CARE.
- 5) The next IP meeting will be on Thursday the 26th of July.
- 6) The next IP secretariat meeting will be on Wednesday the 18th of July.

Annex 2: Agenda of 6th Inhassoro IP meeting

Agenda 6th IP meeting

Date: 26th of July

Location: Maimelane

Time: 10:00 – 13:00 hrs (Lunch at 13:00 hrs)

- 1) **Welcome and objective** (João)
 - 2) **Update/summary of last IP meeting** (João)
 - 3) **Activities in the past two months** (João)
 - Goat fairs (20/21/22 June)
 - Communal grazing areas
 - Improved shelters & model farmers
 - 4) **Communal grazing areas** (Amosse, update on process)
 - 5) **Activities for the coming two months** (João)
 - Communal pasture areas
 - Improved kraals & model farmers
 - 6) **Information about research**
 - The studies and interviews in May went very well. Thanks to everybody for their participation. The results are currently being analysed and will be presented in the next IP meeting.
 - 7) **Next meeting and closure**
-

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

Name	Gender	Position	Location	1 nd IP	2 nd IP	3rd IP	Feb-23	4th IP	5th IP	6th IP
Afonso Antonio	M	Buyer	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Azarias Massitela	M	Buyer	Massinga	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ernesto Lasse Lixive	M	Buyer	Inhassoro	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
Jeremias Nhachde	M	Buyer	Malangute	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Oliveira Zivane	M	Buyer	Vilanculos	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rafael Ernesto Samuel	M	Buyer	Maxixe	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Ricardo macamo	M	Buyer	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Zefanias Gaucho Buens	M	Buyer	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Roberto Cassiano	M	CARE DPM SEED	Vilanculos	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Diamantino Cuna	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Luis Tole	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Roberto Carlos	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Valeriano Ricardo	M	CARE Driver	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Faustino Jose Agosto	M	CARE Extension officer	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Feliciano Majesso	M	CARE Extension officer	Inhassoro	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Adriano	M	CARE Extension officer		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Eugenio Afo	M	CARE Extension officer	Inhassoro	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Moises Safur	M	CARE Extension officer	Govuro	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arcanjo Nharucué	M	CARE M&E officer	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Vitorino Massingue	M	CARE M&E officer	Vilanculos	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Amosse Maheme	M	CARE PO imGoats	Vilanculos	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Camila Rivero	F	CARE/Peace Corps	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Aniva Taela	M	Chefe de terra	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Jose Molatha Ngulube	M	Chefe de terra	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Ganhane Chicovolo Estingue	M	Community Leader	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Alberto Saguata/Albino Jague	M	Community Leader	Malangute	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Albino Nhare	M	Community Leader	Chitsecane	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Albino Sequisso	M	Community Leader	Chitsecane	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

Alexander Vilankulo	M	Community Leader	Chichangue	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alexandre Luzerna Chambela	M	Community Leader	Chitsotso	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Arnaldo Lai Massingue	M	Community Leader	Tiane	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Arone Faife	M	Community Leader	Rumbatsatsa	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Arone Massuanganhe	M	Community Leader	Madacare	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Caixote Julai	M	Community Leader	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Daiane Paiva Nhacaue	M	Community Leader	Vulanjane	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Daniel Jose Cerveja	M	Community Leader	Chimajane	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Durubek Chiviti Manga	M	Community Leader	Vuca Litoral	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Enosue Kaiva	M	Community Leader	Nhapele	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Feliciano Guluve	M	Community Leader	Macovane	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Isabel Teresa	F	Community Leader	?	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Jeremias Chibebe	M	Community Leader	Mangungumete	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Joao Massingue	M	Community Leader	Nhapele	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Jonane Chacatane	M	Community Leader	Rumbatsatsa	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Jose Camisola	M	Community Leader	Cachane	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Jose Gotina	M	Community Leader	Chichangue	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Lazaro Lazeta	M	Community Leader	Nhapele	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nomeado Murrombe	M	Community Leader	Mangungumete	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
nomeado Murrombe	F	Community Leader	Nhapele	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Raol Sambirane Vilankulo	M	Community Leader	Vuca Litoral	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Raul Cuamba	M	Community Leader	Chichangue	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Simiao Samuel	M	Community Leader	Rumbatsatsa	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Tomas Enosse Ventura	M	Community Leader	Maimelaine	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Zacarias Massoa	M	Community Leader	Chitsotso	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Antonio Temate Nyane	M	community leader - replacing Jose Camisola	Cachane	NO	NO	YES				
Andrew Engels	M	Investor	Luido	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Inacio Matsinhe	M	Investor	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Jan (Investidor Sul Aficano)	M	Investor	Chitsotso	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ernesto Naefe Chicomo	M	Leader	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Sebastao Terupo	M	Leader	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Paulo Buene	M	Meat sellers	Vilanculos	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Armando Carlos Muabsa	M	Paravet	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Artur Sabone Matsoma	M	Paravet	Chimajane	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Joao Macie Nhiumane	M	Paravet	Nhapele	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Tomas Raimundo Tivane	M	Paravet	Malangute	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Alberto Mendes	M	Paravet	Rumbatsatsa	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Azarias Jose	M	Paravet	Vulanjane	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Jorge Araujo Mufume	M	Paravet	Mabime	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Moiseis Elias	M	Paravet	Chitsotso	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Obadias Tomas	M	Paravet	Nhapele	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Raol Fernao	M	Paravet	Chichangue	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Victorino Jovo	M	Paravet	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Jaime Boane	M	President of group	Chichangue	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Joanane Chacatane	F	President of group	Rumbatsatsa	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Teixeira Simiao	M	President of group	Malangute	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Damiao Pedre Massinga	M	Producer	Vuca	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Peulane Lambo	M	Producer	Maimelane	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Isaura Mpocometane	F	Producer	Maimelane	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Feliciano Chiamlovane	M	Producer	Maimelane	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Anuario Cactano Chitunha	M	Producer	Maimelane	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Alberto Sabmete Artur	M	Producer	Chimajane	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Andre Jonual Guluve	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Antonio Jossai	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Antonio Samuel	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Antonio Tivane	M	Producer	Mangungumete	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Armando Chuguela Neuguiane	M	Producer	Mabime	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Arnaldo	M	Producer	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Autonio Samuel	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Elena Jurali Pederla	F	Producer	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Joao Mucogue	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Lina Julai budala	F	Producer	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Lindo Fernando	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO

Moisis Bicane Afonso	M	Producer	Chitsotso	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rafael Kaba	M	Producer	Macovane	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Raimundo Mapuahlo	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Serafina Pechisso	F	Producer	Nhapele	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Simione Saize	M	Producer	Vuca Interior	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Admira Teresa Casimero	F	Producer (?)	Mangungumete	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alfio Germia Situe	M	producer/collector	Vulanjane	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alfeu Alfred Matsinhe	M	Producer/President of group	Chimajane	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Joana Zacarias Chambela	F	Producer/President of group	Nhapele	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Elena Jose	F	Producer/President of group	Manusse	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Fatima Jose	F	Producer/President of group	Chimajane	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Adelino Guluve	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Chimajane	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Augusto Julai	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Vulanjane	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Daine Nhacone	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Vulanjane	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Eneia Jose	F	Producer/Secretary of group	Chitsotso	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Josina Massingue	F	Producer/Secretary of group	Vulanjane	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Samuel Manuel	M	Producer/Secretary of group	Macovane	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Birgit Boogaard	F	Research - ILRI	Vilanculos	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Saskia Hendrickx	F	Research - ILRI	Maputo	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Carlos(Casa luna)	M	Restaurant	Inhassoro	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Samuel Nhanissane	M	Retailer	Mangungumete	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Lucas Vilanculos	M	SDAE Inhassoro	Inhassoro	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ivone Cacilda Titoue	F	SDAE Inhassoro	Inhassoro	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Emildo Mauricio Alberto	M	SDAE Inhassoro	Inhassoro	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Dionildo Chefo	M	SDAE Inhassoro/ Livestock delegate	Inhassoro	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Vicente Zefanias	M	SPP (provincial government)	Maxixe	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Caren Krul	F	Student ILRI	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Yvane Marble	F	Student ILRI	Vilanculos	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Michaela Cosijn	F	Technical assistant imGoats	Vilanculos	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Fernando chipunguane	M		Nhapele	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Juliana Mahala	F		Nhapele	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO