

Institutions and the performance of the agricultural sector in Moçambique: a review

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Outline

- **Brief Introduction: setting the stage**
 - assess institutions versus performance in the agricultural sector
 - approach and tools, most of which were provided
- **Performance Overview**
 - performance of the agricultural sector in selected areas – food and natural resources; 2008-2017; mind the time-span
- **Institutional factors**
 - influencing natural resources governance
- **Thinking the Future**
 - assumptions
 - resetting the stage

Brief Introduction: setting the stage

- **Agrarian Structure and Demographics**
 - *Growing population and growing number of poor, total cultivated area does not grow in proportion to population growth, regional imbalances remain.*
- **Forest cover**
 - *Low levels of adoption of sustainable technologies correspond to increased deforestation*
- **Climate change**
 - *Climate change will continue to impact agricultural performance*

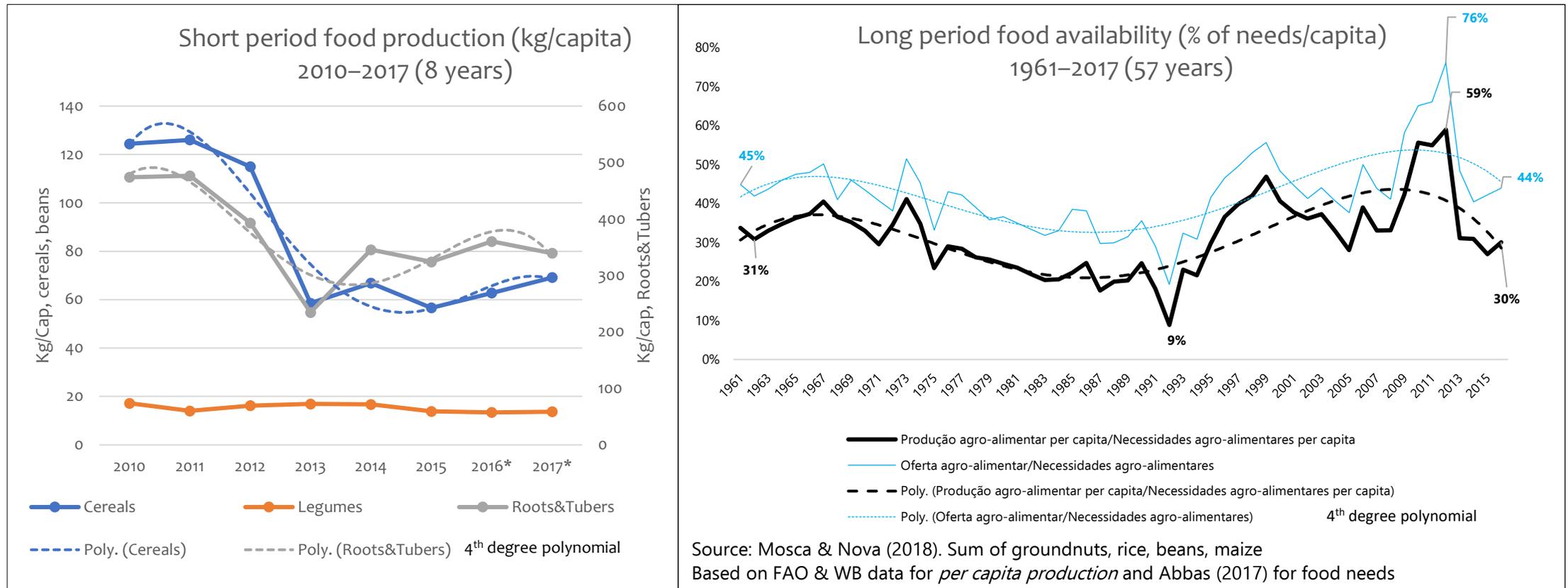
Performance Overview - 1

- **Food production, trade and food availability per capita**
 - *Food production and Food availability per capita decreased in grains; beans; roots and tubers; meat*
 - *Systematic and increasing deficit in the agri-food trade balance*
- **Agriculture, GDP and Investment**
 - *Decreasing contribution of agriculture to GDP, decreasing share of investments in agriculture*
- **Public institutions in the agricultural sector**
 - *Frequent changes in organizations and rules of the game in the agricultural sector:*
 - *Changes in functions; transfer of responsibilities; changes in the relationship of the public with private and civil institutions to provide services*

Performance Overview – 1b

Food availability

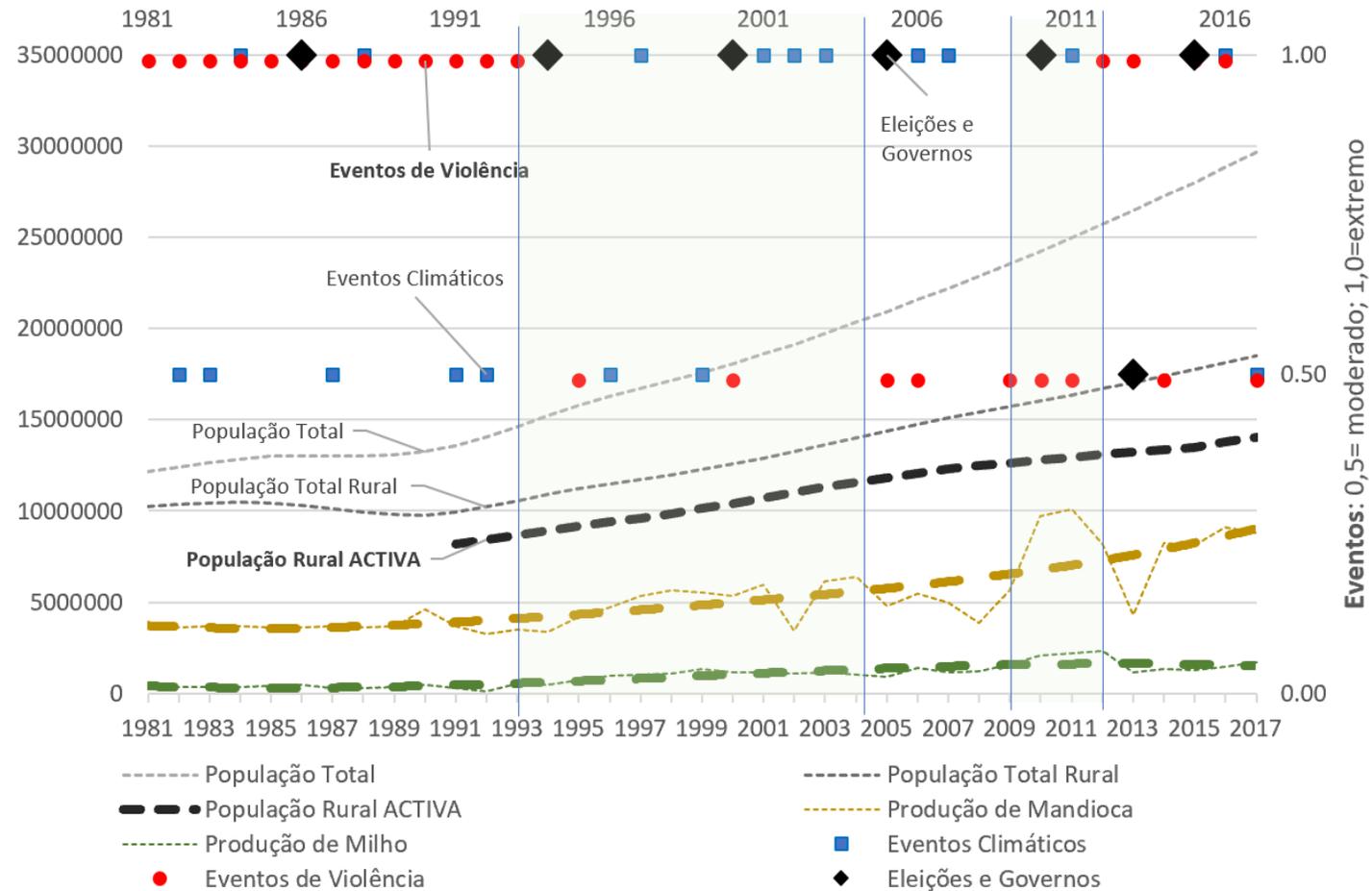
- Short period (8 years, 2 crops): generally decreasing
- Long period (57 years, 4 crops): periodic (extremes unchanged), increasing variance



Performance Overview - 2

- **Two “sectors”, two realities**
 - *In commercial agriculture: increased yields, production and (capital-intensive) investment, to supply export trade and major urban centres; some have environmental concerns;*
 - *the subsistence family farming occupies 99% of the area, produces 95% of food crops, practices slash-and-burn, accounting for 65% of deforestation; productivity and area/HH decreased*
- **Not a single source determining the current landscape**
 - *Natural disasters, violence in the rural areas, unpredictability of public services and markets*
 - *Institutional factors: general and sector environments*

Performance Overview – 2a



Fonte: elaboração dos autores com base em dados de INE/WB e FAO, para População e Produção; MICOA (2007) e Mandamule (2019), para Eventos Climáticos, e Correia da Silva (2014) e observações dos autores para Eventos Político-Militares.

Institutional factors

General environment:

- *The laws and rules of the game favour, in general, the practice of agriculture, but compliance is not guaranteed.*
- *There is voice and participation overall, sometimes effective, often fruitless.*
- *Periods of stability alternate with frequent and long periods of political instability and armed violence, affecting mostly rural areas and agriculture. Protection of agricultural producers not guaranteed.*
- *Decisions are influenced by the lack of economic and financial independence; formulation of public policies has had intervention and interference of donors.*

Sector environment:

- *Coverage and quality of basic public services has been declining (plant and animal health, statistics, seed quality control and certification, protection and development of the genetic material, law enforcement and settlement of market)*

Thinking the future: assumptions

1. Peace in all country
2. Continued priority for poverty and inequality reduction
3. Continued priority for agriculture in the long-term
4. Continued population growth

Thinking the future: resetting the stage

1. Long term and stable public policies

- *From 5-year plans to decade(s) plans: stability, predictability*
- *Inclusive formulation: development of effective institutions of sector **agents***
- *Focus on increasing **productivity and environment-friendly practices***

2. Long term guarantee of public goods and services

- *Capacity and human resources development; decentralization*
- *Infrastructure;*
- *Information on local and global Markets*

3. Promoting long-term conducive environment for development of private sector market-aware of supply of goods and services.

- *Markets; Finance*

4. Monitoring Climate change and unforeseen hazards

- *Current and future impact on agriculture: environment-friendly policies and technology with increased productivity with less land clearing, less post-harvest losses, etc*

Thank you