



Trip Report  
Angola, South Africa  
and Malawi

Bean/Cowpea CRSP

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## **Report of a Trip to Angola, South Africa and Malawi, April 11 to 28, 2004**

**by Jess Lowenberg-DeBoer**

### **Introduction**

To further the goals of the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support (CRSP) Program, Jess Lowenberg-DeBoer traveled to Angola, South Africa, and Malawi in the period from April 11 to 28, 2004. These objectives by country were:

- 1) Angola:
  - a. Attend the conference on the future of agriculture in Angola
  - b. Meet with World Vision and other partners in the proposal to bring CRSP cowpea, millet and sorghum technologies to the semi-arid areas of southern Angola.
  - c. Gather information on bean consumer preferences in Luanda for the purpose of identifying CRSP bean varieties from Malawi and Tanzania that can be tested in the Huambo area by World Vision.
- 2) South Africa:
  - a. Interview potential University of the Free State (UFS) students to be supported by the CRSP in thesis research on bean and cowpea marketing in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA).
  - b. Present a seminar on bean and cowpea demand estimation for ESA which will raise awareness of CRSP activities on the UFS campus.
  - c. Discuss Bean/Cowpea CRSP research and administrative questions with Andre Jooste, CRSP collaborator at UFS.
- 3) Malawi
  - a. Work with Patrick Kambewa, Chancellor College, to do a preliminary analysis of the bean price and quality data that has been collected in Malawi since April 2003, and make suggestions aimed at improving the data quality.
  - b. Discuss the report on Malawi's competitiveness in delivering cost competitive beans to South Africa with Kambewa.
  - c. Decide on whether the Malawi CRSP marketing program will participate in a paper to be delivered at the Edible Legume Conference planned for Durban in April 2005.
  - d. Discuss the proposed ICRISAT/CIAT/CRSP bean marketing proposal with Juan Estrada and other partners.

### **Logistics**

Lowenberg-DeBoer left West Lafayette about 9:30 on Sunday, April 11. He arrived in Luanda at about 12:30 on Tuesday, April 13, traveling via Indianapolis, Detroit, Amsterdam and Johannesburg. He overnighted in Johannesburg on April 12<sup>th</sup>. He was met at the Luanda airport by the USAID facilitator and lodged at the Hotel Tropico,

At about 13:30 on Saturday, April 17<sup>th</sup>, Lowenberg-DeBoer left Luanda for South Africa. He arrived in Johannesburg about 18:00, overnighted and continued on to Bloemfontein the next

morning, arriving at about 11:30. He was picked up at the Bloemfontein Airport by Wilhelm (Wimpie) Nell. He stayed at the College Lodge in Bloemfontein. All expenses in Bloemfontein were covered by UFS.

On Wednesday, April 21, Lowenberg-DeBoer left Bloemfontein at about 7:50 and arrived in Blantyre, Malawi at about 12:30, traveling via Johannesburg. He was picked up at the airport by Kambewa and continued on to Zomba that same afternoon. He stayed in Peter's Lodge in Zomba.

On Monday, April 26, Kambewa and Lowenberg-DeBoer traveled to Lilongwe to meet with Juan Estrada, ICRISAT. On Tuesday, April 27, Kambewa and Lowenberg-DeBoer drove to Bunda College to meet with members of the "Bean Team". Lowenberg-DeBoer left Lilongwe airport at about 13:30 on Tuesday and returned to West Lafayette, about 17:00 on Wednesday, April 28<sup>th</sup>.

## **Angola**

Wednesday, April 14, to Friday, April 16, Lowenberg-DeBoer attended the Conference on the Socio-Economic Development of Agriculture in Angola at the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture (program in Appendix 2). The conference was sponsored by USAID, World Vision and Chevron Texaco. The international oil companies in Angola, and Chevron Texaco in particular, seem to be the chief donors. A stable Angola with balanced development in multiple sectors of its economy is in their business interest. Much of the funding administered by USAID in Angola is, in fact, from Chevron Texaco. The Chevron Texaco representative at the conference was Mamadou Beye, a Malian national. Lowenberg-DeBoer was invited to the conference as a result of a visit to Angola in January, 2004, at the invitation of Pedro Mitinde, Governor of Cunene Province. While in Angola in January, he met with Robert Hellyer, USAID Angola Mission Director, and Ken Lyvers, USAID Angola Ag Transition and Food Security Advisor, and Gomez Cambuta, USAID Angola Ag Advisor.

With the end of the civil war, Angolans would like to re-launch their economy which currently depends almost entirely on oil and diamond exports. A good background paper on the Angolan economy is S. Kyle (2002). Before independence from the Portuguese in 1975, Angola was a substantial exporter of agricultural products including coffee, maize and beans. Currently the government and civil society are debating which agricultural products Angola should focus on (e.g. should they try to regain their position in coffee) and how that development should occur (e.g. Should the government be involved in providing inputs? What should be the mix of large farms and small holder operations?). The conference brought together a mix of speakers from the Angolan government, international agencies and other organizations.

The keynote address to the conference was given by John Mellor, currently with Abt Associates, but formerly with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Prior to his IFPRI position he was chief economist for USAID and a faculty member at Cornell University in Agricultural Economics. Mellor has been advising the USAID Angola mission. Mellor structured his talk into nine lessons that can be drawn from economic development research since the 1950s:

**Lesson 1:** Small commercial farmers are more productive and more efficient than large farmers – Mellor was vague about exactly what a “small commercial farmer” is. Apparently, it is a farmer who produces at least some crop or livestock products for sale. He was also vague about what a “large farmer” is. Apparently, to Mellor a “large farm” requires substantially more labor than can be provided by the farm family. He said the inefficiency of large farms was primarily due to problems in labor management.

**Lesson 2:** All weather roads, electricity and telecommunications are the first essentials of high agricultural growth rates – For Angola, he particularly stressed the need for roads. The high agricultural potential areas in Angola are primarily inland. For these areas to play a role in supplying Luanda and/or exporting, roads are a necessity. Most roads in Angola outside of the Luanda area are in very bad condition. They were either destroyed in the civil war or have deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.

**Lesson 3:** Food aid can be a tool for development rather than retrogression if it is used to provide rural roads – Mellor advocated using labor intensive methods paid for with “food-for-work” to build rural roads

**Lesson 4:** Massive quantities of fertilizer are essential to rapid agricultural growth – Mellor argued that large increase in crop yields in Angola can be achieved only with chemical fertilizer. There is not enough organic matter being produced in farming areas of Angola to support the needed production. In any case, organic matter is a high cost source of plant nutrient, though it can be a very important complementary input to chemical fertilizer by improving soil structure and water holding capacity.

**Lesson 5:** A productive agriculture requires technology and hence large expenditures on research, but that research must be narrowly focused – Mellor advocated focusing research on the highest potential crops. For him that meant maize in Angola. He also criticized attempts to achieve soil goals with fertilizer. He pointed out that the green revolution in Asia was created by biological scientists who wanted to increase yields and feed more people. The creators of the green revolution paid little attention to gender, ethnic and other distributional characteristics.

**Lesson 6:** The role of agricultural credit – Credit is key to agricultural development, but the best way to organize it is not clear. Civil society can play an important role in organizing farmers in groups that lower the transactions costs of small scale lending.

**Lesson 7:** Farm organization – Mellor said that small farmers have an advantage in production (because of better labor management), but the primary disadvantages of small farmers are in input purchasing, marketing and finance. These disadvantages can be largely overcome when farmers are organized in cooperatives or other organizations.

**Lesson 8:** Geographic priority – The green revolution in India worked in part because early successes in the Punjab gave the government and donors confidence that agricultural technology could make a difference. In Africa research and extension has often been focused on helping the “poorest of the poor” and as a result there have been few dramatic successes. Mellor argued that

research and extension in Angola should focus on the Huambo region, which is a medium altitude, high agricultural potential area.

**Lesson 9:** Government requires vision, a strategy with a few priorities and a basis for improving policy. – Most low income countries have an urban bias in their policy. The government of Angola needs to develop a policy for the agricultural sector which is based on rural needs. A participatory approach to policy development would be best.

At the conference Lowenberg-DeBoer met the following people (in alphabetical order):

**Joaquim Cesar, Director General of the Angolan Agricultural Research Institute (IIA)** – Lowenberg-DeBoer followed up on a proposal developed in response to the USAID Annual Program Statement. This proposal involves World Vision Angola, IIA, Purdue University and the government of the province of Cunene. It focuses on bringing Bean/Cowpea CRSP and INTSORMIL technology to southern Angola as a way of mitigating the periodic droughts in that region. Most of this technology would come from West Africa. Cesar said that he approved the draft proposal. He had been in contact with Rafael Albino, Director of Agriculture, Cunene, and Albino also approved the draft.

**Robert Hellyer and Ken Lyvers, USAID** - Lowenberg-DeBoer discussed the draft for Cunene proposal with Hellyer and Lyvers. They noted that Cunene was not a USAID priority area, but they would consider a proposal if the governor of Cunene provided matching funds. They also said that it was important for the Bean/Cowpea CRSP to become involved in the Huambo region where beans are an important crop. Lowenberg-DeBoer said that Bean/Cowpea CRSP was providing some bean varieties from eastern Africa to WVI and would be interested in being more involved. Both Hellyer and Lyvers will complete their tours of duty in Luanda later this year.

**Jerome Lambie, Regional Director Seed Co. International** – Lambie said that the international headquarters of Seedco is now in Gaborone, Botswana. Seedco is a seed company which was developed in Zimbabwe and has had operations in neighboring countries for several years. Lambie said that they are expanding operations in Africa with new efforts in Egypt and Ethiopia. They hope to sell seed in Angola next year and also to eventually open a branch in the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are doing some testing in Cameroon.

Their focus is hybrid maize seed. Hybrid maize is a more consistent market than other seeds because farmers must purchase new seed every year and the yield gain over varieties is large enough to justify the seed production and marketing cost. When this expansion is complete they hope to be selling about 100,000 MT of maize seed annually.

Seedco has developed a partnership with Syngenta. The effort in Egypt is in partnership with Syngenta. So far Seedco is only selling conventional maize, but they are testing some Syngenta genetically modified (GM) maize under controlled conditions to be ready if and when the regulatory and market climate changes regarding GM maize in Africa.

Lowenberg-DeBoer outlined the Bt cowpea concepts being developed by the Network for Genetic Improvement of Cowpea (NGICA) with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation and the

Africa Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF). Lowenberg-DeBoer noted that a Bt cowpea may be a market situation similar to hybrid maize seed. Bt cowpea would have a substantial yield benefit over conventional varieties and farmers would be motivated to have new seed frequently (though perhaps not every year) to insure that the insect resistance was at a high level. Lambie said that when the Bt cowpea was closer to being a reality, NGICA or AATF should contact him.

Lambie noted that Barry McCarter was now executive director of the Seed Trade Association in New Zealand. McCarter had participated in several Bean/Cowpea CRSP meetings as the Seedco representative.

**Rui Lopes, representative of the government of Cunene** – Lopes is a consulting engineer based in Luanda who sometimes represents the government of Cunene, especially with English speaking contacts. Lopes said that he had spoken with Albino and that the governor approved of the draft proposal including the matching funds. They tried to call Albino, but were unable to reach him. Lowenberg-Deboer introduced Lopes to the World Vision representatives at the conference, Jon White, WVI operations director, and Chris Ansanzi, WVI agricultural director.

**Jonathan White, WVI Operations Director** – White and Lowenberg-DeBoer agreed that when written agreement from the government of Cunene was available the draft proposal should be submitted to USAID. Details could be worked out with the help of Lopes.

On Friday, April 16, during the noon break Lowenberg-DeBoer and Chris Ansanzi, WVI Angola agricultural director, went to a supermarket to look at the kind of beans preferred by Luanda consumers. They went to the Jumbo Supermarket, a Portuguese chain. Shoprite also has a store in Luanda. Four types of beans were available in bulk in the store:

Feijao Espera C'unhado – a brown speckled bean, similar to a sugar bean, K176/kg

Feijao G'atarino – brown speckled, like a sugar bean, but darker, K176/kg

Feijao Manetaga – yellow or gold, K209/kg

Feijao Preto – black, K250/kg

## **South Africa**

The program for Lowenberg-DeBoer's visit to Bloemfontein is in Appendix 3. The morning of Monday, April 19, was devoted to discussing site-specific farming research with Wilhem (Wimpie) Nell, his student Ntiskane Maine (also known by her maiden name of Matela), and Zerihun Alemu, a lecturer in econometrics in the UFS agricultural economics department. They also met with one of the farmers involved in the on-farm research, Thabo van Zyl.

Monday afternoon was devoted to a meeting with Nell, Andre Jooste and Juliette Ziote. Ziote is a Mozambican student with a Ford Foundation grant to study for a Master's degree in ag economics at UFS. Before coming to UFS she worked in the training section of the Mozambican extension service based in Maputo and she plans to return to that agency after her degree. Her Ford Foundation funding provides only \$2000 for her thesis research and the stipend does not cover the period needed for data analysis and writing. The FY2004 Bean/Cowpea CRSP

Marketing and Economics Budget provides \$4000 for a Masters student at UFS. That student had not yet been identified. Jooste and Nell proposed that the funds be used to support Ziote's thesis research. For financial reasons, she needs to finish her research by the end of calendar 2004.

During the discussion, a plan was developed for Ziote to collect data on bean and cowpea preferences in Maputo and Nampula. Maputo was chosen as the largest consumer concentration in the country and Nampula was selected as an urban area which may be significantly different from Maputo in terms of bean preferences. Research in Beira was discussed, but it was decided that it was likely to be similar to Maputo in terms of bean preferences.

In both Maputo and Nampula, Ziote plans to interview key informants, such as bean merchants, wholesalers, and truckers, on bean market structure. Lowenberg-DeBoer pointed out that the framework for these interviews would be similar to that developed for the interviews conducted by Lowenberg-DeBoer and Manuel Filipe in Malawi and Zambezia Province, Mozambique, in June 2003. Their interview framework questions are in an appendix to the trip report. He gave Nell a copy of the trip report.

The key portion of her research would be surveying bean consumers in traditional open markets in Maputo and Nampula. Ziote would develop a short (preferable one page) questionnaire which would focus on which beans consumers buy and why. Consumers would be selected at random in the market. The data from this questionnaire would be analyzed statistically as a probit or logit. Ziote should email the draft questionnaire to Lowenberg-DeBoer for comment before leaving for Mozambique.

The calendar for this thesis research was outlined as follows:

- April-June, 2004 – Thesis proposal (which becomes the basis of the first chapter), thesis outline, literature review, and questionnaire development
- July to Mid August, 2004 – Research in Mozambique, with about two weeks in Nampula and the rest of the time in Maputo..
- Mid-August to December, 2004 – Analyze data, write thesis and defend thesis.

Jooste said that he would continue to look for a student to do an MS focused on bean marketing in Botswana and Namibia. Bean market research in non-CRSP countries was the original focus for the funding for a student at UFS.

He said that Mbene Faye, ISRA, Senegal was making good progress on her dissertation. He expects her to finish in early 2005. He agreed that a paper from her dissertation research should be proposed for the Edible Legume Conference planned for Durban, South Africa, in April, 2005.

On Tuesday morning, April 20, discussions continued with Maine, Nell and Zerihun. That afternoon Lowenberg-DeBoer presented a seminar entitled "The Next Step in Precision Agriculture" and later in the afternoon another seminar entitled "Estimating Bean and Cowpea



Supply and Demand in Africa.” About 50 people, mostly UFS students and faculty, attended the seminars.

## **Malawi**

Lowenberg-DeBoer and Kambewa did a preliminary analysis of the bean price and quality data being collected in Malawi and the Milangé market in Mozambique. The data had been entered in an Excel spreadsheet for the following locations and periods:

- Lilongwe – 04/03 – 04/04
- Limbe/Blantyre – 04/03 – 04/04
- Lizulu/Chimbiya – 04/03 – 04/04
- Milangé (Mozambique) – 11/03 – 04/04
- Muloza (in Malawi across the border from Milangé) – 05/04 – 04/04
- Zomba – 10/03 – 04/04

They noted that preliminary ordinary least squares regression estimates by market showed clear seasonal patterns and some significant coefficients for grain size, variety and the percentage of shriveled beans. In the process they noted several data quality problems. Lowenberg-DeBoer made the following suggestions for improving data quality:

- 1) Verify the data in the spreadsheet against the original data forms – There are some gaps in the spreadsheet (e.g. no data for percentage of discolored beans April-July, 2003, at Lizulu/Chimbiya) and some apparent typos (e.g. seller gender code of “0” for Limbe March 2004 which is inconsistent with the code being used of male=1 and female=2). Perhaps more serious are the systematic patterns in the data. For example, for Lilongwe, Lizulu and Limbe the sample weight, 100 grain weight, number of holes, length, width, shriveled percentage and discolored percentage is the same for each variety each month from April to August 2003. Data after August appears to be better quality, but a systems regression for November, 2003, to April, 2004, for Milangé and Muloza showed that 100 grain weight, length and width was perfectly collinear with bean type. This collinearity did not show up in the initial analysis by market, but when lines in the data with missing information were dropped, this collinearity was evident. The systems regression approach requires that data sets for each equation have the same number of observations. The lines in the spreadsheet are identified by year, month and bean type. A systems regression for Lilongwe, Limbe and Lizulu also showed collinearity with bean type. Unless it is discovered that the April to August data was entered incorrectly, it will probably be necessary to discard that data as unreliable. Poor quality data in the early months of a price and quality study is not unusual. Other Bean/Cowpea CRSP price and quality data collection efforts have also had a start-up period while the data collection techniques were fine-tuned for the local conditions. The collinearity after August, 2003, is a greater concern because it suggests that the problem is persisting.
- 2) The 100 grain weights should be done with a laboratory scale allowing for at least 0.1 gram increments. Currently the 100 grain weights are in 5 gram increments. Kambewa indicated that 100 grain weights were being done with the spring scale provided by Bean/Cowpea CRSP for determining sample weight. In most places where bean and

cowpea price and quality data is collected a laboratory scale can be borrowed from a colleague in a laboratory science or the samples can be taken to a lab to be weighed.

- 3) The units of grain length and width should be accurate to at least 0.01 cm. Currently, some are to 0.1 cm and other rounded to whole centimeters. The calipers provided by Bean/Cowpea CRSP should allow this precision.

Improving precision of 100 grain weights, length and width may help reduce the collinearity with bean type. For example, when 100 grain weights are rounded to 5 gram increments or length and width rounded to whole centimeters most samples from a given variety may have a single value (e.g. 100 grains weights in the range of 37.5 to 42.49 would all be entered as 40 grams, and a grain length of 0.50 cm to 1.49 cm would be entered as 1 cm).

In other discussions:

- Kambewa and Lowenberg-DeBoer agreed that the best approach for a paper for the Edible Legume Conference planned for Durban, South Africa, in April, 2005, would be to report on bean price and quality in Malawi and Tanzania. The regional supply and demand studies are not far enough along to provide information for a high quality paper. Neither Malawi nor Tanzania has a long enough data price and quality data series to do a good paper alone.
- The “Malawi vs South African Dry Bean Price Comparison” was discussed. Kambewa noted that comparable prices should be used. He also said that fuel prices may have changed during the period. No data is available on the level or change of the wholesalers margin for Malawi. He agreed that the report should be revised to take into account his comments and those from Jooste, and that the revised report should be shared with USAID, NASFAM, World Vision and other groups interested in the potential for bean exports from Malawi.
- Kambewa and Lowenberg-DeBoer met with Juan Estrada, ICRISAT, at the Chitedze Agricultural Research Station near Lilongwe. Estrada noted that NASFAM was still very eager to market beans, but had some hesitation in working with Rab Processors in the sugar bean contracting scheme that was discussed during Lowenberg-DeBoer’s visit in 2003. Thus the planned importation of 200 MT of sugar bean seed and contract production did not occur in 2004.

Estrada said that ICRISAT is providing seed and technical support to the dahl plant in Gorué, Mozambique, which recently opened. The plant was able to buy a substantial quantity of pigeon pea, but the quality was not good. In particular varieties were mixed. He said that in Malawi profitability issues were also being raised about the export of pigeon pea as dahl to India. Estrada said that a higher value use was needed. He said they were exploring use of pigeon pea in baby food (where it reduces flatulence compared to other legumes) and in soups (where it is used as a thickener).

Lowenberg-DeBoer outlined his concerns about the competitiveness of Malawian beans on the South African market. He agreed that Malawi's position in this market could be improved by reducing transactions and transport cost, but he said that data reported in the FY2003 Bean/Cowpea CRSP report suggests that this may not be enough. He outlined his idea of putting this sugar bean marketing study on a firmer foundation by doing a regional bean market study.

This regional study would include bean supply potential from South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola, and demand in those countries, plus Namibia, Botswana and India. The long-term potential of China as a beans supplier to South Africa would be considered. With this kind of background information a better proposal could be made to a donor on developing the market for Malawian beans.

Estrada agreed that it may be premature to launch into a bean marketing effort and that a regional study would be useful. He suggested that this study should be planned for a duration of 5 to 6 months. He said that both ICRISAT and CIAT should be involved. He said that ICRISAT would be willing to provide logistical support, as IITA has for cowpea marketing efforts in West Africa. Estrada expressed hesitation about committing too many ICRISAT resources to beans because it might cause friction with CIAT.

He also said that USAID Malawi has committed most of its funds to a consortium of NGO's labeled "I-LIFE". USAID Malawi seems to be committed up to its limit. The best source of USAID funds in the regional mission is in Gaborone, Botswana. It was agreed that Lowenberg-DeBoer would draft a one-or two-page concept paper which would be shared with Kambewa and Estrada. When they were satisfied with the general concepts, it would be forwarded to the USAID regional mission in Gaborone through ICRISAT channels. Lowenberg-DeBoer said that he should be able to develop the initial draft by May 7<sup>th</sup>.

- Kambewa and Lowenberg-DeBoer met briefly with Alexander Phiri, lecturer in agricultural economics at Bunda College. Kambewa and Phiri are involved in a survey of consumer bean preferences funded by CIAT. Two Masters students are being funded, one at Bunda and the other at Chancellor College. The student at Bunda, Thabbie Chilongo, surveyed bean retailers in the central and northern part of Malawi. The student at Chancellor surveyed bean retailers in the southern part of the country. This is research intended to be a quick source of consumer preference information, complementary to the longer term bean price and quality study being carried out by Bean/Cowpea CRSP. The focus on retailers was a question of ease of access. Drawing a sample of Malawian bean consumers would be much more difficult than identifying bean vendors in traditional markets. Phiri and Kambewa said that they expect a rough draft of the results in two weeks.
- Lowenberg-Deboer and Kambewa met briefly with James Bokosi to discuss the potential for Malawian bean varieties that would fit the Angolan growing conditions and market. Lowenberg-DeBoer explained to Bokosi the types of beans preferred in the Luanda market (see Angola section above). He also gave Bokosi the contact information for Chris Anzani. Bokosi said that Malawi has yellow, sugar bean and black bean varieties that might fit the Angolan situation. Bokosi said that the black bean varieties are not

popular in Malawi, but might find a niche in Angola. He said that he would be in contact with Ansanzi.

Lowenberg-DeBoer delivered the Toshiba Satellite portable computer purchased with the Bean/Cowpea CRSP equipment funds. Shazam, the software used for the bean and cowpea price and quality analysis, was installed.

Lowenberg-DeBoer and Kambewa had dinner with Augustine Langyintuo in Lilongwe on Monday evening, April 26<sup>th</sup>. Langyintuo received a PhD in Agricultural Economics at Purdue University in 2003 with Bean/Cowpea CRSP funding. He currently has a post doctoral position at CIMMYT, Harare, Zimbabwe. They discussed the potential for Bean/Cowpea CRSP collaborator with CIMMYT in southern Africa based on the fact that maize is usually grown in association with or rotation with beans and cowpea.

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Appendix 1 – Contact Information

Appendix 2 – Angola Conference Program

Appendix 3 – Program at the University of the Free State

## Appendix 1: Contact Information

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## Appendix 2



### MINISTERIO DA AGRICULTURA E DO DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL

## Conferência sobre o " Papel da Agricultura no Desenvolvimento Sócio-económico de Angola"

### AGENDA

#### 1º Dia (14/04/04)

08h30: Chegada dos participantes e convidados e seu credenciamento

09h00: Sessão de Abertura

Discurso de Abertura por Sua Excelência Senhor Ministro da Agricultura e do  
Desenvolvimento Rural

9h30: Intervalo

09h40: Análise da situação do sector agrário em Angola

Orador: Sr. António Cardoso- Director do GEPE MINADER

Moderador: Sr. Afonso Pedro Canga –Director do IDA

10h45: Intervalo para o café

11h00: O Papel do Governo, Sociedade Civil e Sector Privado no desenvolvimento rural do País

Orador: Sr. John Mellor –EUA/USAID

Moderador: Sr. Paulo Vicente – FAO

12h00: A importância da Biotecnologia para a agricultura angolana

Oradora: Srª. Fernanda Lages- CNRFG

Moderador: Sr. Joaquim César- Director Geral do IIA

13h00: Intervalo para o almoço

15h00: Estratégia, Promoção e Desenvolvimento do Comércio para Reactivação da Economia Rural

Orador: Sr. Gomes Cardoso – Ministério do Comércio

Moderador: Sra. Ester José

16h00: Fim da Sessão

**2º Dia (15/04/04)**

8h30: Estratégia de redução da pobreza em Angola

Orador Sr. Lando Teta – Ministério do Planeamento

Moderador: Sr. Benjamim Castello - INCER

9h30: A contribuição do FDES no financiamento de Projectos agro-pecuários

Orador: Sr. Amândio Esteves - FDES

Moderador: Sr. Joaquim Duarte Gomes - IDA

10h30: Intervalo para o café

11h00: Micro-crédito e redução da pobreza no meio rural

Orador Sr. Stélio Gama – Brasil

Moderador: Sr. António João - MINFAMU

12h30: A experiência de Moçambique no micro crédito

Orador: Sr.ª Ester José dos Santos - Moçambique

Moderador: Sr. Estevão Barros

13h30: Intervalo para o almoço

**PAINEIS:**

15h00: **Painel 1** (sala de reuniões MINADER)

A contribuição de Sector privado, (petrolífero, mineiro e outros) e da ajuda internacional no desenvolvimento agrário do país.

Facilitadores: Sr. Rodolfo Aguiar – Sonangol / Sr. Gomes Cambuta – USAID / Sr. Estêvão

Mambo – ChevronTexaco

15H00 : **Painel 2** (Sala de reuniões IDA)

Regularização no fornecimento de insumos agrícolas e outros factores para o relançamento da actividade agrícola (fertilizantes, gado para tracção, mecanização, etc)

Facilitadores: Sr. John Mellor – USAID / Sr. Cláudio Chalule - DNAPF

15h00: **Painel 3** (Sala de reuniões do IDF)

Comercialização no campo.

Facilitadores: Srª Filomena Nogueira –CLUSA / Sr. João Cabral- IAA

**3º Dia (16/04/04)**

08h30: Estratégias para a garantia da segurança alimentar das populações

Orador: Sr. David Tunga - GSA

Moderador Sr. Cláudio Júlio - DNAPF

09h30: O impacto das reformas macro económicas no sector agrário

Orador: Sr. Alves da Rocha – Ministério do Planeamento

Moderador: Sr. Stélio Gama

10h30: O Papel das Ajudas Alimentares no actual processo de relançamento da produção  
agrária

Orador: Sr. Óscar Sarroca - PAM

Moderador: a indicar pelo MINARS

11h30: Industrialização agrária: perspectivas e desenvolvimento

Orador: Sr. Kiala Gabriel (IDIA)

Moderador: Sr. José Severino – (ALA)

12h30: Sessão de trabalho da Comissão de Redacção

15h30: Sessão de encerramento:

-Leitura e aprovação das recomendações e conclusões da Conferência

-Discurso de encerramento a ser proferido por entidade governamental

**COM A PARCERIA DE:**



**ChevronTexaco**



**World Vision**



## Appendix 3

VISIT BY JESS LOWENBERG-DEBOER	
PROGRAMME	
<u>Sunday 18 April 2004</u>	
13:00	Lunch with Wimpie Nell and family Booked in at COUNTRY LODGE
<u>Monday 19 April 2004</u>	
08:15 -13:00	Discussions on precision agriculture Ntsikane Maine, Wimpie Nell & Zerihun Gudeta
13:00-15:00	Lunch
15:00-17:00	Discussions on beans and cowpeas André Jooste & Julietta Ziote
19:00	Dinner with Prof. André Jooste
<u>Tuesday 20 April 2004</u>	
08:00-12:00	Discussions on precision agriculture or beans and cowpeas
12:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	First presentation (Precision Agriculture): Jess Lowenberg-Deboer Boardroom (Third Floor)
15:00-15:30	Tea/Coffee and refreshments
15:30-16:30	Second presentation (Beans and cowpeas) Jess Lowenberg-Deboer Boardroom (Third Floor)
19:00	Dinner with Ntsikane & Teboho Maine
<u>Wednesday 21 April 2004</u>	
07:00	Matela will drive Jess to the airport
09:00	Depart from Bloemfontein