

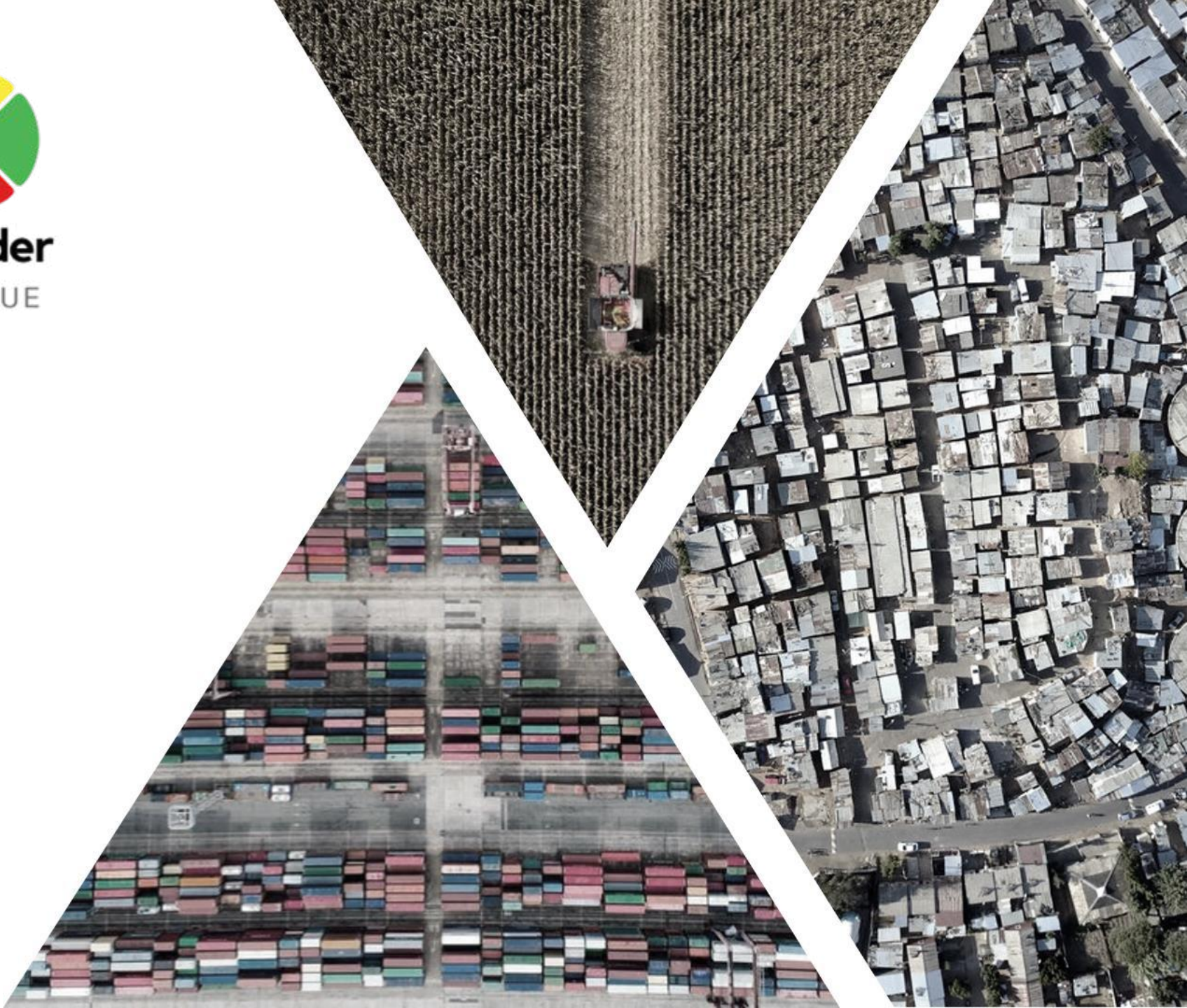


Plataforma Multi-Stakeholder

NA REGIÃO NORTE DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MSP Webinar

13th November 2020



The MSP is pleased to welcome today's presenters



Francisco Moraes Leitao Campos, World Bank Group
Economic Linkages for Diversification Project



Soledad Sanchez Canamares, UNICEF

The role of business to build the nexus between humanitarian action and sustainable development for children in Cabo Delgado



MSP (on behalf of African Development Bank)

Update on commissioned Pemba-Lichinga corridor feasibility study

Welcome

Q&A

- Should you have any questions for the hosts/presenters please message them via the Q&A button. These will be addressed at the end of the Webinar
- Se tiver perguntas para os apresentadores, escreva na zona de Q&A. Estas serão endereçadas no fim do Webinar



Translation / Tradução

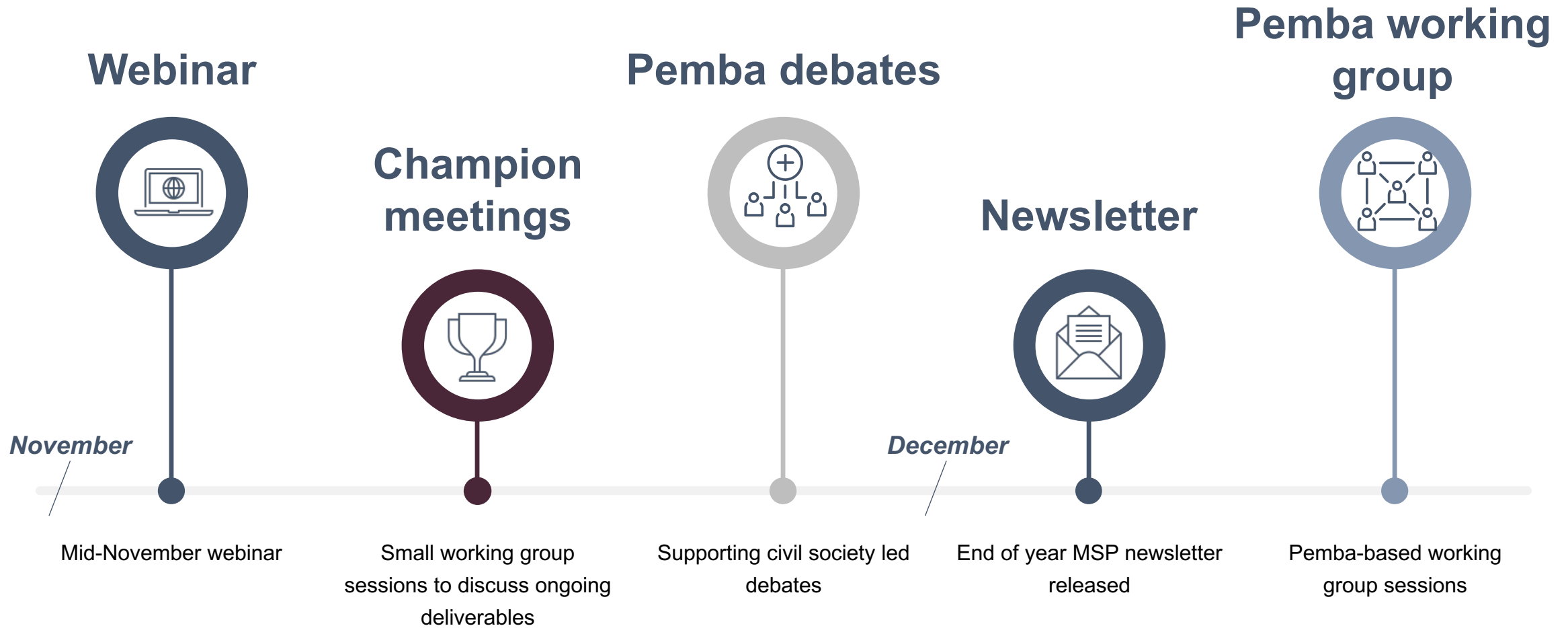
- The webinar is being live translated. To choose your preferred language, please click the interpretation button
- O webinar terá um interprete. Para mudar a idioma, por favor carregue no botão de interpretação



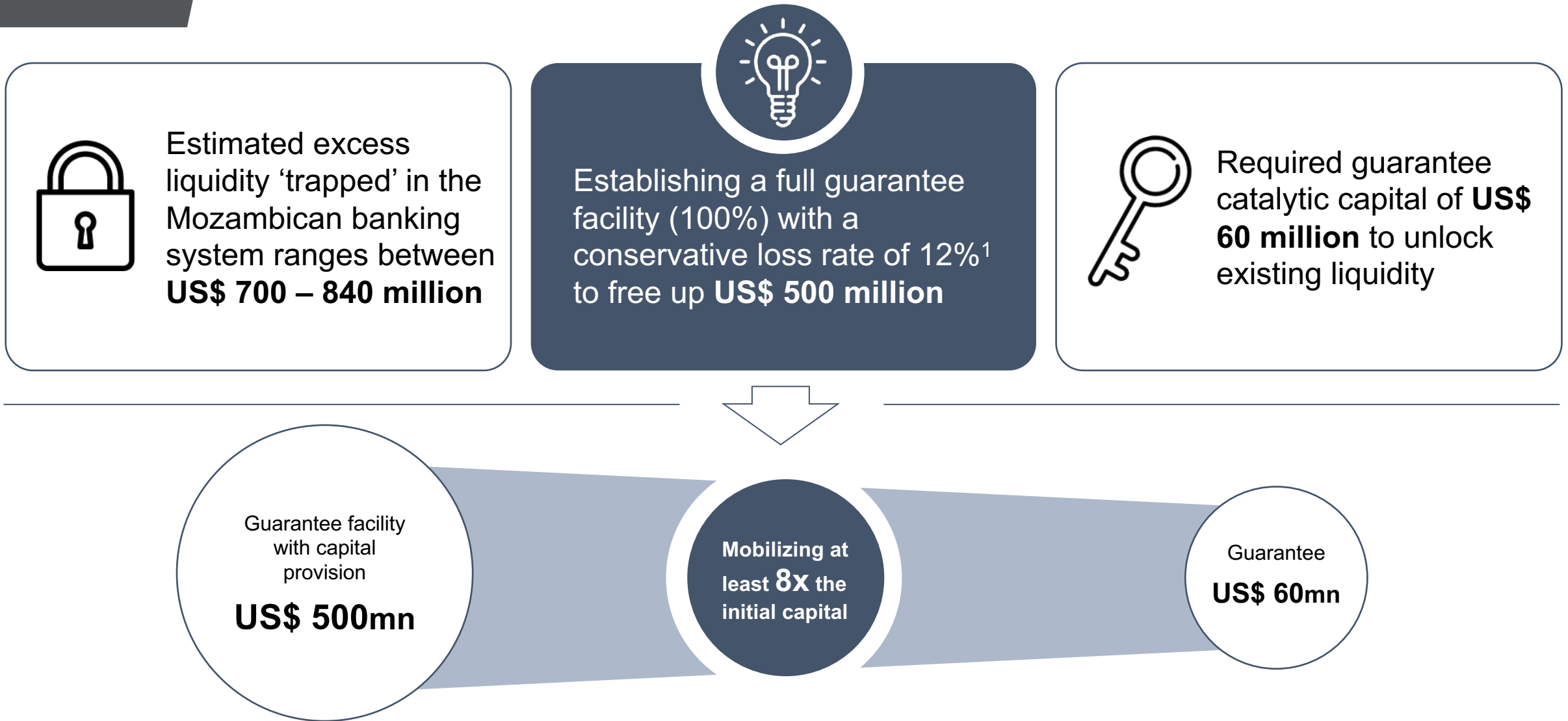
Agenda

Time	Agenda item	Speaker	Language
10 mins	Introduction: Update on MSP related developments	<i>TWA</i>	EN
20 mins	Presentation 1: Economic Linkages for Diversification Project	<i>World Bank Group, Francisco Campos</i>	EN
20 mins	Presentation 2: The nexus between humanitarian action and sustainable development for children in CD	<i>UNICEF, Soledad Canamares</i>	EN
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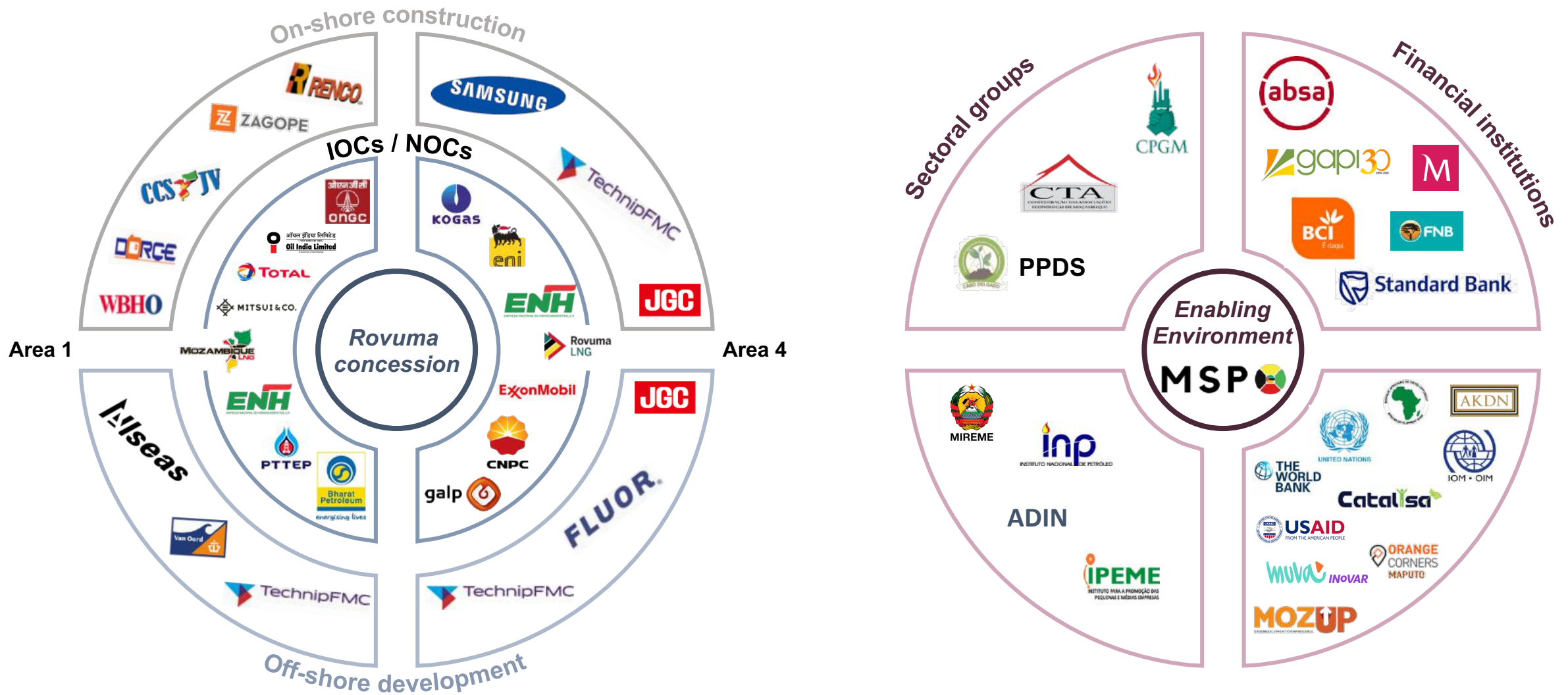
Upcoming MSP events and touchpoints- live sessions dependent on state of emergency and advisability of in-person meetings



Deliverable spotlight - The SME Financing WG has drafted a White Paper outlining a COVID-relief guarantee facility for SMEs



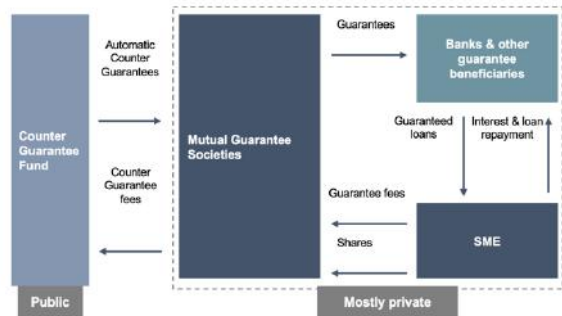
Deliverable spotlight – The Local Content WG has mapped out the Rovuma Concession local content ecosystem



MSP: Upcoming working group deliverables

SME Finance

- **High-level outline for a Mozambican guarantee facility:** an indicative structure that outlines technical aspects of a relevant COVID-relief guarantee facility



Local Content

- **Success stories in LNG procurement:** challenges and lessons learnt in financing
- **Capacity building white paper:** Local context of capacity building programs and key areas of impact for capacitation investment



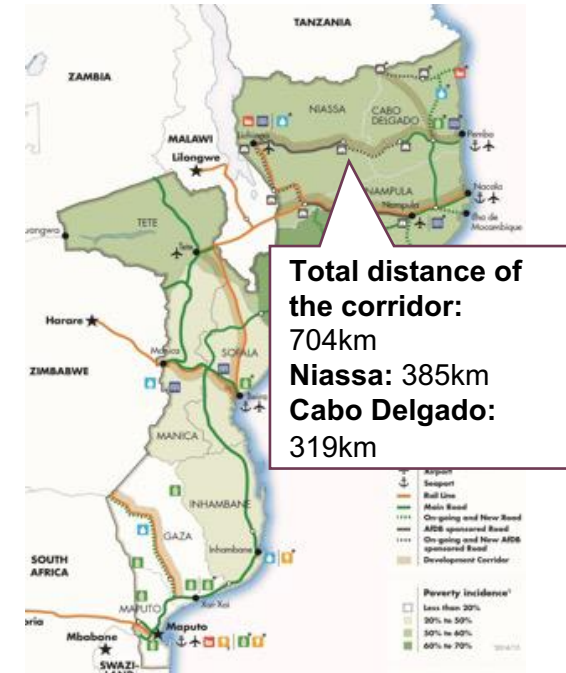
Palma Planning

- **Palma Planning Workshop:** A workshop with different technical perspectives on the priorities for regional planning around Palma
- **Resilient infrastructure note:** a consolidation of critical infrastructure requirements and known resource commitments



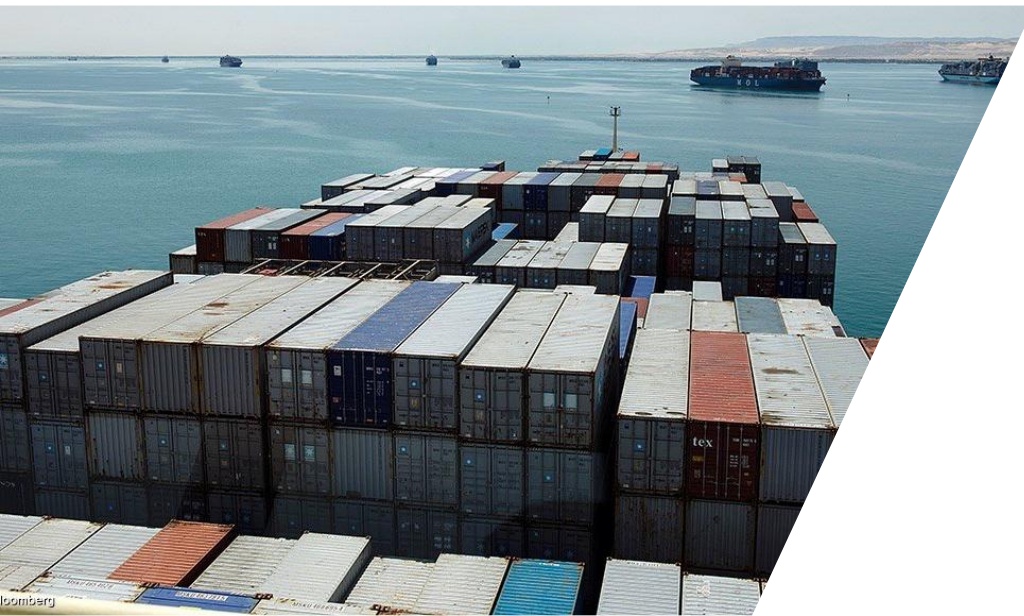
Pemba-Lichinga Corridor

- **Public consultation:** ongoing thematic advisory sessions to provide input on the feasibility study



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 Mozambique:
Economic Linkages for
Diversification Project (EL4D)



1. Project Context

Possible Development linkages

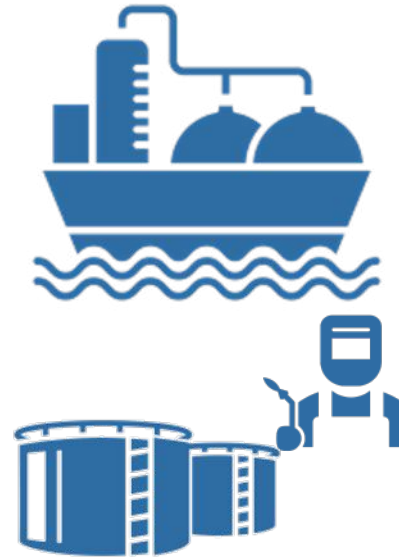
Spatial linkages

essential infrastructure around large investments



Downstream / Forward production linkages

processing commodities extracted to local and regional markets.



Upstream / backward production linkages

connect local suppliers of goods and services to large companies, leading to local development.



Consumption linkages

wage incomes from working in large companies spent on goods and services in other sectors, i.e. tourism.



Large investments have the potential to impact the wider economy in Mozambique

US\$ 60 billion direct investment in LNG projects in Cabo Delgado

+30,000 direct jobs during five-year construction phase

3,000 direct jobs in the following 20 plus years of operation.

912 km of railway related to coal projects in Tete province linked to Nacala trade corridor

Large investments in **food manufacturing, beverages, logistics, and hospitality**

Job creation potential within other sectors of the economy:

6 billion in local content from gas projects

250,000-300,000 jobs best-case scenario in terms of potential on indirect and induced jobs from gas projects

Mozambique's Private Sector: context and readiness for linkages opportunities

INFORMALITY

Mozambique's private sector is mostly comprised of informal small-scale enterprises

- 90%** of the enterprises are informal²
- 85%** of formal firms employ less than 10 people
- 2%** of them employs 100+ workers³

RURAL AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a critical role in the economy

- 77%** population in Cabo Delgado (CD) lives in rural areas
- 85%** population in CD in agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 5%** population in CD employed in formal public and private sector

LOW FIRM CAPABILITIES

Mozambique firms' score low on measures of firm capabilities

- 137 out of 141** in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), due to low scores in:
 - hiring foreign labor
 - female participation,
 - pay and productivity,
 - reliance on management

MAIN OBSTACLES IDENTIFIED BY FIRMS

Access to finance and corruption are the main obstacles identified by firms

- 75%** of firms are financially excluded
- 10%** of GDP estimated as the MSME financing gap
- 4%** of lending to the economy is credit to agriculture (2017)⁴
- 16 %** of firms report corruption-type of incidents.

INFRASTRUCTURE GAP

Significant constrains in transport, water and electricity

- 116th out of 160** economies in trade and transport infrastructure
- 97th out of 160** in competence and quality of logistic services
- Electricity** problems of transmission and distribution losses

² WBG staff using Enterprise Survey data (2019)

³ World Bank. 2018. Mozambique Jobs Diagnostic.

⁴ IFC. 2017. MSME Finance Gap, Assessment of the shortfalls and opportunities in financing MSMEs in Emerging Markets.

The policy and legal enabling environment is challenging

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The investment policies are not supportive of private investment

138th out of 190 in the 2020 Doing Business, scoring weakly in:

- starting a business
- getting credit,
- enforcing contracts, and
- registering property.

5 to 20% of the equity ownership by Mozambican persons in the capital of all main projects (Law No. 15/2011, “Megaprojects Law”).

Investment Law (1993) requiring revision in aligning it with international investment policy commitments

LABOR REGULATIONS

Not considered competitive to support formal access to productive labor force

Minimum wage regime with multiple amounts by sector and sub-sector, is:

- administratively complex,
- creates enforcement challenges, and
- can lead to wage discrimination.

5th highest ratio of wage to productivity in the world, due to the low productivity of the private sector (Doing Business 2020).

Quota system for foreign workers, which depends on the size of business, does not reflect the ever-changing demands of the market.

LAND REGULATIONS

Not considered competitive to support formal access to productive inputs

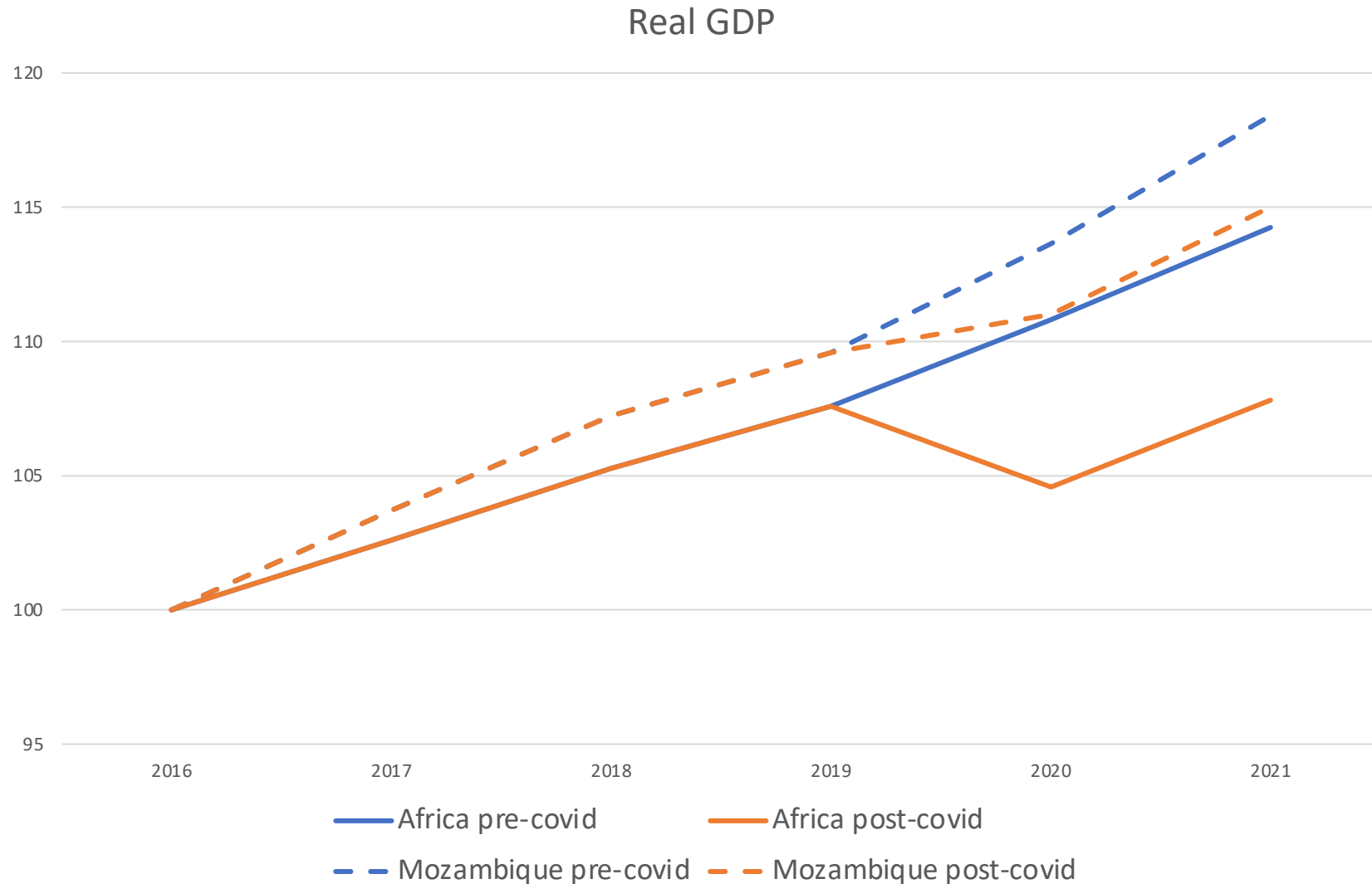
Challenges in implementation of regulations

- weaknesses in capacity,
- lack of clarity on the scope of certain rights at the local level, and
- weaknesses in the land administration system especially at the local levels.

New Real Property Register Code, 2018:

- mandatory registration of all property rights,
- gradual introduction of a national digital information platform, and
- elimination of the territorial competency of the various registries.

Covid effects may be permanent: no 'V-shapped' recovery



The loss of productive capacity, reflect the permanent closure of otherwise viable firms, and the layoff of workers

2. EL4D Project Description

Objectives and Components

EL4D Project Data

World Bank Financing:
US\$ 100M

Financing instrument: Investment Project Financing (IPF)

Environmental and Social Risk Classification: Substantial

Project Preparation Milestones:

Concept Note Review Date
May 5, 2020



Estimated Appraisal Date
Dec 15, 2020



Estimated Board Date
March 30, 2021

Implementation period: 2021-2027

EL4D Project Development Objective

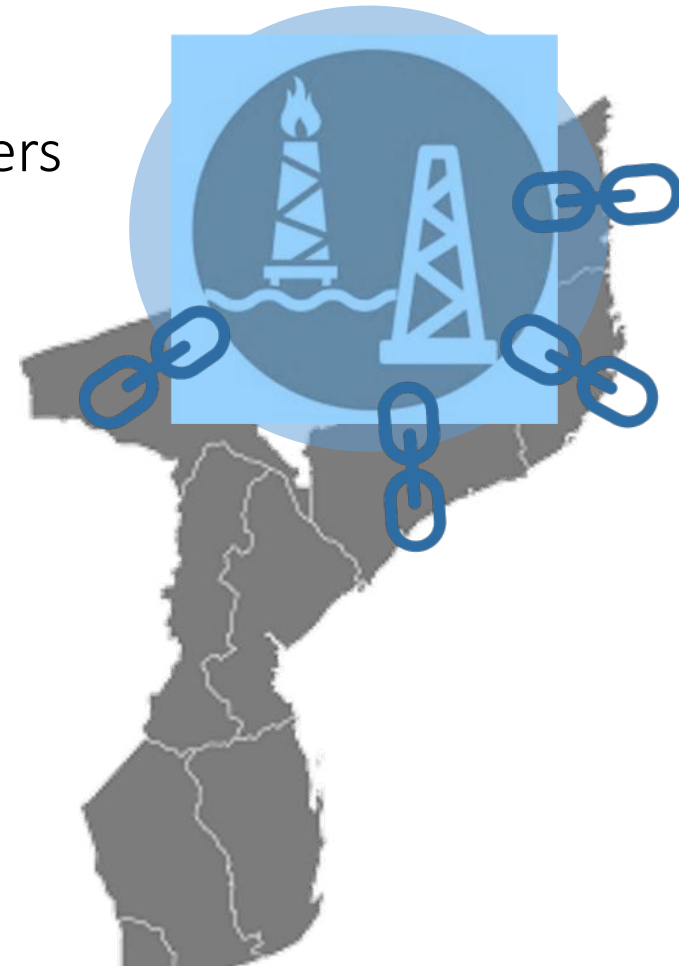


To strengthen MSMEs' economic linkages to large investments in targeted areas of Mozambique.

Key results:

- Resources from private sector and other development partners leveraged by the project for relevant activities
- Increase in sales of firms supported by the project
- Creation of more and/or better jobs by the firms supported by the project
- Completion of business environment/investment policy reforms

Priority provinces: Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete



EL4D Project Components

1

Developing economic linkages through skills, finance, and quality upgrading



2

Enabling factors to support economic linkages

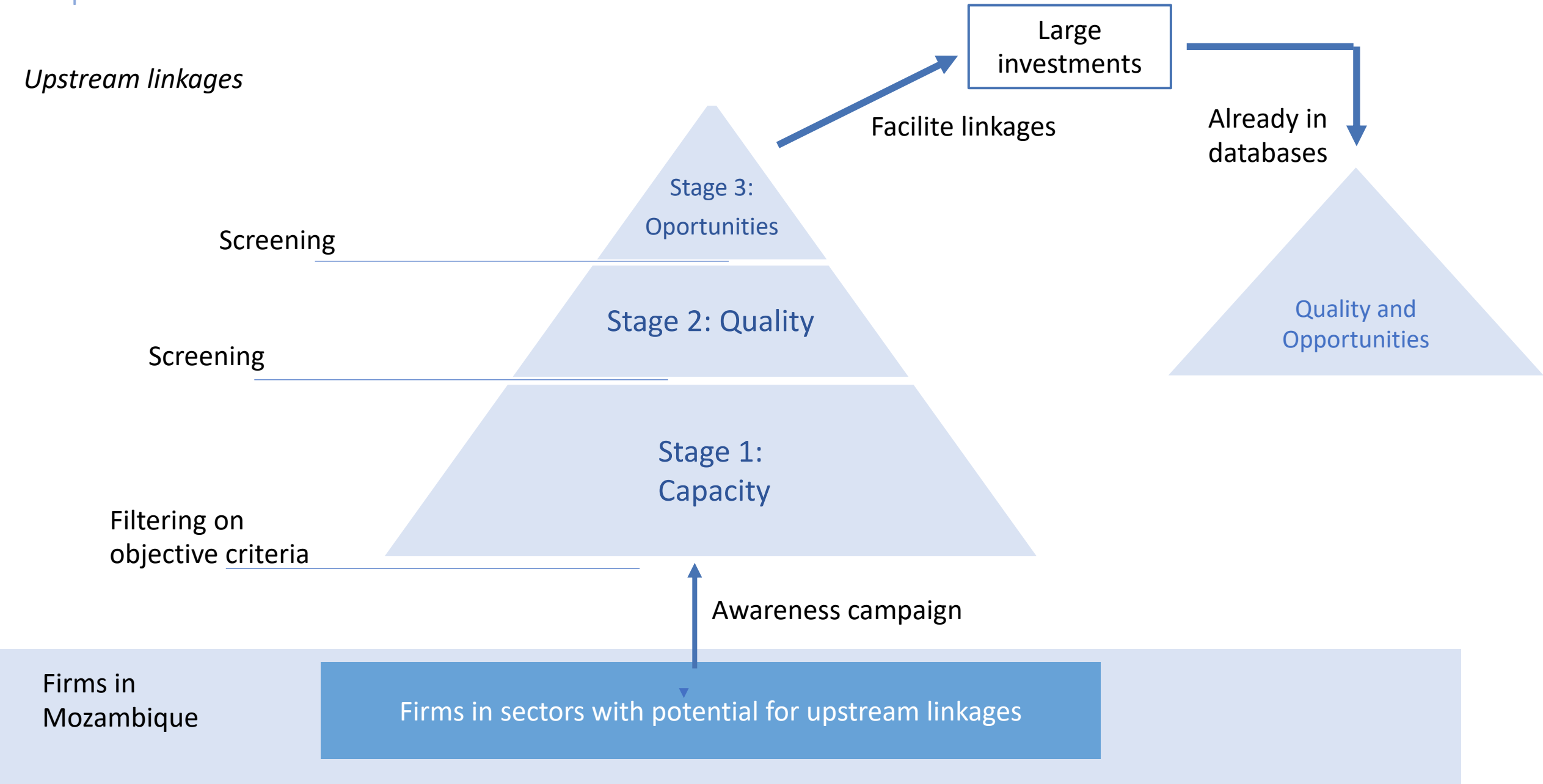


3

Project Management

Developing linkages through skills, quality, finance (US\$ 50 million)

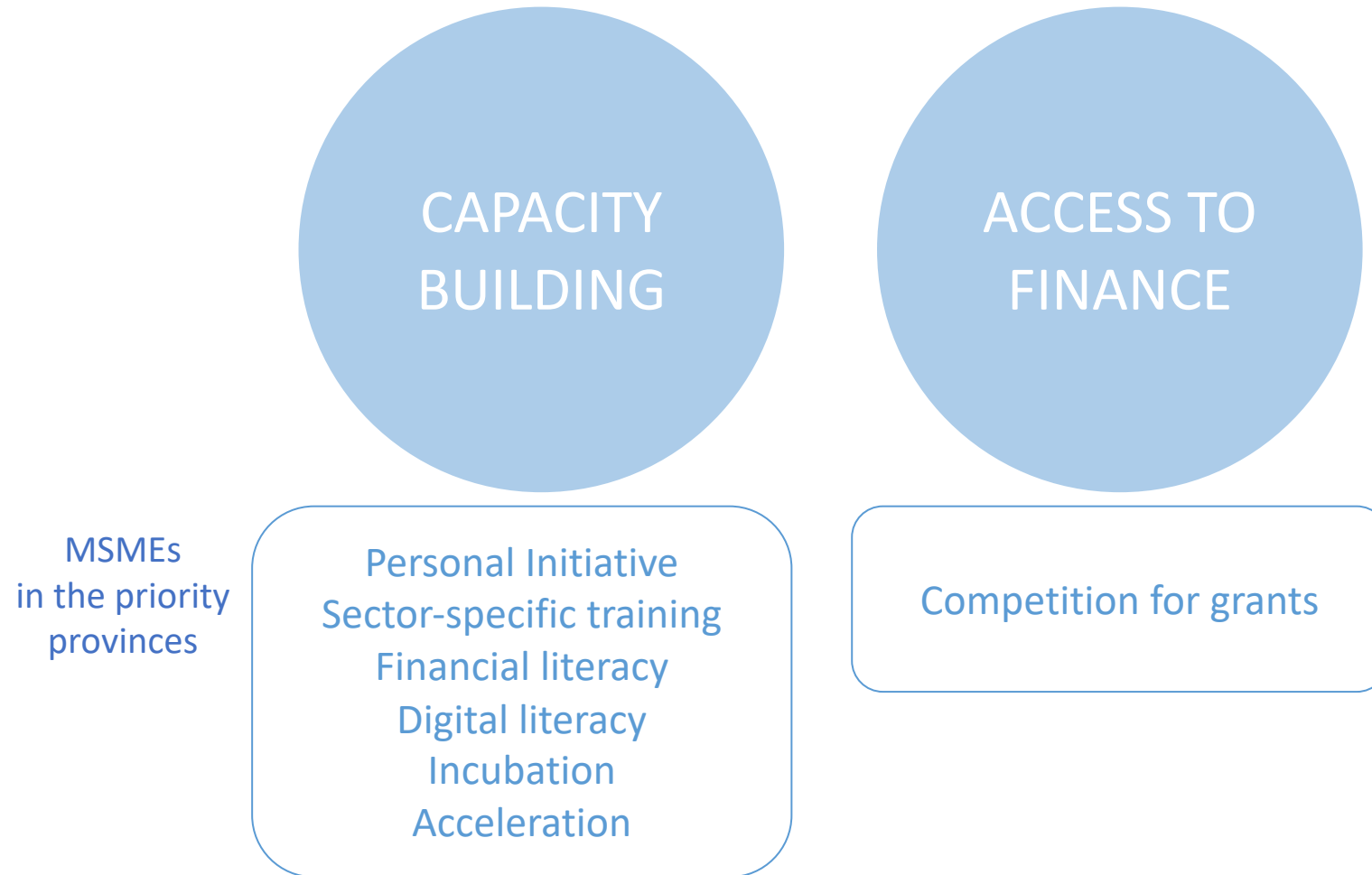
Component 1



Developing linkages through skills, quality, finance (US\$ 50 million)

Component 1

Consumption linkages



Developing linkages through skills, quality, finance (US\$ 50 million)

Component 1

Gender

- **Targets** on participation of women-owned firms
 - Specific **skills development interventions** targeting women entrepreneurs (eg: We-Fi)
 - Sensitization on GBV matters, social norms
-

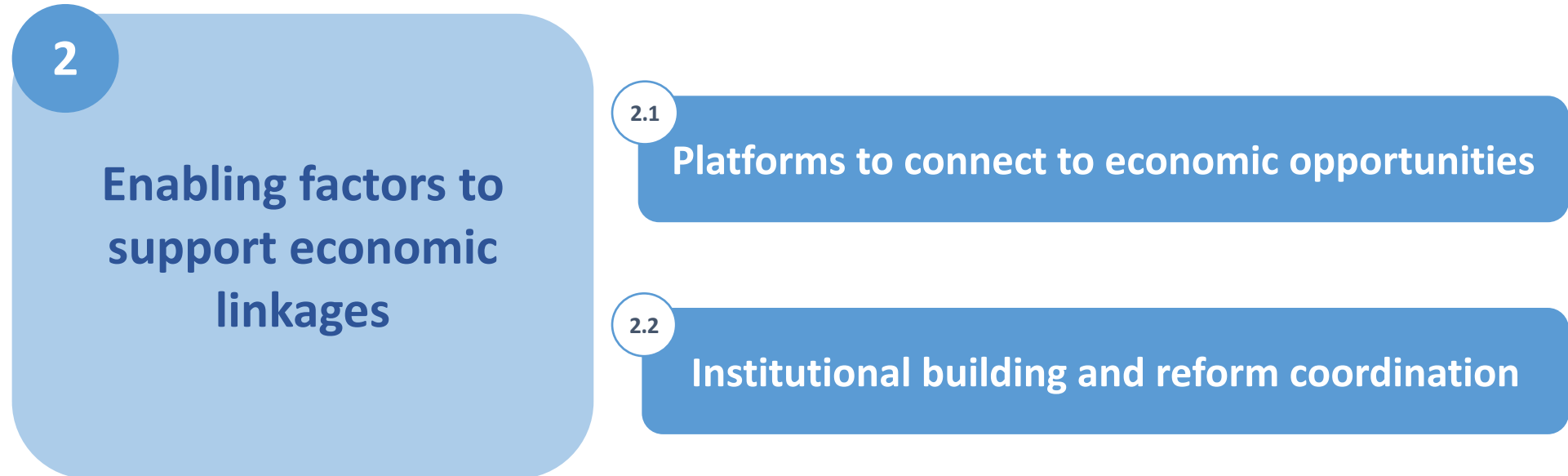
Conflict

- **Internship program for displaced population** in Cabo Delgado at MSMEs in linkages programs;
 - Large companies' partnering with communities for projects of common benefit such as **psycho-social assistance, and reintegration**
-

Enabling factors to support economic linkages (US\$ 38 million)

Component 2

- 🎯 To support productive public investments, institutional capacity, and reforms that enable economic linkages



Enabling factors to support economic linkages

Component 2

2.1

Platforms to connect to economic opportunities

Supplier development and
MSME finance platforms

Help coordinate and leverage on private
investment in economic linkages platforms

Support to financial services platform

Productive investments to
enable economic opportunities

Leverage on private investments for enabling last-
mile infrastructure

Connection to productive economic
opportunities

Identification in process and involving local and
regional authorities, large companies, and local
businesses

Enabling factors to support economic linkages

Component 2

2.2

Institutional building and reform coordination

Capacity Building

Regional: ADVZ, ADIN
National: MEF, MIC, MIREME

Investment Policy
and Promotion

(1993) Investment Law
Investment Promotion

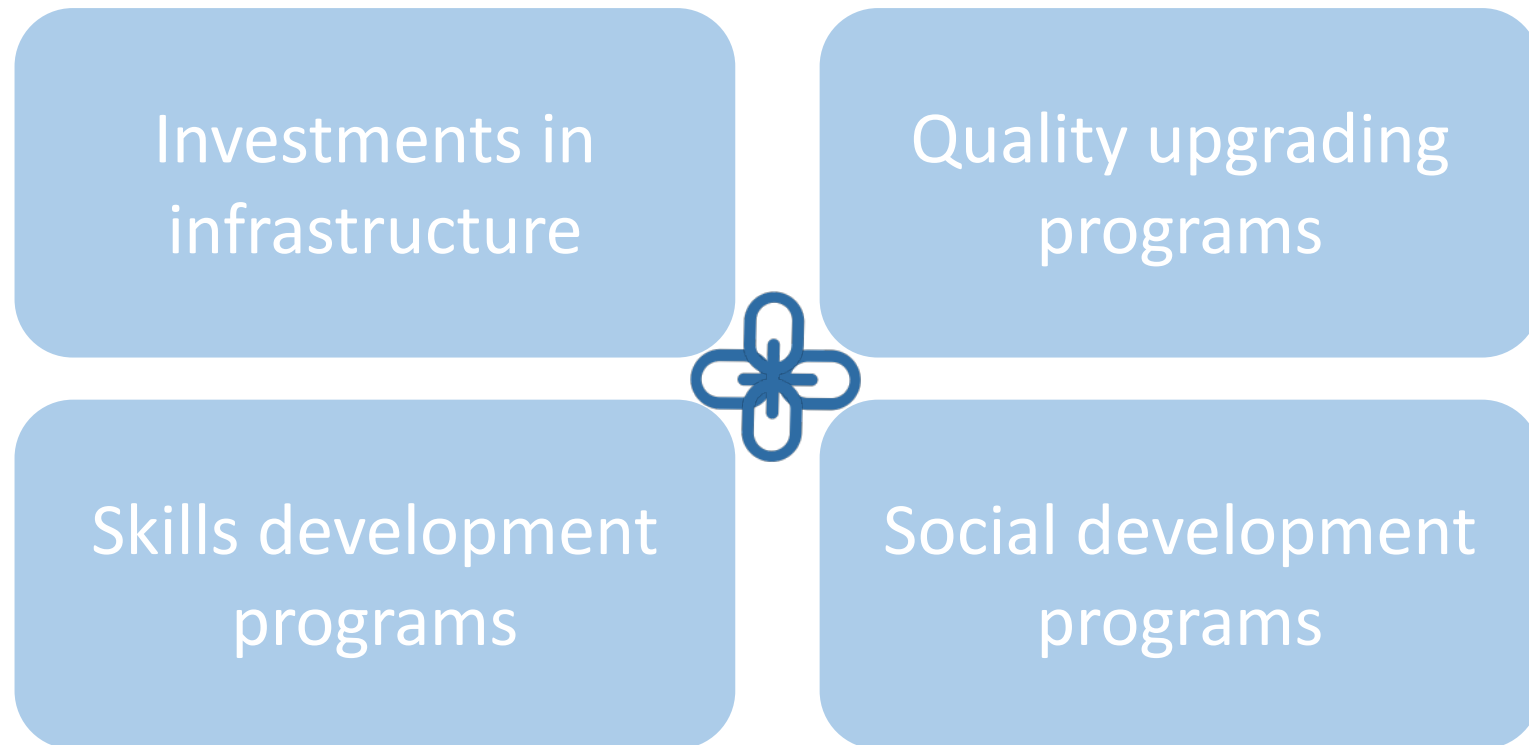
Support ongoing
stakeholders'
coordination

Coordination between
programs, investors,
associations of MSMEs,
stakeholders, NGOs, and
government institutions

Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD)

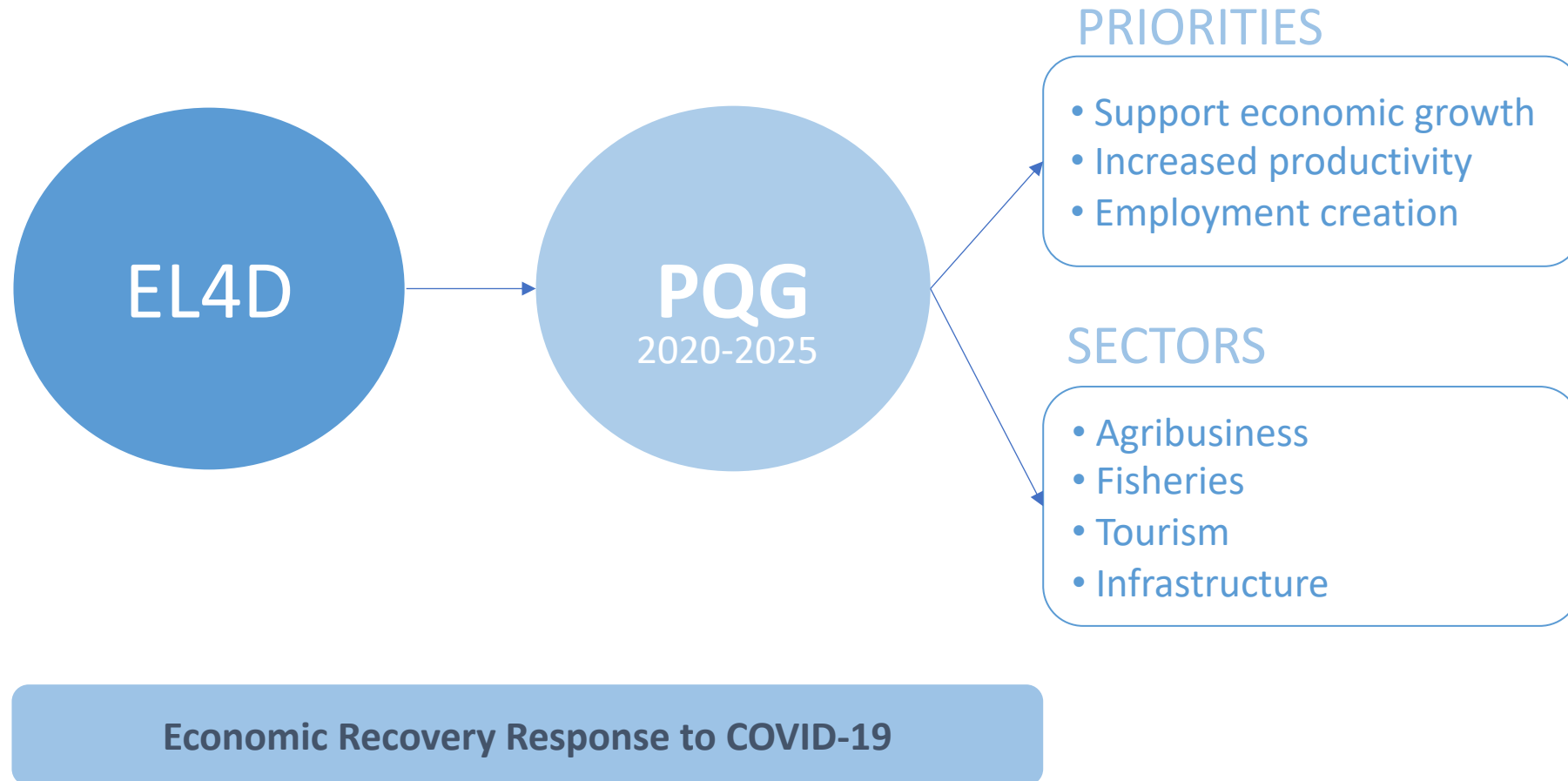
The project follows MFD principles for leveraging the private sector in ways that optimize the use of scarce public resources

The project seeks public-private partnerships to leverage investments and solutions, while fostering economic linkages

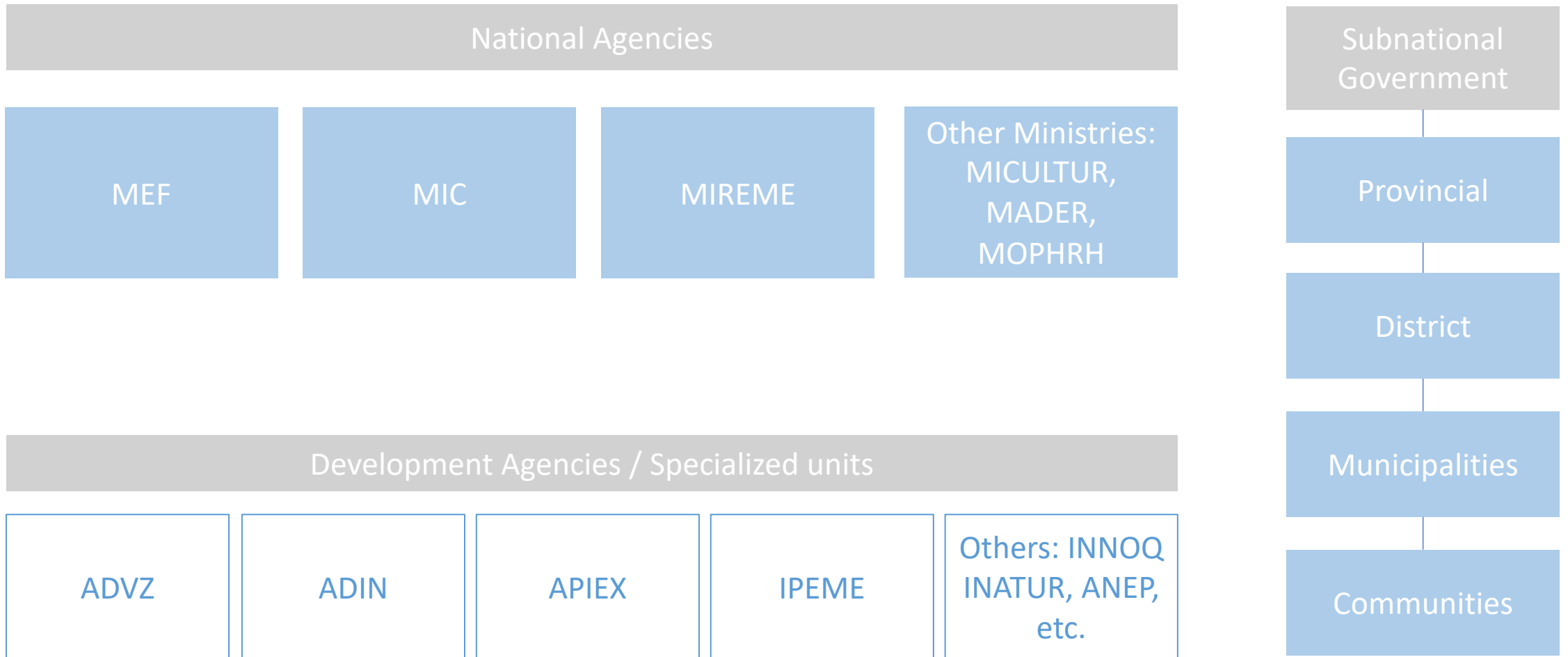


3. Project Alignment

Alignment to government priorities



Multi-agency coordination



Relevant initiatives & stakeholders

COORDINATION

AfDB, Dutch Embassy, USAid -> MSP

FOCADE, DPTADER, CEP, UNILURIO, MISA -> PPDS

MIREME -> INP and Local Content Task Force

Public Investments

WB Pipeline Projects for North -> Urban, HD, Biodiversity, Water

WB Southern Africa Trade and Connectivity Project

AfDB investments in Cabo Delgado

EU, USaid and other development partners

MSME DEVELOPMENT

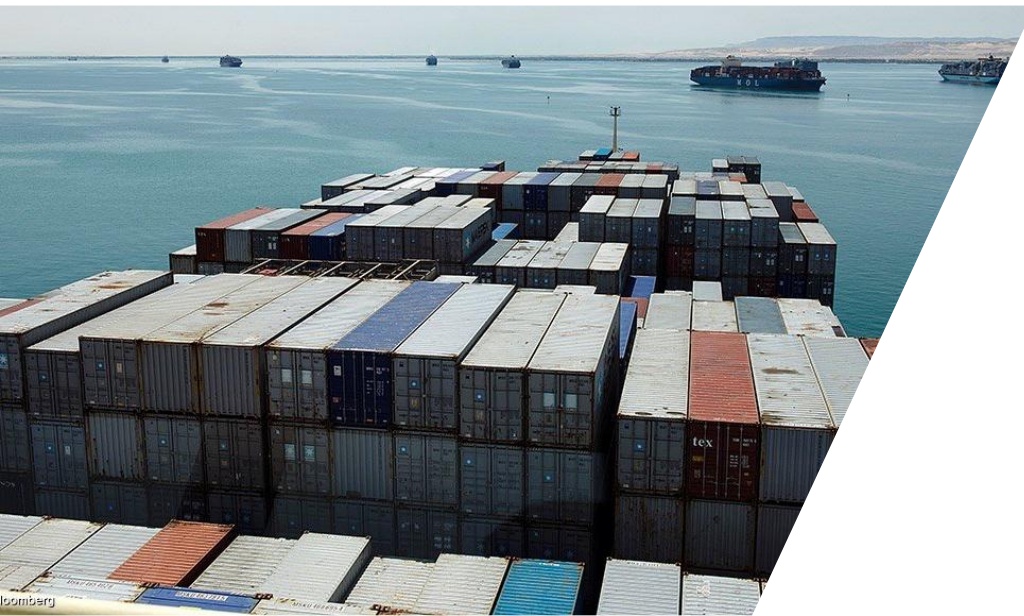
Total, Exxon, Vale, others: local content and regional development

Programs on MSMEs: Standard Bank incubator, Ideialab, MUVA, etc

SKILLS

ENI

GIZ, DFID, BMZ, Shell, NORAD, EU, Tullow Oil & Quoniam -> SOGA Skills



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THE NEXUS BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR CHILDREN IN
CABO DELGADO

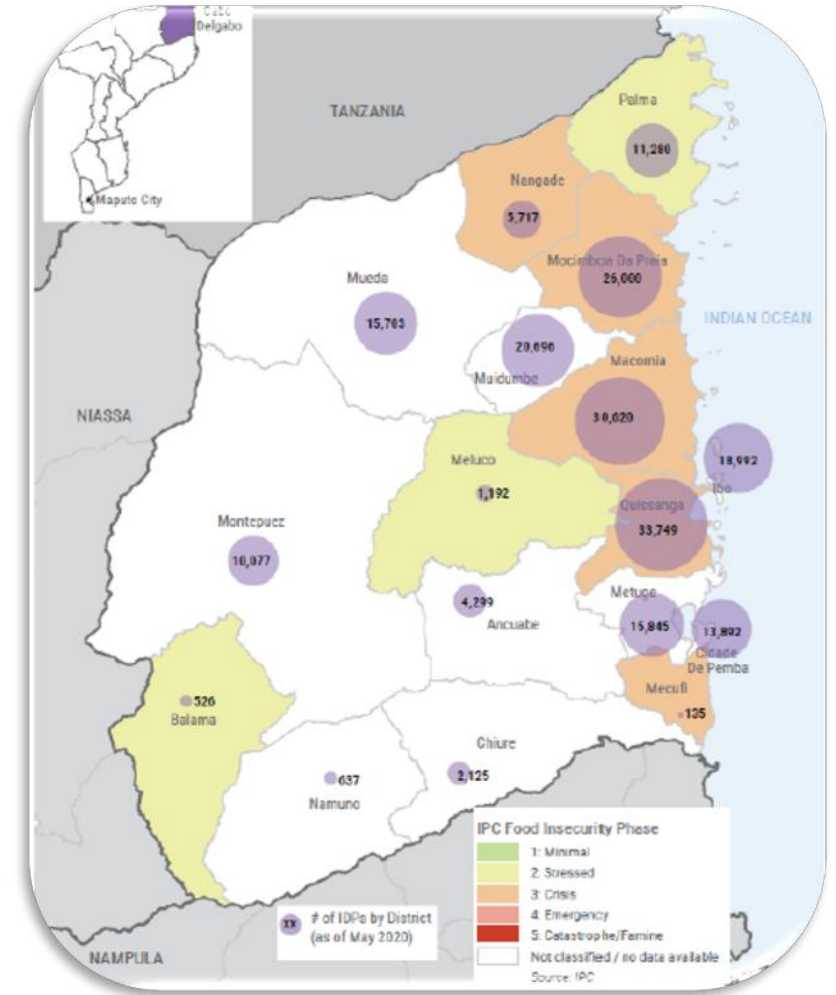
WHAT BUSINESS CAN DO?

AGENDA

- Situation of children in Cabo Delgado
- The role of business to protect children: what business can do in humanitarian crises
- Children's life cycle approach is key to ensure the nexus between humanitarian and sustainable development

SITUATION IN CABO DELGADO

- **Increasingly deteriorated and volatile security situation:** 493 violence events, 1,495 reported fatalities to date
- **712,000 people** in need of humanitarian services: **363,120** are children
- **330,000 people** displaced (IDPs): **40% of IDPs** are children and **36% are women**
- **25,000 IDPs** arrived in Pemba since October
- **Around 110,500 children** to be reached urgently




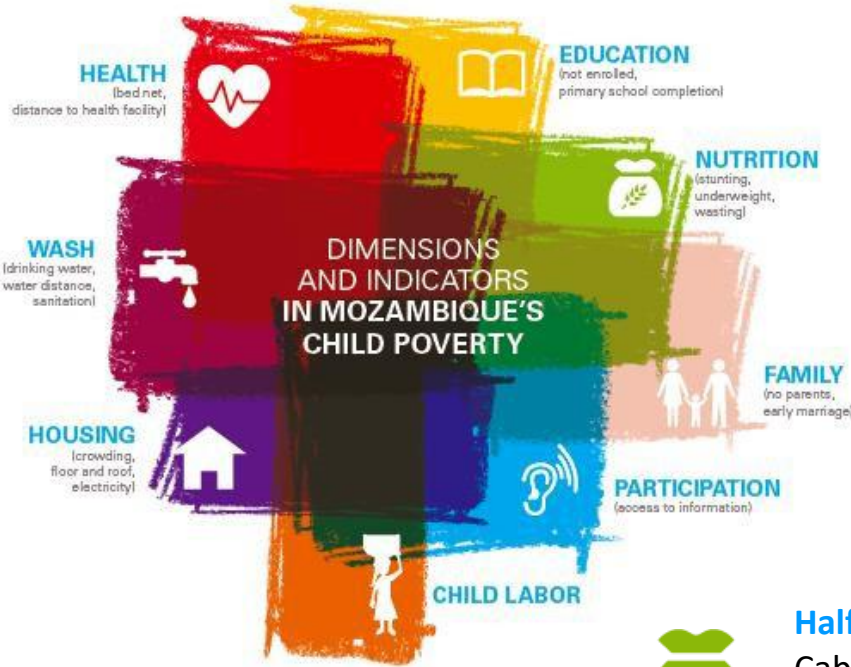
51% of the population in Mozambique is aged 18 years or younger

Seven million children or **46%** of child population 0-17 are estimated to be deprived in multiple dimensions (multidimensionally poor)

Almost four million children (28% of 0-17) are estimated to experience both monetary and multidimensional poverty: they are consumption poor and deprived in multiple dimensions at the same time.

Only 55% of children under 5 years old are registered at birth

Two-thirds (68%) of children aged between 12 and 17 had not completed primary school 

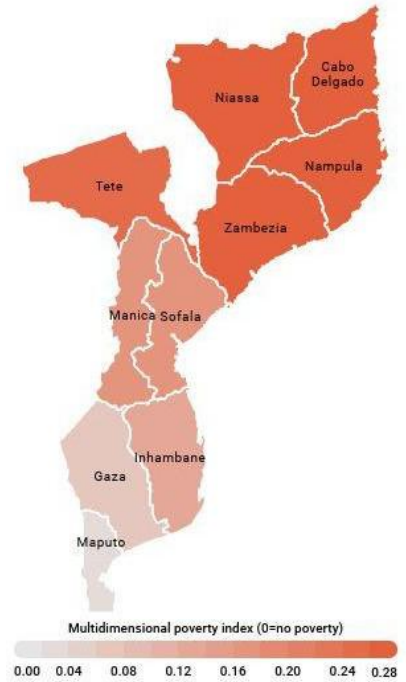


61% of children in **Cabo Delgado** are multidimensionally poor - highest in whole country

Nearly half (48%) of girls marry before they are 18 years old. In Cabo Delgado, 61% of girls marry before 18 years of age.

Half of children under 5 in Cabo Delgado (52%) are stunted or chronically malnourished.

85% of families in **Cabo Delgado** lack proper access to sanitation and 88% without electricity, and 56% lack clean and accessible sources of water.



Only 4% of children under 6 years old are enrolled on preschool programmes



CURRENT RISKS THAT HAMPER FUTURE PEACE AND STABILITY IN CABO DELGADO

- **Schools destroyed or serving as settlements:** children with no space to attend lessons which put them in risk of being marginalized and exploited.
- **Children with setback in the learning process** compromising their future and opportunities of quality jobs.
- **Girls at risk:** premature marriages and pregnancy, as well as increasing domestic violence and sexual abuse (in exchange of settlement).
- **Families losing homes, livelihoods and identity.**
- **Communities perception of being excluded from economic benefits of gas projects to date:** breeding ground for instability and violence

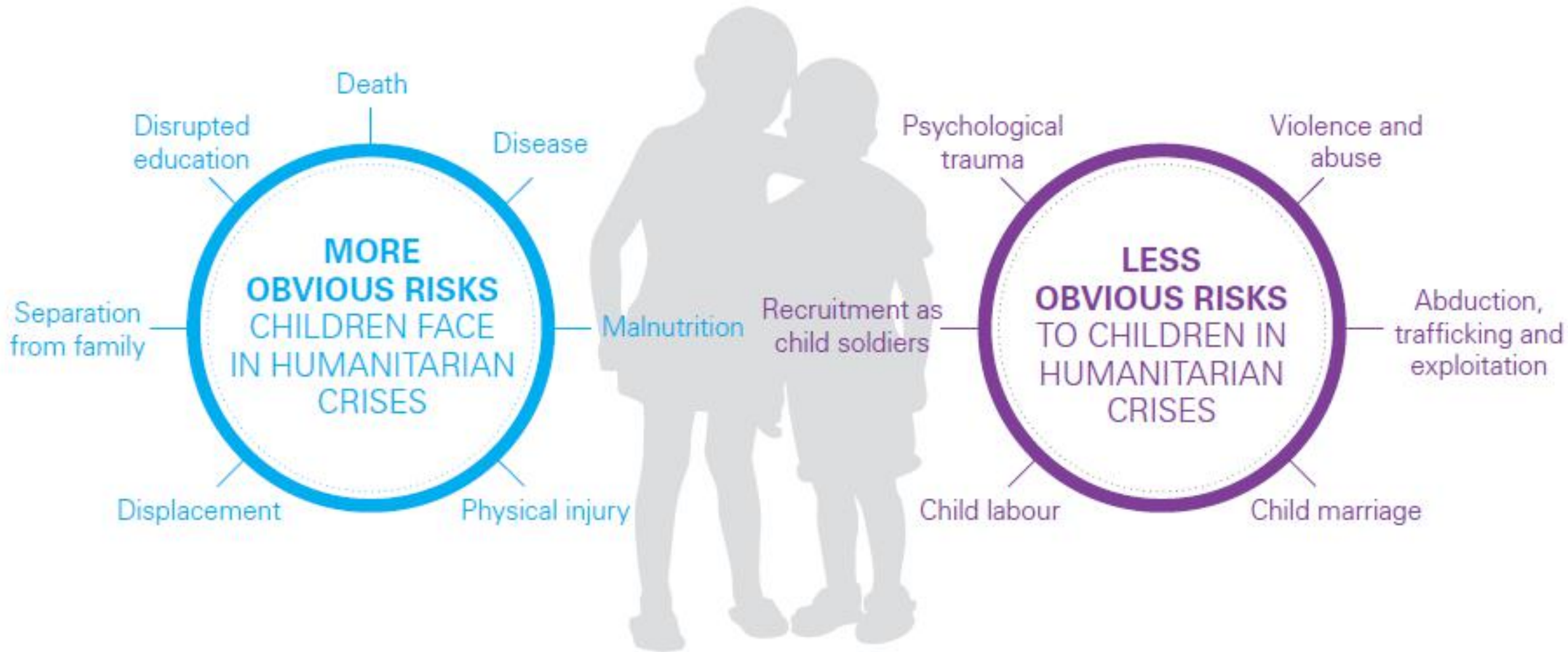
CHALLENGES FACED IN THE RESPONSE

- **Limited data and information** available including disaggregated data (children affected).
- **Limited capacity of institutions at** district and provincial level to timely and properly respond to the current situation.
- **Weak and limited capacity of implementing partners in Cabo Delgado** (private sector, NGOs). This includes service/goods providers.
- There is **very scarce information about the population remaining in the no-go areas.**
- **Uneven presence of implementing partners in the districts** with significant gaps.
- **Physical access constraints due to insecurity**, which makes logistics complex.



The role of business to protect children

What can business do in humanitarian crisis?



THREATS CHILDREN CAN FACE IN HUMANITARIAN CRISES

In times of crisis, children are often overlooked

THE ROLE OF BUSINESS TO PROTECT CHILDREN

From “safe operations” (protecting their own employees and assets) to building “safe communities” (taking action to address conflict risks in local communities)

01

As **employers** of mothers and fathers of children.

02

As **providers of essential services and goods** to communities in which children live such as health, food, water, energy.

03

As **innovators** in key child-related sectors such as education, health, food, communications, etc.

04

As **advocates** of social and behavioral change of communities and young people.

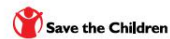
ACT RESPONSIBLY AND DO NO HARM

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES



Children's Rights and Business Principles

12345678910



RESPONSE

- **The delivery of essential services** – such as education, health care water supply systems and birth registration – and **essential supplies** to orphaned and other vulnerable children
- **Continuity of employee livelihoods**, benefiting families through business operations, fair pay and decent working conditions
- **Fulfilling corporate social responsibilities** by supporting children in the crisis-affected communities where they operate through philanthropic and other efforts
- **Using leadership and influence** to call for their peers to act

RECOVERY

- **‘Build back better’ and strengthen systems**, especially building resilience into rehabilitation and reconstruction to ensure durable solutions
- **Investments that not only create jobs but also restore basic services and create new ones**, introduce innovative approaches to development, and generate tax revenues for reconstruction efforts.
- **Providing strategic social investments and philanthropy targeting the most affected communities:** investing in primary education and learning opportunities can help overcome trauma and provide children with a sense of normalcy and hope for the future

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO SAFEGUARD CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN CONFLICT ZONES

Understanding, following and monitoring the application of key guidelines for business operations in conflict zones.

- **Protection of children from recruitment** into non-state insurgent actors, private security providers or a country's formal armed forces
- **Safeguards for children separated from their families** or relatives against trafficking or sexual exploitation; and respect for child labour standards, supply chain integrity and other principles.
- **Strengthen monitoring systems** to ensure that children's rights and labour standards are being rigorously applied.
- **If caused or contributed to an adverse impact on human and children's rights:** provide for or cooperate in their remediation through legitimate processes, including effective operational level grievance mechanisms or judicial mechanisms, as appropriate.

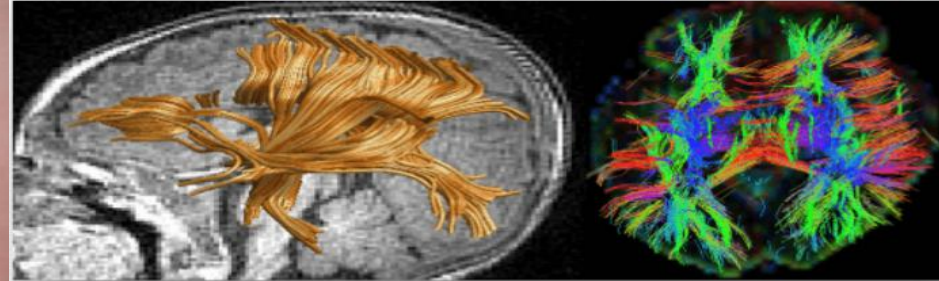
TO ALSO BEAR IN MIND...

- **Key disruption of young people's access to educational and economic opportunities** has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation.
- **Education is particularly relevant**, given that it is strongly connected to future economic activity and well-being and plays an important role in national identity and social cohesion.
- **Jobs created are often insufficient in number and very technical or require a different skill set than that held by local communities:** bottlenecks to appease the local population and offset the negative impacts of the industry (relocation of communities).
- **Youth exclusion is often highlighted as a key factor in violent conflict:** increasing employment opportunities for youth had mixed results. Evidence shows that employment can, in some cases, contribute to protecting youth against mobilization to violence, but motivations for joining armed groups are not limited to that.
- **Frustration** with the rigidity of intergenerational social frustrated aspirations for social and economic mobility, **discrimination, and unmet needs for recognition and respect.**

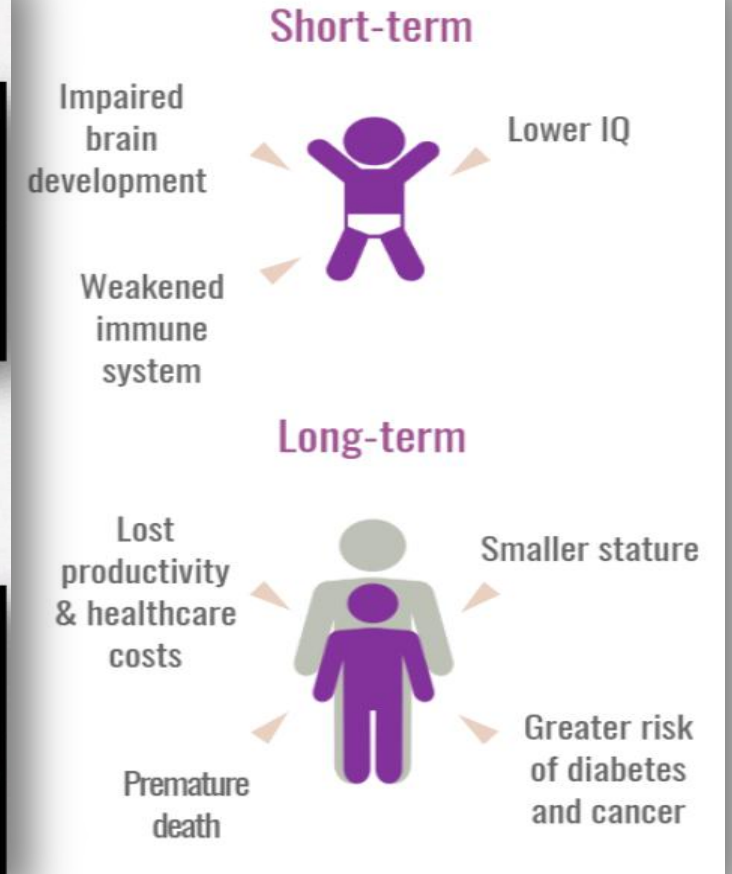
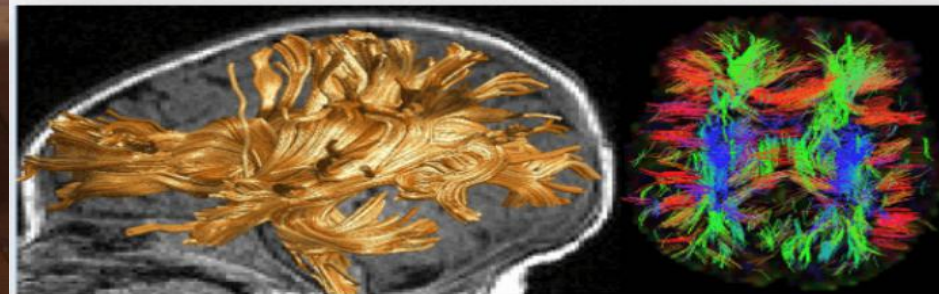
Why care from the beginning? Develop the talent of tomorrow



STUNTED GROWTH REPRESENTATIVE INFANT



NEVER STUNTED GROWTH REPRESENTATIVE INFANT



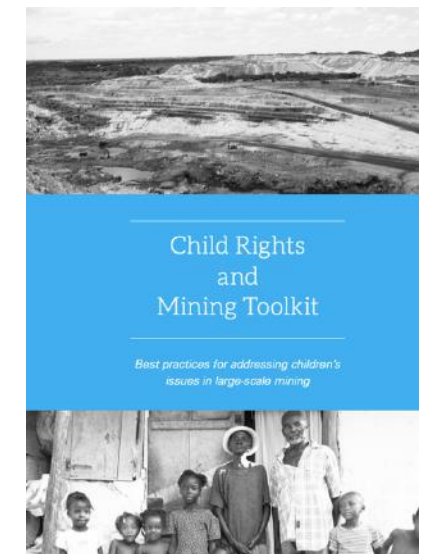
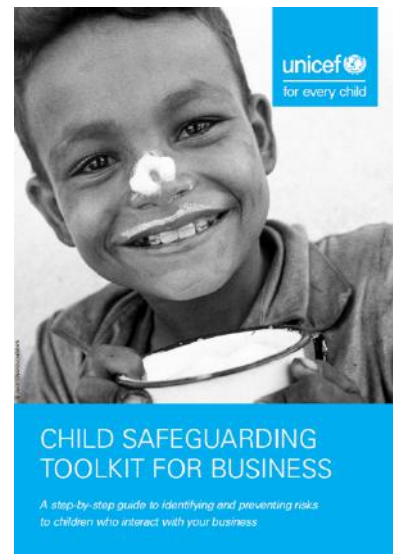
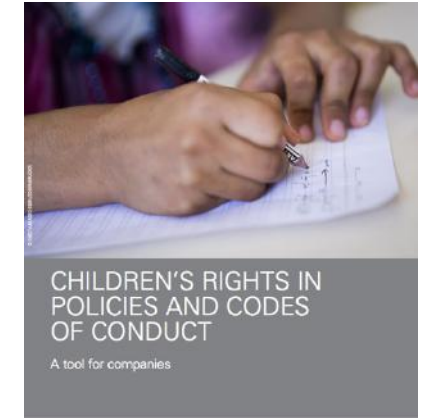
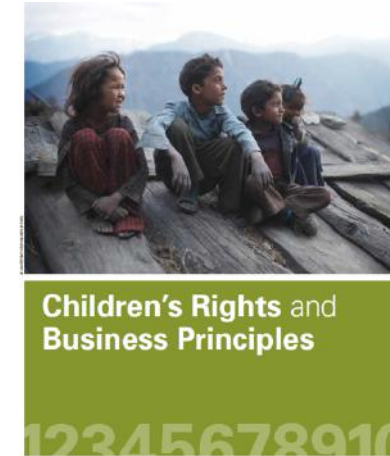
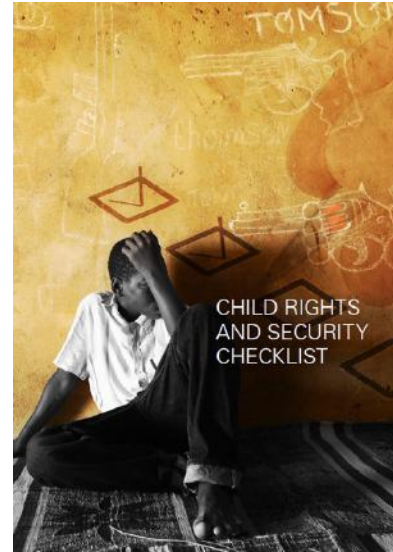
A life cycle approach to ensure sustainable development



CONCLUSION

- **Protecting children and investing in their well-being before, during and after humanitarian crises** not only provide the foundation for social development, but also drive **business advantages**.
- **Children are key members of the communities and environments in which business operates:** the interests of children and of business are inextricably linked.
- Resilient and sustainable societies and business environments will only be possible **if the fundamental rights of future generations are protected and promoted**.
- **Recommendation of develop due diligence schemes in supply chain management** and government-led initiatives towards the equitable, transparent and peaceful management of resources.
- Youth groups are important parts of civil society and are forces for effective prevention of violent conflict. **Empowering youth is essential for violence-prevention and peacebuilding efforts.**

- Recommendations
- Guidance
- Tools



unicef 
for every child

Thank
You



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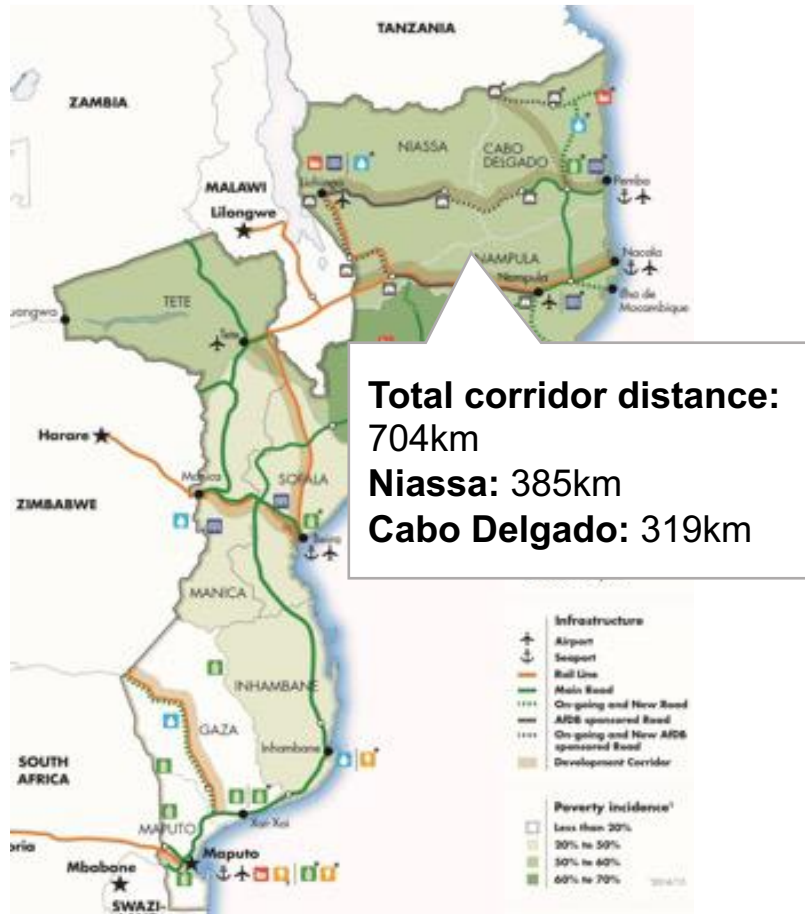
Pemba – Lichinga Corridor Feasibility Study Update

November 2020

High-level overview: AfDB Pemba-Lichinga program broken down into two primary project foci

PRELIMINARY

Road reconstruction



VACMAD

- Value chains and market development program along Pemba-Lichinga Corridor (VACMAD)
- AfDB commissioned a feasibility study carried out by Mahindra in 2019



Focus of this presentation



Purpose of VACMAD

PRELIMINARY



To stimulate an **increase in agricultural production and processing**



To provide **agricultural & basic infrastructure**



To **establish partnerships** between GoM, private sector and farmer organizations



Objective of the P/L corridor: Stimulate a major increase in agricultural production in an area in which growth potential has been identified but not yet been realized

VACMAD has five key objectives

PRELIMINARY

The anticipated outcomes of this study have strategic, multi-fold benefits

1

Food security in Mozambique

2

Innovation for sustainable agribusiness

3

Leveraging **private sector resources** for an inclusive and sustainable development of agro sector

4

Providing a path for **import substitution** with an intent to improve the country's export potential

5

Economic empowerment of **women and youth**



VACMAD is composed of 2 complementary components

PRELIMINARY



Rural infrastructure support

- **Improved irrigation** (Cabo Delgado, Niassa and northern Nampula and Zambezia)
- **Infrastructure rehabilitation** of feeder roads, bridges and flood dikes
- **Agro Processing Hubs (APH)** and Agricultural Technology Center (ATC)
 - *Support infrastructure*: quality control lab, certification lab, animal inspection area
 - *Specialized infrastructure*: storage, cold storage, soil testing, logistics centre
 - *Social infrastructure*: office, sanitary facilities



Value chain promotion and market competitiveness

- Provision of **access** to finance, inputs, equipment and information to farmers
- **Bridge** between subsistence farmers and commercial farmers
- Improved **efficiency** of smallholder farmers
- Enhanced **post-harvest handling** practices
- **Expanded market access** to selected crops: rice, maize, beans



Feasibility study designed these components for the Mozambican context



One primary output of the feasibility study will be the master plan for the Specialized Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ)

PRELIMINARY

SAPZ defined

Special economic zones that concentrate agro-processing activities within **areas of high agricultural potential** to boost productivity and integrate the **production, processing and marketing** of selected commodities around a hub and spoke network of:

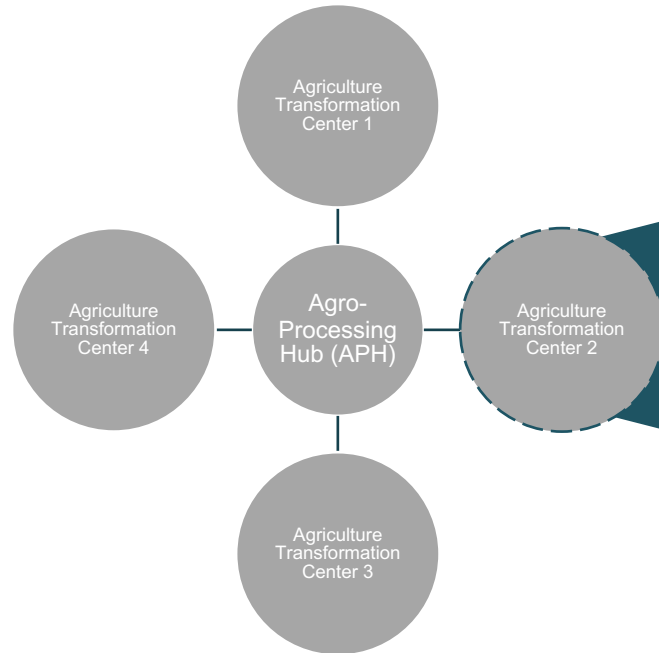
- *Agro-Processing Hubs (APH's)*
- *Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATC's)*



SAPZ model composed of clustered agricultural hub and spokes to facilitate smallholder processing and market access

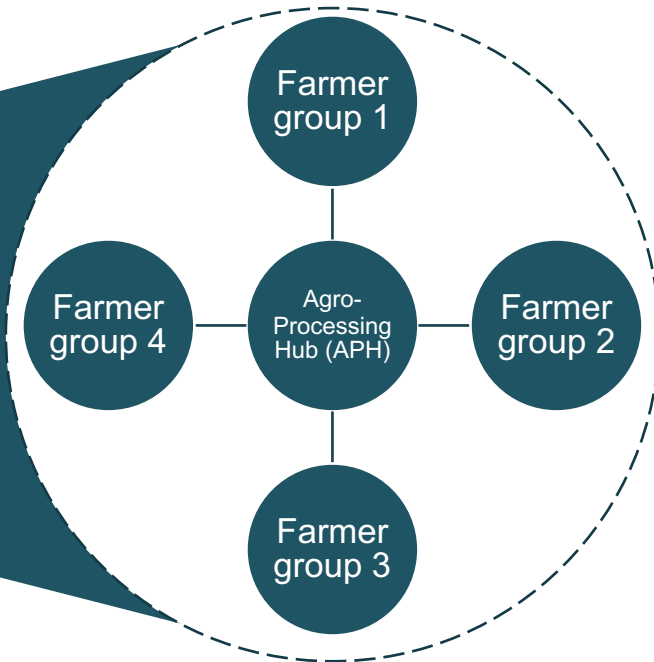
PRELIMINARY

APH's: *The Hubs*



Centrally managed centers covering 50-250 hectares with adequate infrastructure, logistics, and specialized facilities to support agro-industrial activities

ATC's: *The Spokes*



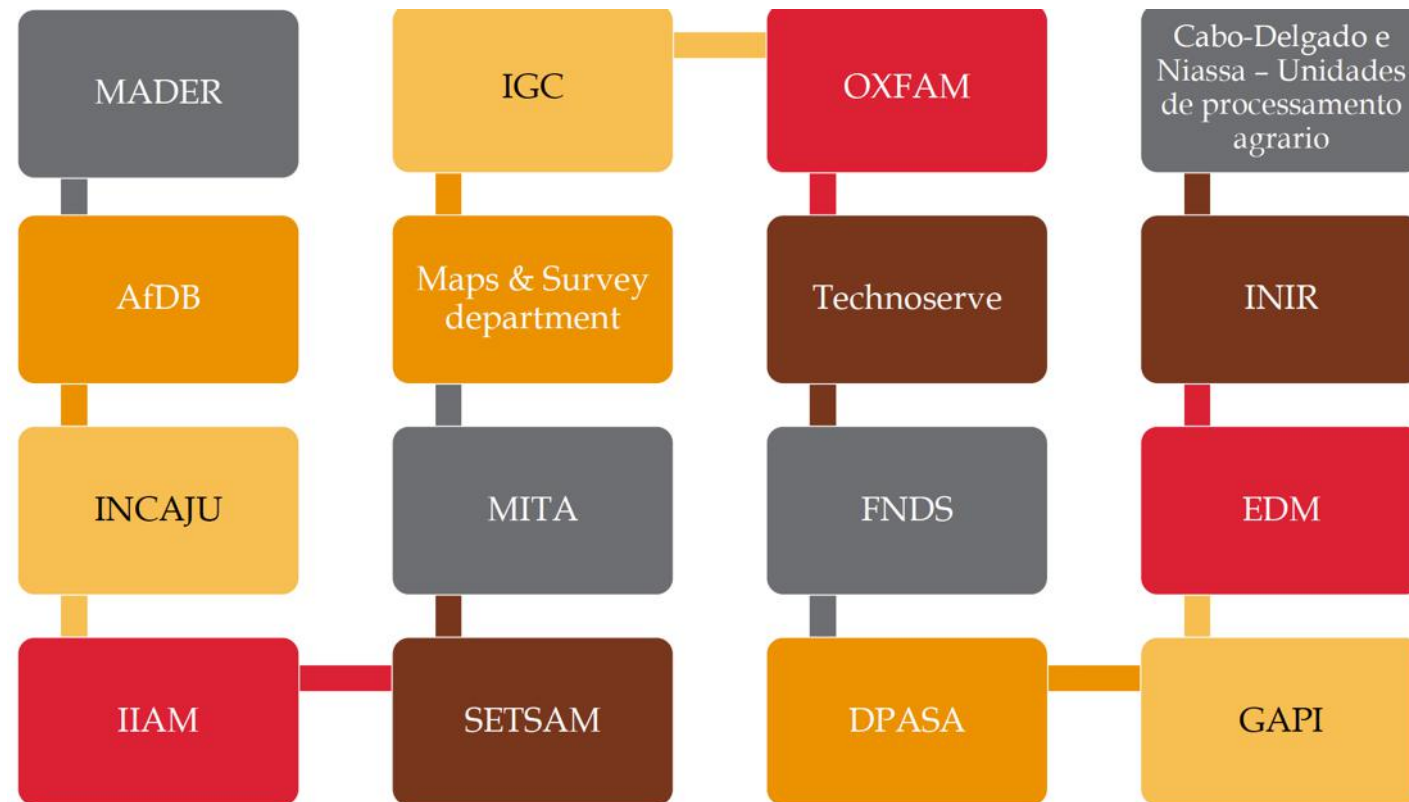
10-15 hectares designed to link smallholder farmers to APH's aimed at reducing farmer losses by accumulating products, hosting inputs, and offering training & agro-health services



The study's methodology included obtaining feedback from a diverse group of stakeholders






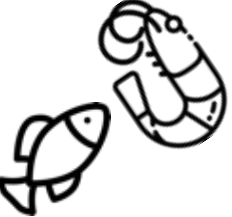





PRELIMINARY

Relevant stakeholders were consulted during this process to gain technical and general feedback for the feasibility study



The study outlined priority crops suitable to the region

PRELIMINARY

	Fruits, vegetables & tubes	Cereals and nuts	Dairy & milk	Other	Livestock	Fishery
Primary	 Tomato, Sweet Potato	 Maize, beans, cashews	 Dairy (milk and dairy products)	 Eucalyptus	 Poultry, eggs, pigs	 Fish and prawn
Secondary	 Onion	 Rice, sorghum, cassava, peanuts	 Honey	 Timber	 Goat	

Principal findings & feedback received from validation workshops

PRELIMINARY

- **Smallholder farmers are not currently favored**
 - price mechanism and strategies are vague and this favors intermediaries to make profits
- **Farmers and processors are not liaising** – farmers have asymmetrical information and are not leveraging relationships with processors
- **Lack of technical assistance** – agricultural training modules should be provided to farmers
- **Lack of financial assistance** – financial assistance should be provided for farmers to obtain agricultural input
- **Importance of increasing geographic scope for VACMAD** – Zambezia and Nampula will be included in VACMAD
- **Lack of realized potential of irrigation**– despite the potential of irrigation with the use of seasonal rivers, there are no adequate schemes
- **Lack of quality seed and agricultural mechanization**
- **Unstable energy supply** - energy supply and distribution to small farmers' farms



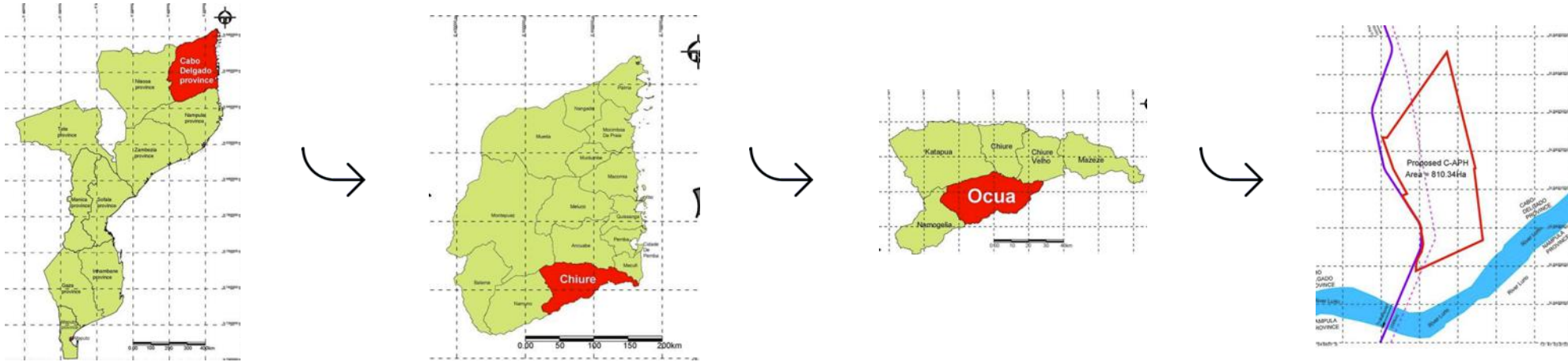
The main areas of feedback have been addressed in the SAPZ model



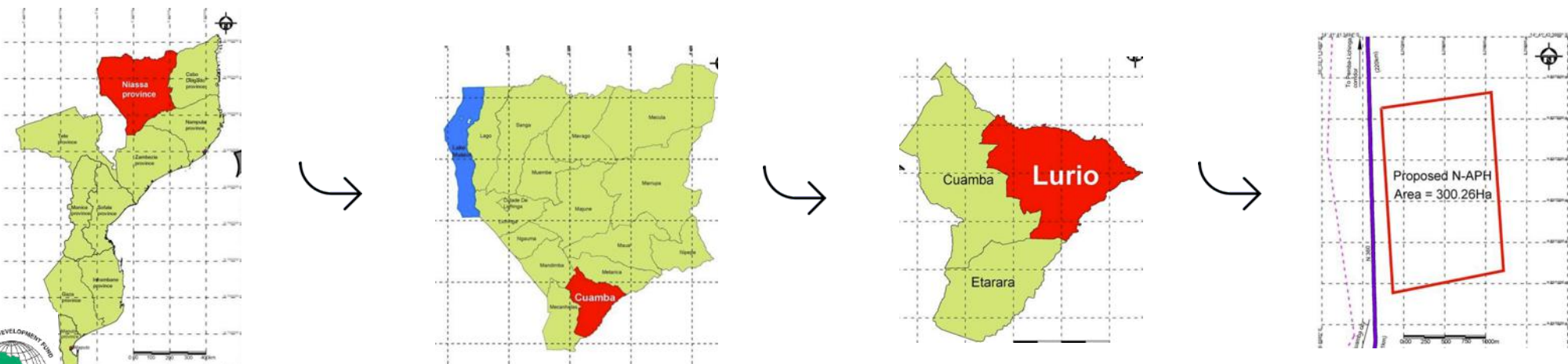
The feasibility study identifies two areas as locations proposed for Agro-Processing Hubs (APH)

PRELIMINARY

1 Proposed 810 Ha area located in Ocua, within the Chiure district of Cabo Delgado



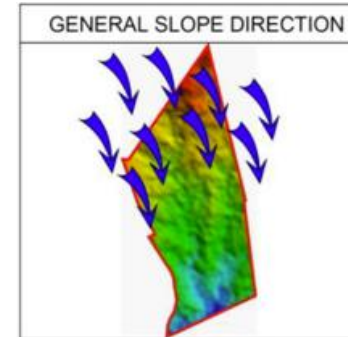
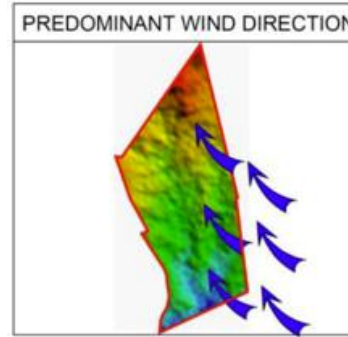
2 Proposed 300 Ha area located in Lurio, within the Cuamba district of Niassa



Through technical analysis, a detailed SAPZ was designed for Ocuca, outlining suitable crops and necessary infrastructure

PRELIMINARY

- LEGEND**
- APH boundary
 - Existing high tension line
 - Green
 - Road
 - Cereals & legumes anchor unit
 - Cereals & legumes processing unit
 - Cereals & legumes ancillary unit
 - Nuts & oilseeds anchor unit
 - Nuts & oilseeds processing unit
 - Nuts & oilseeds ancillary unit
 - Vegetables & tubers anchor unit
 - Vegetables & tubers processing unit
 - Vegetables & tubers ancillary unit
 - Livestock anchor unit
 - Livestock processing unit
 - Livestock ancillary unit
 - Fisheries anchor unit
 - Fisheries processing & ancillary unit
 - Other processing units
 - Storage area
 - Specialized infrastructure
 - Zone specific infrastructure
 - Public amenity & utility
 - Green development zone



APH land use pattern of processing zones			
S.no	Particulars	Area in hectares	Percentage
1	Cereals & legumes processing zone	173.72	62%
2	Nuts & oilseeds processing zone	15.15	5%
3	Vegetables & tubers processing zone	29.93	11%
4	Livestock processing zone	40.11	14%
5	Fisheries processing zone	10.52	4%
6	Other commodities processing zone	11.98	4%
Total		281.41	100%

Nome da mercadoria	Excedente líquido comercializável (tomeladas) (2025)		Excedente líquido comercializável para a APH em Ocuca na província de Cabo Delgado (tomeladas)	Volume médio de consumo da indústria (tomeladas por ano)	Requisito estimado de terra (ha) por unidade	Número estimado de unidades	Área de processamento estimada (ha)			
	Cabo Delgado (linha de tendência)	Nampula (linha de tendência)					Total	Fase 1	Fase 2	
Milho	401721.21	55361.13	457082.34	10500	1	44	44	20.68	23.32	
Sorgo		30758.97	30758.97	10500	1	3	3	1	2	
Millet	2863.41	2389.992	5253.40	12500	2	1	2	0.9	1.06	
Feijões	568159.02	30379.8	598538.82	12500	2	48	96	45	51	
Arroz	105959.37	10244.487	116203.86	12500	2	10	20	9	11	
Mandioca	72574.59	41227.89	113802.48	60000	3.5	2	7	3	4	
Amandeioim		39990.06	39990.06	10500	2	4	8	4	4	
Caça	13882.11		13882.11	10500	2	2	4	2	2	
Sésamo	19051.23	5866.047	24917.28	10500	1	3	3	1.4	1.6	
Butata-doce	205704.51	29999.937	235704.45	60000	3.5	4	14	6.6	7.4	
Cebola		14138.751	14138.75	60000	3.5	1	3.5	1.7	1.8	
Tomate		19475.973	19475.97	60000	3.5	1	3.5	2	1.5	
Franço		1267.07	1267.07	1800	1.5	1	1.5	0.8	0.7	
Carne de vaca	24.982		24981.66	1800	1.5	14	21	10	11	
Carne de cabra	21,089		21089.19	1800	1.5	12	18	8	10	
Camarião	502		502.26	3000	2	1	2	1	1	
Peixe	9821		9821.80	3000	2	4	8	4	4	
Madeira e Mel					2	4	10	4	6	
Área de processamento total necessária para o desenvolvimento global							268.5	125.53	142.97	
Total de área não-processamento necessária para o desenvolvimento global							179.00	83.69	95.31	
Área total necessária para o desenvolvimento global							447.50	209.22	238.28	

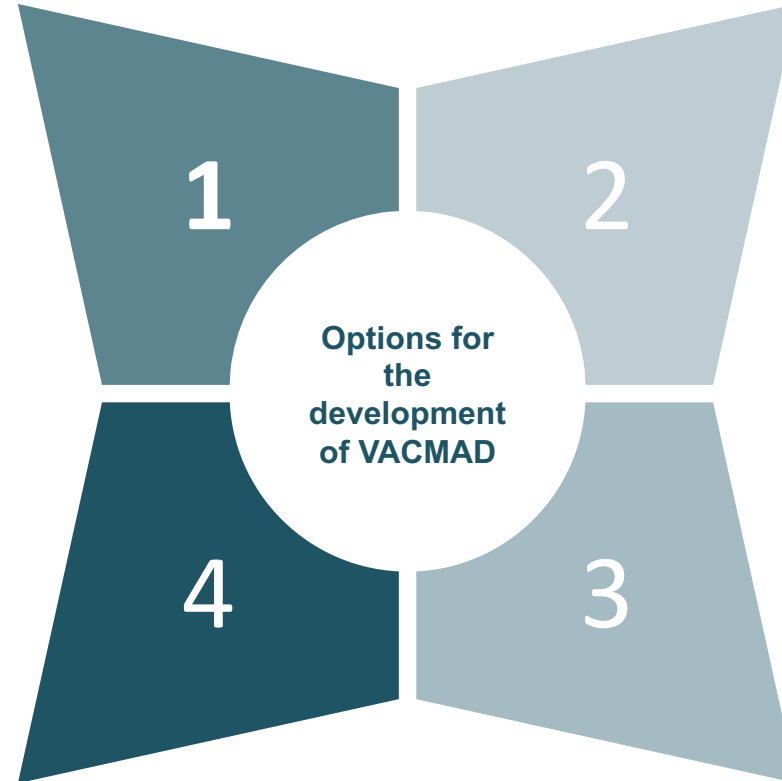


Options for the structuring & implementation of projects

PRELIMINARY

100% owned and managed by the **government** through a designated agency

PPP structure with a government equity participation

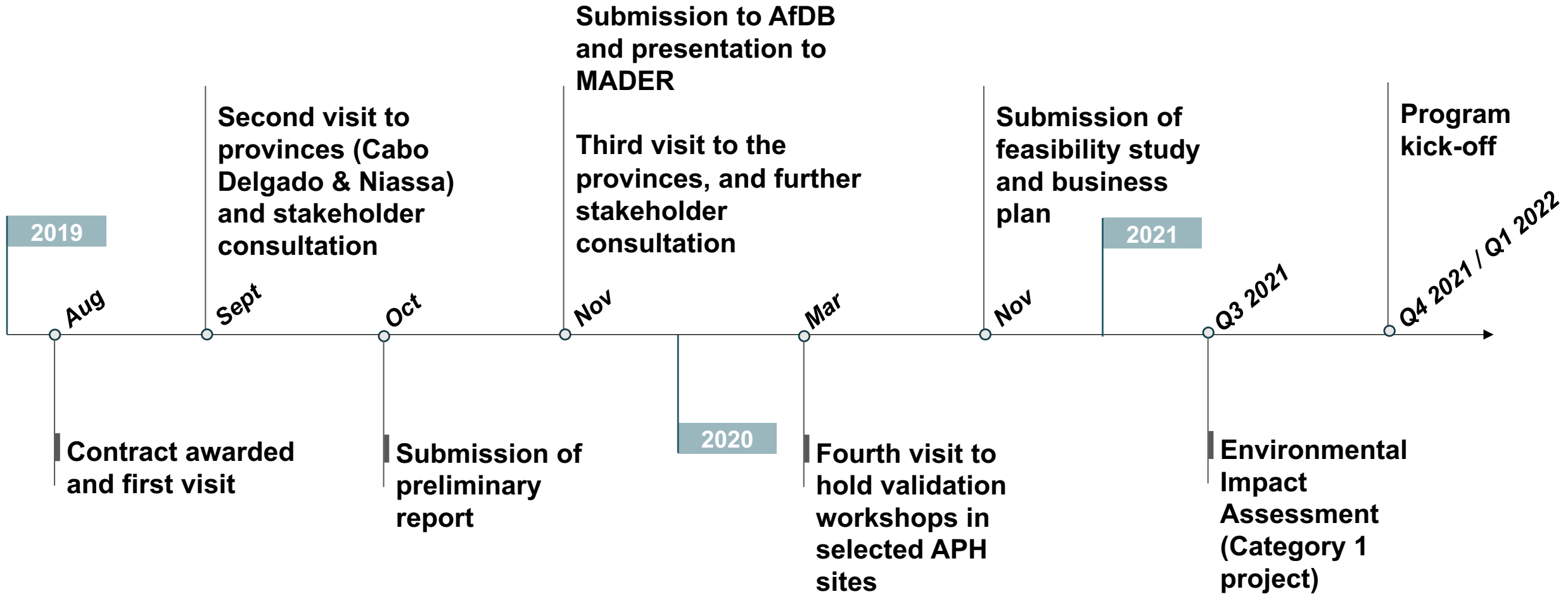


Consortium of government, financial institutions, and private investors

100% owned by **private sector**

Timeline

PRELIMINARY



Agenda

Time	Agenda item	Speaker	Language
10 mins	Introduction: Update on MSP related developments	<i>TWA</i>	EN
20 mins	Presentation 1: Economic Linkages for Diversification Project	<i>World Bank Group, Francisco Campos</i>	EN
20 mins	Presentation 2: The nexus between humanitarian action and sustainable development for children in CD	<i>UNICEF, Soledad Canamares</i>	EN
20 mins	Presentation 3: Update on commissioned Pemba-Lichinga corridor feasibility study	<i>MSP</i>	EN
20 mins	Q&A		EN PT

OBRIGADO!

