



Technical Discussion Workshop and National Dialogue on Food Standards/Norms Related to Post –harvest Management

By Ivone Muocha, PhD

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1 INTRODUCTION

Following the activities of the Global Program for Food Security (GPFS), the technical discussion workshop and the national dialogue on food standards/norms related to post-harvest management took place on 29-30 April 2015, at Kaya Kwanga Residential Hotel in Maputo. GPFS aims to increase food security for small holder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa by reducing post-harvest losses at farm and community levels. This program is coordinated by Helvetas Swiss inter-cooperation and implemented in a consortium with the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) and AGRIDEA.

The first day (29th April) was dedicated to the technical discussion on food standards/norms related to post-harvest management between different key stakeholders representing public institutions, academy, business organizations, NGO's and farmer associations (annex 1, participant list, day 1). The objectives of the technical discussion were to:

- Disseminate information about FANRPAN to the stakeholders;
- Present the results of the study on policy analysis and regulatory frameworks for food standards/norms related to post-harvest management: Mozambique;
- Share the information of the institutional arrangements on policy and regulatory frameworks for food standards/norms related to post-harvest management;
- Present the vision of the private sector on food standard development;
- Obtain feedback on the presented information from the different stakeholders;
- Produce recommendations for the decision-makers on policy and regulatory frameworks on food standards/norms related to post-harvest management.

The second day (30th April) was set aside for a national dialogue on food standards/norms related to post-harvest management. The same stakeholders that attended the technical discussion workshop were represented (annex 2, participant list, day 2). The objectives of the second day were to:

- Disseminate information about FANRPAN to the stakeholders and the government representatives;
- Present a summary of the study on policy and regulatory frameworks for food standards/norms related to post-harvest management: Mozambique;
- Present results of the technical discussion on food standards/norms related to post-harvest management;
- Obtain feedback form the different stakeholders on the presented information.

In order to accomplish the above stated objectives, the technical discussion and the workshop were conducted following the program presented in annex 3. Dr. Joao Mutondo, presented the objectives and the program to the participants. After that, each participant was invited to introduce themselves. The next section describes the main points discussed in the technical discussion workshop and in the national dialogue for each objective stated.

2. SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL DISCUSSION WORKSHOP

2.1. SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS

2.1.1. FANPRAN AND ITS NETWORK

What is FANPRAN (definition, purpose and vision)? Since when is it active? What are the members? How does it operate at national and regional level?

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) is a multi-stakeholder, multi-national policy organization with the following vision: “A food secure Africa free from hunger and poverty”. Its mission is to promote effective Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources policies by:

- Facilitating linkages and partnerships between government and civil society,
- Building the capacity for policy analysis and policy dialogue in Africa, and
- Supporting demand-driven policy research and analysis.

FANRPAN’s objectives are outlined below:

- Promote appropriate agricultural policy in order to reduce poverty, increase food security and enhance sustainable agricultural development in Africa.
- Improve policy analysis, research and formulation of priority Africa agricultural research themes.
- Develop human and institutional capacity for coordinated dialogue among stakeholders.
- Improve policy decision-making through the generation, exchange and use of policy-related knowledge and information.

Its members include universities, research institutes, the business sector, farmer groups and other civil society organizations that have a stake in FANRPAN policies. FANRPAN's membership is organized into national nodes in twenty two (17) countries¹, with a national secretariat hosted by an existing national institution that has a mandate for agricultural policy research and advocacy. Three members are waiting for adhesion, namely Nigeria, Ethiopia and Ghana. For more information, please refer to the presentation about FANRPAN (annex 4).

¹ Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Lesotho, Swaziland, Angola, Madagascar, DRC, Kenya, Uganda, , , Benin, , .

2.1.2. STUDY ON POLICY ANALYSIS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR FOOD STANDARDS/NORMS RELATED TO POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

The main points that were presented in the report can be summarized as follows:

i) The presenter noted that agricultural sector is important as it employs the majority of labour force in Mozambique and it also a source of food and income. The presenter also noted that food quality is important aspect to take into account when producing and commercializing agricultural products.

ii) Description of international organization involved in food quality and standards
There are various organizations involved in food quality and standards located in Europe, Americas and Africa. The key specific organizations include the international organization for standardization (ISO), the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT), the Codex Alimentarius, the African Regional Organization for standardization (ARSO) and in Mozambique is the National Institute for Normalization and Quality (INNOQ).

iii) Existing legislation in food quality and standards in Mozambique.
The existing legislation in food quality and standards in Mozambique include the Standard and conformity evaluation regulation (decree nr. 59/2009, October 8), which defines the legal framework for food standards and quality in Mozambique, the Quality Policy and Strategy for its Implementation (resolution nr. 51/2003, December 31), which aims to improve bio-security.

iv) Structure of existing food quality and standards framework in Mozambique
The main regulatory entity in Mozambique is INNOQ and it has two technical institutions which aim to develop norms including norms of agricultural products. INNOQ has developed 19 norms for food products being 9 for cereals, 8 for legumes and 2 for cassava.

Although INNOQ has developed 19 food norms, they are not known by producers and consumers and the producers are using their own food norms. Food producers such as Vanduzi Company and the Mozambican Agricultural Development Fund have been working with small, medium and large producers in specific food standards which are different from those developed by INNOQ. The question becomes how to synchronize the producers and INNOQ norms. Another weakness noted during the presentation was limited institutional linkages, limited technical capacity in terms of human resources as well as technical infrastructure (laboratories).

v) Conclusions: here was noted that the use of norms and standards in Mozambique is voluntary and the implementation of existing policies is deficient mainly due to the limiting factors described in the above paragraph.

The detail of the presentation of the study is presented in annex 5.

2.1.3. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR FOOD STANDARDS/NORMS RELATED TO POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT

The main points that were presented regarding to the institutional arrangements can be summarized as follows:

i) Description of the National Institute for Normalization and Quality (INNOQ) regarding to its creation and mandate. The presenter also indicated the areas in which INNOQ is working on namely, certification, metrology, normalization and inspection experiments.

ii) INNOQ was created following the recommendation of the annex 3 of the International Organization for Trading (IOT) to produce norms in order to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement). In this way, INNOQ produces norms and standards looking to involve all the intervenient and stakeholders.

iii) The presentation also emphasized the main stakeholders involved in the normalization process: consumers, producers, researchers, professional and trade associations and regulators (government). These stakeholders are organized into two technical committees for food norms development.

iv) With regards to the norms, the presenter elucidated on the definitions of the norms, their importance and the main aspects that are considered in norms development in Mozambique.

v) The presenter, also referred to the main challenges faced in the normalization process in Mozambique. Those challenges are related to the increment of the national coverage, the increase of the norms approved per year, to guarantee more participation of the different sectors on the technical committees, to ensure utilization of the norms and to perform testing and inspection activities of the certified products.

The detail of the presentation of the study is presented in annex 6.

2.1.4. PRIVATE SECTOR ISSUES ON THE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF FOOD STANDARDS AND NORMS IN MOZAMBIQUE

i) The presentation referred to INNOQ as the organization responsible for promotion of quality with its main objective of promoting and coordinating quality in Mozambique towards economic development.

ii) The presenter referred to the steps on norms preparation according to the INNOQ and presented the main issues on the process and the concerns of the private sector. On the proposition phase, the concerns are related to the mechanisms by which the public may know about the preparation of a norm and suggested that INNOQ may involve more business associations in order to ensure ownership by the end users.

iii) On the other hand, this presentation showed the concern on the requirements of INNOQ to the people who can participate on the different phases of elaboration and also to the mechanisms used to access public awareness.

iv) Private sector is also worried about the prices charged to access the norms. Norms for agro-industry are too expensive for the Mozambican farmers and agribusiness.

v) The presenter suggested increasing dissemination of the norms in order that they may be used more and make Mozambican products more competitive at national, regional and international level.

The details of the presentation are in annex 7.

2.2. STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

i) There is a need to promote quality consciousness from the producers to the consumers. The consciousness of quality must also be promoted by the consumer associations as it is well known that for Mozambican consumers, prices come before quality. The lack of participation of the consumers associations in discussions about quality was referred to.

ii) There is a National Committee of Codex Alimentarius based at the Ministry of Health with representations of different institutions involved in quality promotion. This Ministry must be invited to discussions on standards and norms development.

iii) There is a need to promote the production of regulations to the norms in order to ensure that norms are used as the use of norms is not an obligation. On the other hand, producers will feel the need to use norms in order to guarantee continuity of their enterprises. Some examples of regulations which obligate the use of certain norms were given, iodized salt, fortified flour of maize, wheat and cement.

iv) The role of INNOQ on the inspection of quality products was discussed. INNOQ will control the products which it certified while the quality must be guaranteed by the National Inspection of Economic Activities.

On the end of the day, synthesis of the main issues was elaborated in order to share it with the government representatives. This synthesis was based on three main issues: legislation and strategies (gaps to achieve the objectives of the legislation), production of the norms (does it satisfy involvement of all the stakeholders?) and norms dissemination (access, prices and platforms to ensure use of the norms).

3. SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON FOOD STANDARDS/NORMS RELATED TO POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT

Following the second day activities, Prof. Joao Mutondo presented the program and invited participants to introduce themselves. The Dean of the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering of the Eduardo Mondlane University, representing the Node of FANRPAN in Mozambique, was asked to invite His Excellence the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to make his intervention.

3.1. INTERVENTION OF PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

The intervention of the Permanent Secretary can be summarised as follows:

- Agriculture is a pillar sector in Mozambique and its potential must be maximized..
- Post-harvest in Mozambique is still a challenge and because of that, he challenged FANRPAN and its partners to realize more national dialogues on post-harvest management in order produce much more recommendations to the decision-makers.
- Farmers must be focused on production of food with quality towards national and international markets. For that products must have quality.
- The increase of agrarian production and productivity must be in accordance with quality.
- He informed also, that Mozambique is being challenged to produce fresh products for European markets which are very demanding markets in terms of quality.
- Norms and standards are increasingly more important as the demand for quality is increasing among consumers.
- So, he encouraged continuity of this kind of dialogues and technical discussions.

3.2. SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS

Two presentations were made: a) FANRPAN and its network and b) summary of the study on policy analysis and regulatory frameworks for food standards/norms related to post-harvest management in Mozambique and the results of the first day's technical discussion.

Presentations about FANRPAN and its network and the summary on policy and regulatory framework are as stated above on 2.1.1. and 2.1.2. respectively.

With regards to the results of the first day's technical discussion, information shared by the group is as follows:

i) Legislation and strategies

- In Mozambique there are two main documents related to food standards, namely the decree 59/2009, October 8 (Normalization and Conformity Evaluation Regulation) and the resolution 51/2003, December 31 (Quality Policy and Strategy for its Implementation).
- Three documents also guided Mozambique in terms of quality products: CADAAP (Comprehensive Development African Agriculture Program), PEDSA (Strategic Plan for Agriculture Sector Development) and PNISA (National Investment Plan for the Agriculture Sector).
- Legislation is incomplete. There is a need to approve Quality Law which was designed in 2014. Approval of this law will help to improve coordination of the activities towards quality and food norms.
- There is a need to improve quality legislation dissemination and to promote quality consciousness.
- With regards to the existing framework, there is a need to consider Mozambican conditions in the development of standards/norms; to diversify alternatives for products acquisition; and quality issues must be considered throughout the value chain.

- There are no incentives for quality of the agrarian products in terms of market prices. Agrarian product prices must be differentiated according to its quality. In this way, producers will be incentivized to produce quality products.

ii) Norms production

- There is a need to involve more institutions in all the phases of standards/norms production, to improve the capacity of human resources in norms production, to harmonize the existing norms, to create mechanisms that can involve much more the private sector (eg. using ITC) and to map all the stakeholders involved on food norms production.

(iii) Dissemination

- There is a need to use other mechanisms to disseminate food norms/standards. Eg. use of television, radios rather than newspaper.
- The use of ITCs can also be intensified in order to reach many more users of norms. Examples were given on the use of internet to disseminate phytosanitary clinics by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security.

Details on the results of the first day discussion refer to annex 8.

3.3. PARTICIPANTS COMMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

i) FANRPAN informed that in its program, two national dialogues will be carried on during each year regarding to post-harvest management to ensure that policies elaborated are implemented in Mozambique.

ii) It was suggested that national dialogues must include farmer associations working with industry.

iii) There is a need to clarify the relationship between taxes paid by the private sector and the prices of the norms and to compare Mozambique situation with other countries in order to understand the accessibility of the norms in Mozambique.

iv) There is a need to design a flowchart of the whole value chain for the agriculture sector from the agricultural campaign launching to commercialization in order to guarantee quality in the sold products. Mozambique Cereal Institute is the national entity responsible to guarantee the collection and processing of all the cereals produced in rural areas but usually, it registers damages on the machines because of product quality.

v) Issues of quality and its penalties must be disseminated among the farmers. In this way farmers will produce better quality to achieve better prices. Examples of these can be given on cotton where classification of cotton quality dictates prices. Second quality cotton may cost 70% less than first quality cotton.

vi) In Mozambique, average post-harvest losses is 24% but there are higher losses than this and the challenge is to reduce it to 12% by 2019.

vii) There is a lack of dissemination of information between farmers and prices of the agriculture products are not attractive. There is a need to guarantee market to agriculture products.

viii) There is a need to harmonize the different initiatives on food quality. For example, Commodities Exchanges of Mozambique is drafting a regulation for classification of agrarian products and INNOQ is responsible for promoting quality in Mozambique. These two institutions must work together in order to achieve this objective.

ix) There is a need to reflect the contributions given by the private sector during norms production in order to appropriate norms by the sector.

x) Academia has an important role in the dissemination of quality issues. For that, there is need to include more matters related to quality and food norms in the different courses offered.

The group recommended that there is a need to a) realize more discussion dialogues in small groups with indicative targets,

b) increase turn-around on production, adoption and translation of documents related to food quality; and

c) for all stakeholders to create an opportunity to establish an electronic platform for exchange of experiences..

4. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Participants of the two day's workshop were asked to evaluate the workshop in terms of specific objectives (subjects under discussion, presentation content, level and volume of learning, interaction opportunity, discussion content, participation and conclusions and recommendations), time management (presentations, discussions and duration of breaks) and in terms of the general workshop classification (organization, program, duration, moderation, coffee breaks and lunches). The workshop evaluation follows:

4.1. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Regarding the technical discussion workshop, the majority of the participants ranked the workshop as very good in all the evaluated parameters in terms of specific objectives of the workshop. Subject under discussion and discussion content were ranked with the higher percentages for the very good level with 90,5% and 77,8 % respectively. These results show that the discussed food standard/norms and the process for its preparation is of a big interest for most Mozambicans. It can also be shown by the heterogeneity of the participants.

Figure 1 below, shows the desegregated evaluation of the technical workshop in terms of specific objectives. A small part of the participants considered the subject under discussion, the presentation content and the interaction opportunity as sufficient (4,8%, 9,8% and 5%) while the majority ranked these and the other categories as good and very good.

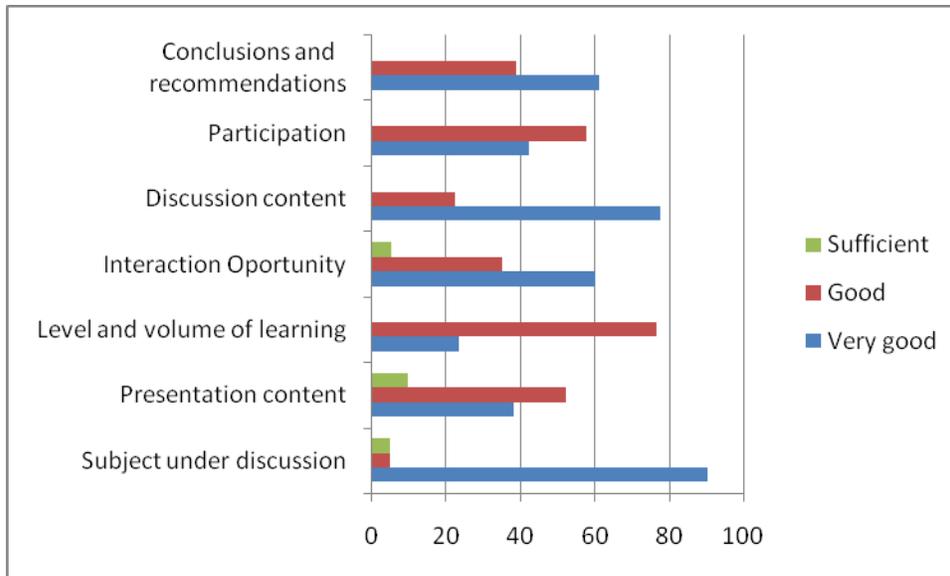


Figure 1. Evaluation of the specific objectives of the workshop

In terms of time management, the majority of the participants ranked time for the presentations as good while for the discussions and break duration, the majority ranked it as very good. A small part of the participants considered the time management as sufficient for the three evaluated parameters. Figure 2 shows results of the time management evaluation.

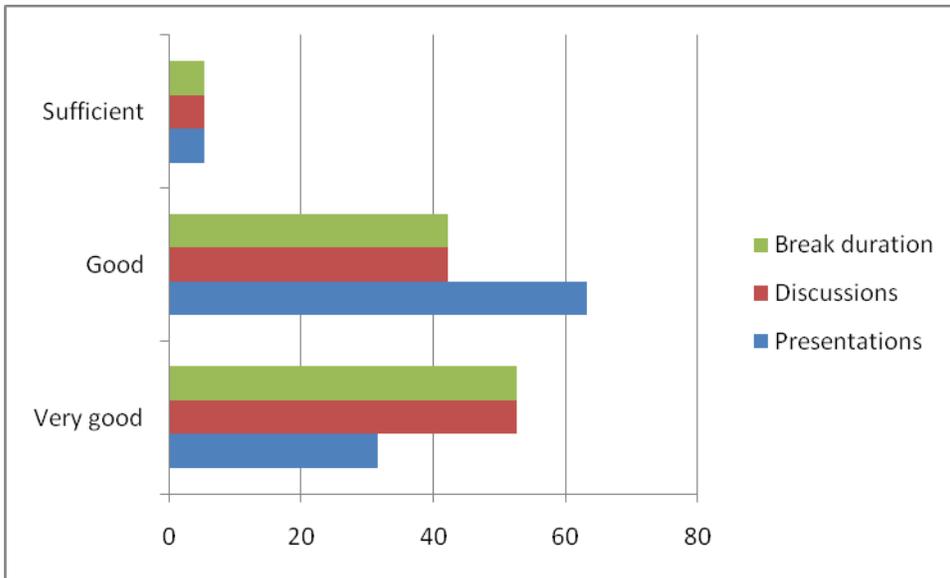


Figure 2. Time management evaluation

In terms of the general classification of the workshop, participants ranked the workshop as well organized mainly for the moderation parameter which was ranked with 73,7% for the very good level. A considerably part of the participants stated the lunches and coffee breaks as sufficient which indicates that there is a need to improve the quality of these two issues. Desegregated evaluation data is shown in figure 3.

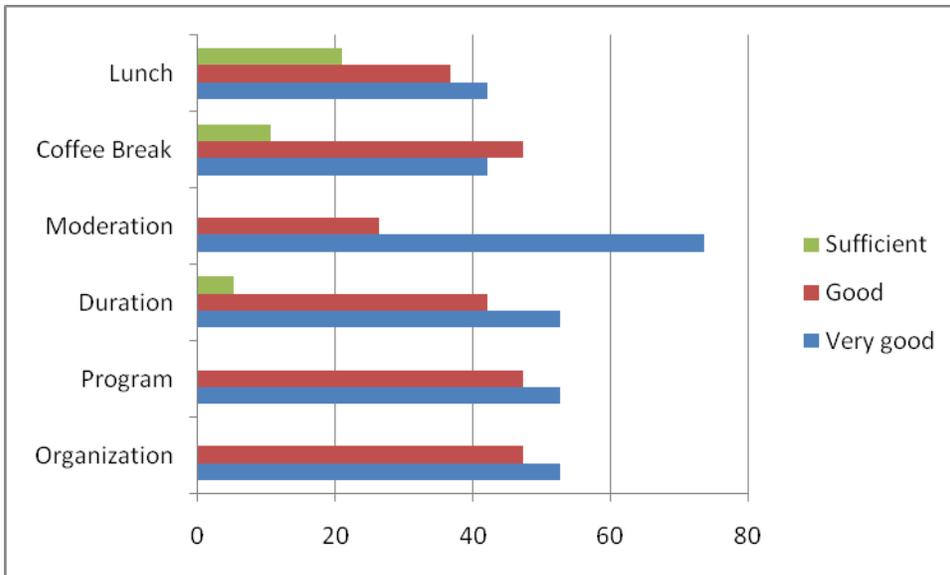


Figure 3. General classification of the technical discussion workshop

Participants were also asked to list the learned issues during the workshop. Participants' feeling were as follows:

- Mechanisms by which norms and standards are prepared;
- What are the main concerns of the private sector regarding to food norms and standards;
- Quality is important for commercialization;
- There is a need to disseminate food norms and standards;
- Markets do not incentivise quality;
- Quality must be evaluated in all the value chain;
- Norms production and dissemination must be improved;
- Intervention of the government institutions must be improved;
- There is a need to perform more research in food and standards and norms;
- Use of food norms may improve producers' incomes; and
- There are difficulties on norms adoption in Mozambique.

On the other hand, participants were asked to present a list of relevant champions in the country for PHM:

- FANRPAN and its partners;
- Civil society;
- Farmers;
- Private sector;
- Research;
- Academy;
- Government;
- Media; and
- Decision makers.

4.2. NATIONAL DIALOG WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Participants were also asked to make an evaluation of the national dialog workshop on food norms/standards. In terms of the specific objectives of the dialogue, most of the participants considered that the workshop was very good ranking it from 79,2% to 54,2% for the subject under discussion and level and volume of learning. These results show that national dialogues are important and need for better interaction and knowledge of the different initiatives on food standards in Mozambique. The results also show that the dialogue was very interactive as the interaction opportunity and discussion content were both ranked in 70,8% as very good. Desegregated evaluation is shown below.

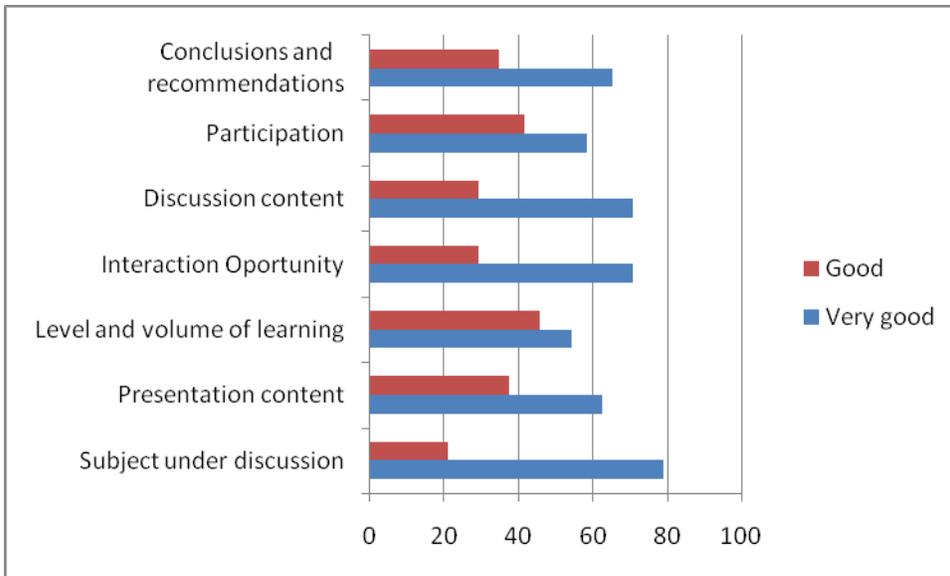


Figure 4. Evaluation of the specific objectives of the dialog workshop

Regarding to the time management of the national dialog workshop, most of the participants considered it as very good for all the evaluated parameters. Detailed evaluation is shown below.

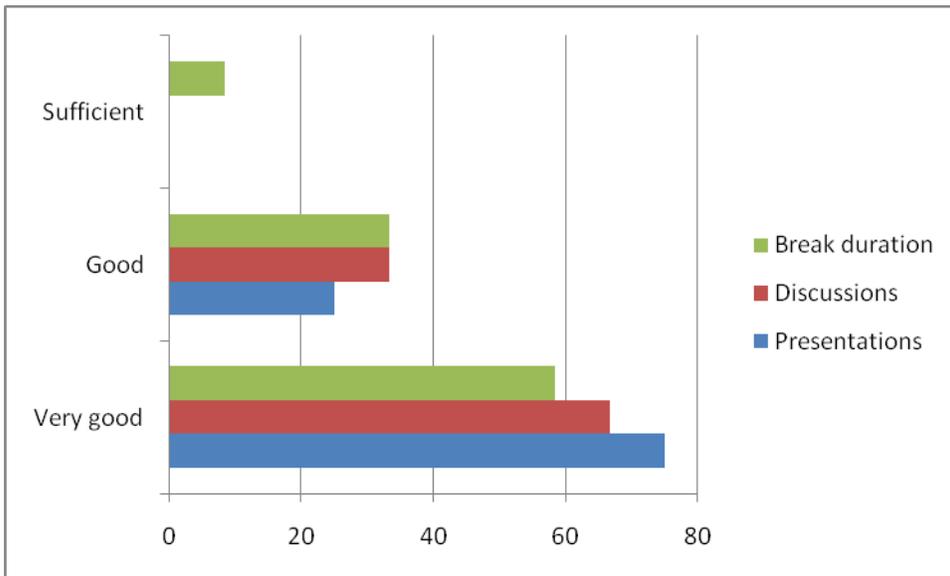


Figure 5. Time management evaluation

In terms of the general classification of the national dialogue workshop, the majority of the participants considered the general organization and the moderation as very good while the duration of the workshop, quality of coffee break and lunches have a considerably percentage of participants who ranked it as sufficient (figure 6).

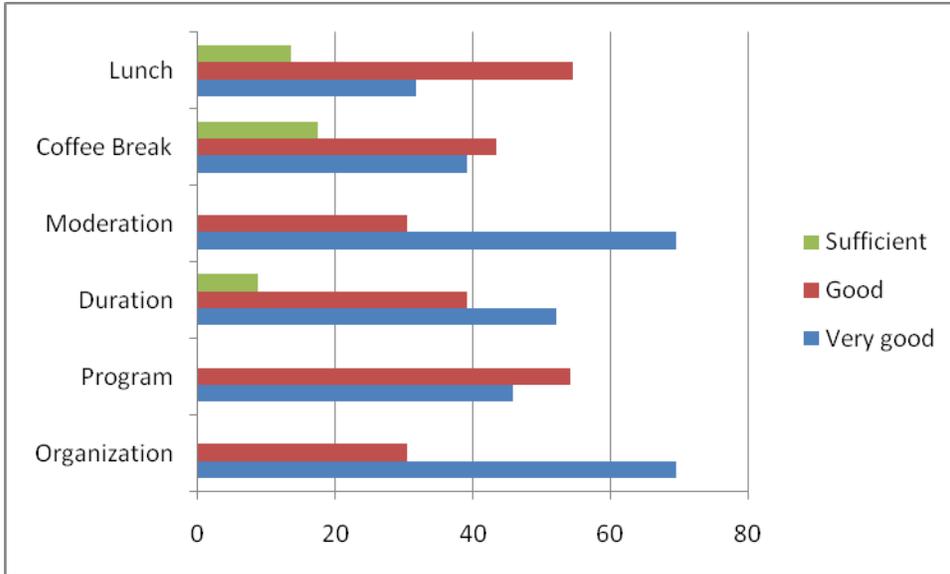


Figure 6. General classification of the workshop

Annex 1. List of participants – day 1

N.	Name	Institution	Contacts	
			E-mail	Phone
1	Zephania Ndaro	UEM	ndarozephania@gmail.com	844238139
2	Linda Familusi	UEM	linlex26@yahoo.co.uk	840177936
3	Kitty Maluwa	UEM	kittymaluwa@gmail.com	844449323
4	Zenon Niyomwungere	UEM	zenoniyo@yahoo.com	828133682
5	Isabel Monjane	IIAM	imonjane@yahoo.com	828103030
6	Viltor Macomo	E. Viegas	evegas@tvcabo.com	827459229
7	David Geraldo	E. Viegas	david.geraldo@gmail.com	842566666
8	Julieta Zandamela	CEPAGRI	julietazandamela@gmail.com	
9	Sandra Chemane	FAEF	s.inguane@yahoo.com	828571130
10	Joao Mutondo	FAEF	joao.mutondos@gmail.com	826617857
11	Graça Faiela	Actionaid Moçambique	faielagraca@gmail.com	
12	Candida Magaia	MCTESTP	candeladelis@gmail.com	846013232
13	Joaquina Monjane	UEM	monjanedy@gmail.com	
14	Sissy Lemessa	UEM	sismilly@gmail.com	842300151
15	Licinia Cossa	MASA/AF AAS	liciniacossa@hotmail.com	843196730

Annex 1. List of participants – day 1

N.	Name	Institution	Contacts	
			E-mail	Phone
16	Ivone Muocha	CITT-MCTESTP	muochaivone@gmail.com	824314324
17	Olga Cumbane	DPS-Maputo	cumbaneolga@gmail.com	821896352
18	Nelma Ngonga	CITT-MCTESTP	nelmyngonga@hotmail.com	829113100
19	Joana Sampainho	CEPAGRI	joana.sampainho.cepagri@gmail.com	844047009
20	Cesarino Benjamin	INNOQ	bcesarino@gmail.com	847273150
21	Joel Sauane	FDA	sauane22@yahoo.com.br	824519050
22	Bellah Mpofu	FANRPAN	bellahmpofu@yahoo.com	+27265620793
23	Bruno Araújo	FAEF-UEM	baraujomz@gmail.com	
24	Cláudio Machabana	UNAC	machabanaclaudio@gmail.com	845903300
25	Sérgio José Filipe	FAEF-UEM	sergiojose@gmail.com	846310081
26	Aurora Maria Comé	MIC/DNI	auroracome@yahoo.com.br	824684040
27	Augusta Manganhela	CITT-MCTESTP	gutawloyc@gmail.com	846937607
28	Amâncio Armando Nguluve	CITT-MCTESTP	amancio.armando@gmail.com	828410972
29	Olga Luís Cau	ICM	olgacau@gmail.com	848103900
30	Arlindo Mucone	INNOQ	amucone@yahoo.com.br	842510066

Annex 2. List of participants – day 1

N.	Name	Institution	Contacts	
			E-mail	Phone
31	Gaby de Nascimento Mandlhate	FAEF-UEM	gaby.mandlhate@gmail.com	826553790
32	Senzait Metateria Tates	FAEF-UEM	sm119925@gmail.com	844520436
33	Vera Alphone Masika	FAEF-UEM	masikavera@gmail.com	844191834
34	Imelda Aniambassou	FAEF-UEM	aimlove1990@gmail.com	842527404
35	Jaquelino Massingue	MSU	jaquelino@yahoo.com	848488171
36	Pedro Tomo	Agro Serviços Lda	tomopedro@gmail.com	828484949
37	Paula Viola Salvador	FAEF-UEM	pmusseraviola@gmail.com	827590139
38	Dolito Loganemio	BMM	dloganemio@hotmail.com	840517095
39	Zuneid Cassamo	BMM	zcassamo@bmm.co.mz	844125120

Annex 2. List of participants – day 2

N.	Name	Institution	Contacts	
			E-mail	Phone
1	Zainabo Adamo	BMM	zadamo@bmm.co.mz	827011479
2	Linda Familusi	UEM	linlex26@yahoo.co.uk	840177936
3	Kitty Maluwa	UEM	kittymaluwa@gmail.com	844449323
4	Sérgio Macuácuá	BMM	smacuacua@bmm.co.mz	820651126
5	Marcelo Chaquisse	DNSA	dnsa.minag@gmail.com	843884356
6	Viltor Macomo	E. Viegas	evegas@tvcabo.com	827459229
7	David Geraldo	E. Viegas	david.geraldo@gmail.com	842566666
8	Julieta Zandamela	CEPAGRI	julietazandamela@gmail.com	
9	Sandra Chemane	FAEF	s.inguane@yahoo.com	828571130
10	Joao Mutondo	FAEF	joao.mutondos@gmail.com	826617857
11	Graça Faiela	Actionaid Moçambique	faielagraca@gmail.com	
12	Candida Magaia	MCTESTP	candeladelis@gmail.com	846013232
13	Joaquina Monjane	UEM	monjanedy@gmail.com	
14	Sissy Lemessa	UEM	sismilly@gmail.com	842300151
15	Licinia Cossa	MASA/AF AAS	liciniacossa@hotmail.com	843196730

Annex 2. List of participants – day 2

N.	Name	Institution	Contacts	
			E-mail	Phone
16	Ivone Muocha	CITT-MCTESTP	muochaivone@gmail.com	824314324
17	Olga Cumbane	DPS-Maputo	cumbaneolga@gmail.com	821896352
18	Nelma Ngonga	CITT-MCTESTP	nelmyngonga@hotmail.com	829113100
19	Joana Sampainho	CEPAGRI	joana.sampainho.cepagri@gmail.com	844047009
20	Cesarino Benjamin	INNOQ	bcesarino@gmail.com	847273150
21	Joel Sauane	FDA	sauane22@yahoo.com.br	824519050
22	Bellah Mpofu	FANRPAN	bellahmpofu@yahoo.com	+27265620793
23	Bruno Araújo	FAEF-UEM	baraujomz@gmail.com	
24	Cláudio Machabana	UNAC	machabanaclaudio@gmail.com	845903300
25	Sérgio José Filipe	FAEF-UEM	sergiojose@gmail.com	846310081
26	Aurora Maria Comé	MIC/DNI	auroracome@yahoo.com.br	824684040
27	Augusta Manganhela	CITT-MCTESTP	gutawloyc@gmail.com	846937607
28	Amâncio Armando Nguluve	CITT-MCTESTP	amancio.armando@gmail.com	828410972
29	Olga Luís Cau	ICM	olgacau@gmail.com	848103900
30	Arlindo Mucone	INNOQ	amucone@yahoo.com.br	842510066

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N.	Name	Institution	Contacts	
			E-mail	Phone
31	Gaby de Nascimento Mandlhate	FAEF-UEM	gaby.mandlhate@gmail.com	826553790
32	Senzait Metateria Tates	FAEF-UEM	sm119925@gmail.com	844520436
33	Vera Alphone Masika	FAEF-UEM	masikavera@gmail.com	844191834
34	Imelda Aniambassou	FAEF-UEM	aimlove1990@gmail.com	842527404
35	Jaquelino Massingue	MSU	jaquelino@yahoo.com	848488171
36	Pedro Tomo	Agro Serviços Lda	tomopedro@gmail.com	828484949
37	Paula Viola Salvador	FAEF-UEM	pmusseraviola@gmail.com	827590139
38	Dolito Loganemio	BMM	dloganemio@hotmail.com	840517095
39	Zuneid Cassamo	BMM	zcassamo@bmm.co.mz	844125120
40	Daniel Clemente	MASA/SP	dcllemente47@hotmail.com	843884356
41	Tomás Chiconela	UEM-FAEF	tchiconela@uem.mz	828747605
42	Eduardo Viegas	E. Viegas	e.viegas@tvcabo.co.mz	844125120
43	Graça Alfeu Faiela	ActionAid Moçambique	faielacagra@gmail.com	849085861
44	Yara Gaspar	BMM	yaragaspar@gmail.com	820576270
45				

Annex 3. Program

Annex 4. FANRPAN and its network

Annex 5. Study on policy analysis and regulatory frameworks for food standards and norms related to PHM

Annex 6. Institutional arrangements on policy and regulatory frameworks for food standards/norms related to post-harvest management

Annex 7. Private sector issues on the process for development and dissemination of food standards and norms in Mozambique

Annex 8. Summary of the study on policy analysis and regulatory frameworks for food standards/norms related to post-harvest management in Mozambique and the results of the first day technical discussion