

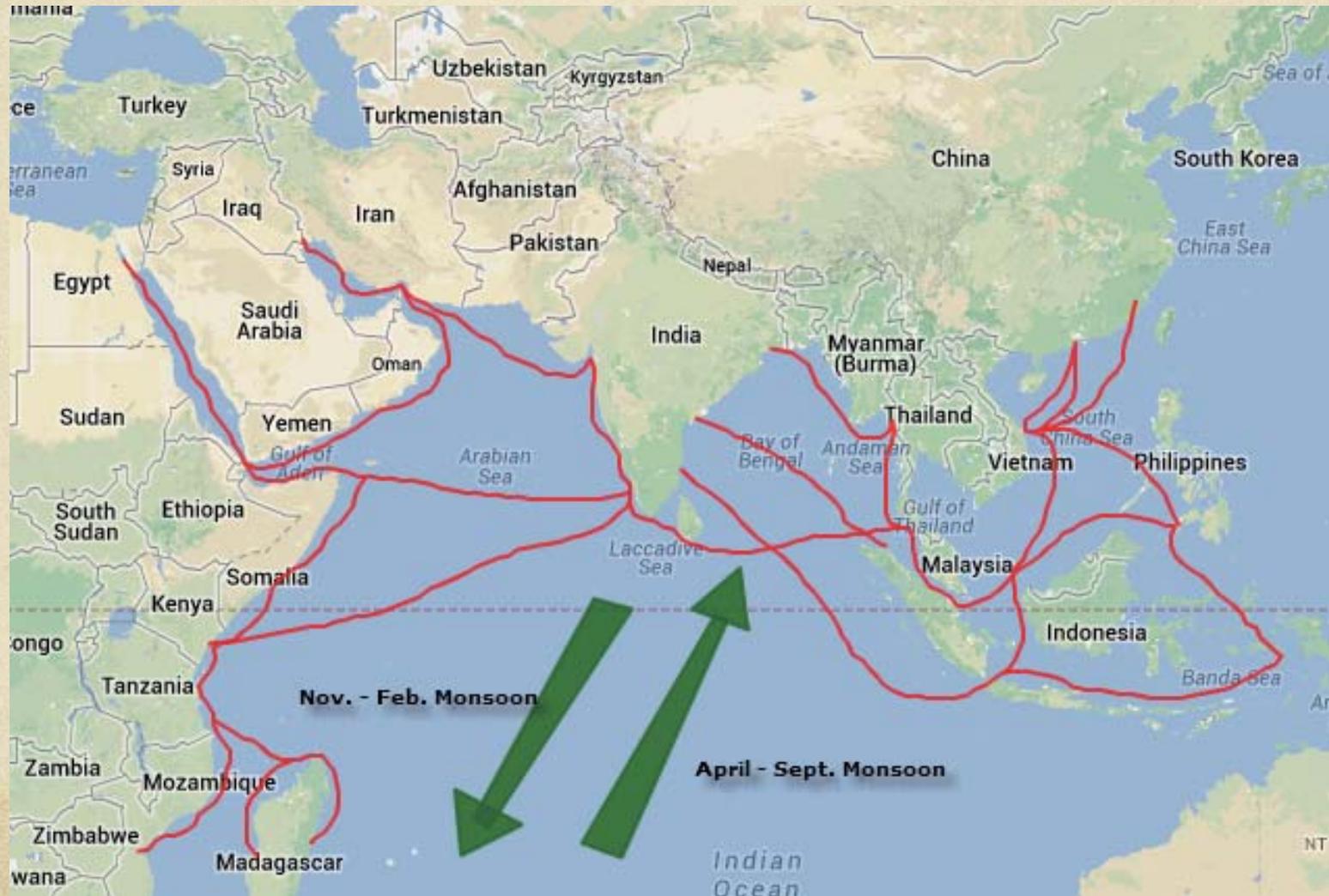
“*Não ao ProSavana*” (Not to ProSavana) campaign: civil societies mobilization against Japan-Brazil Triangular Co-operation Program for Agricultural Development in Mozambique

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Structure

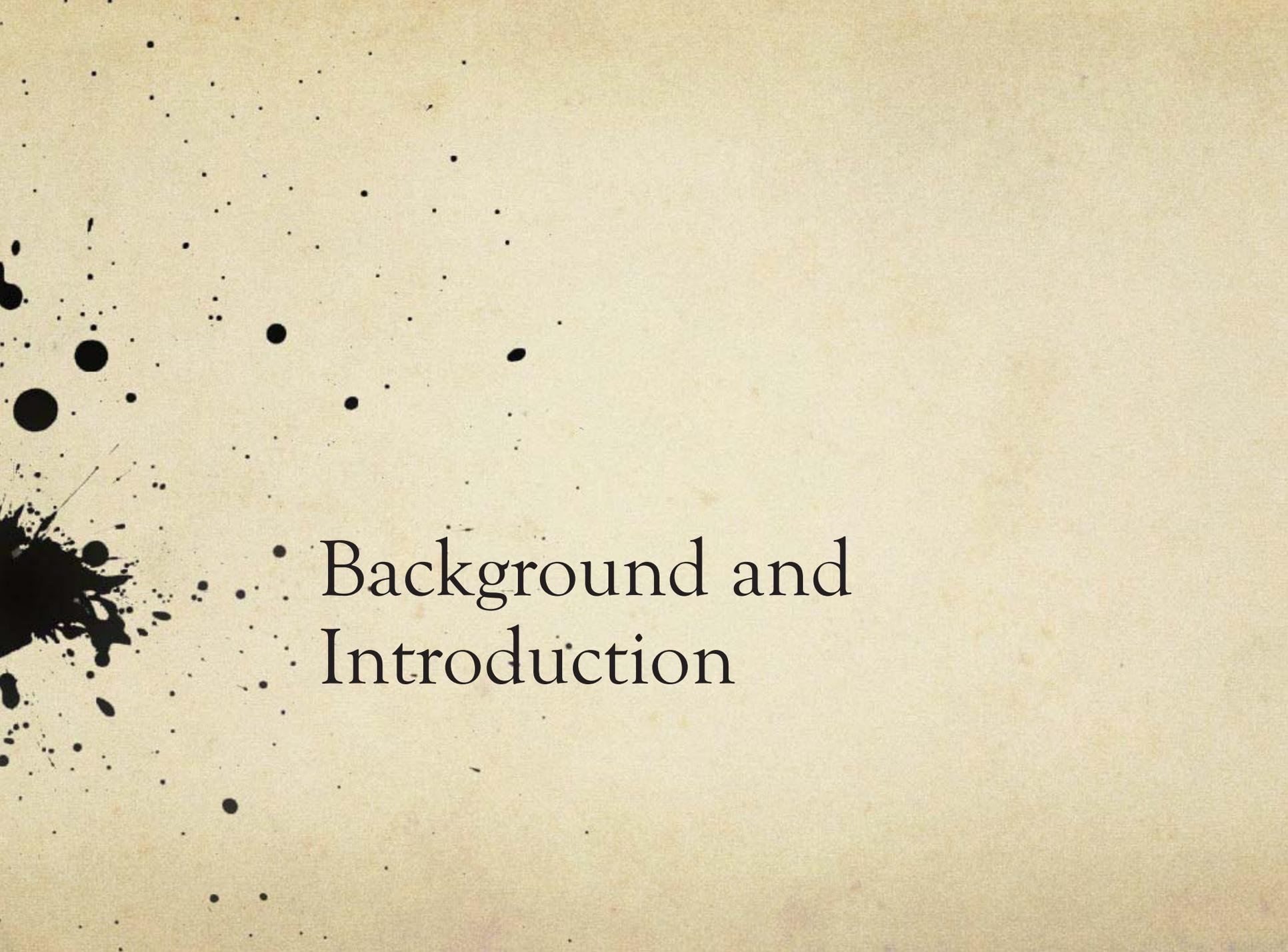
1. **Not to Prosavana Campaigning:** Introduction and Background
2. **Research Aim:** To investigate how a large-scale agricultural development project aiming at improve production systems impacted domestic power dynamics and government-civil society engagement
3. **Research Method:** Fieldwork in Maputo and Nampula, interviews to all the actors involved from farmers to donors and policy makers.
4. **Final Considerations/Summary**

Strategic Position of Mozambique in the Indian Ocean (A hub to international markets)



ProSavana is located along the Nacala Corridor

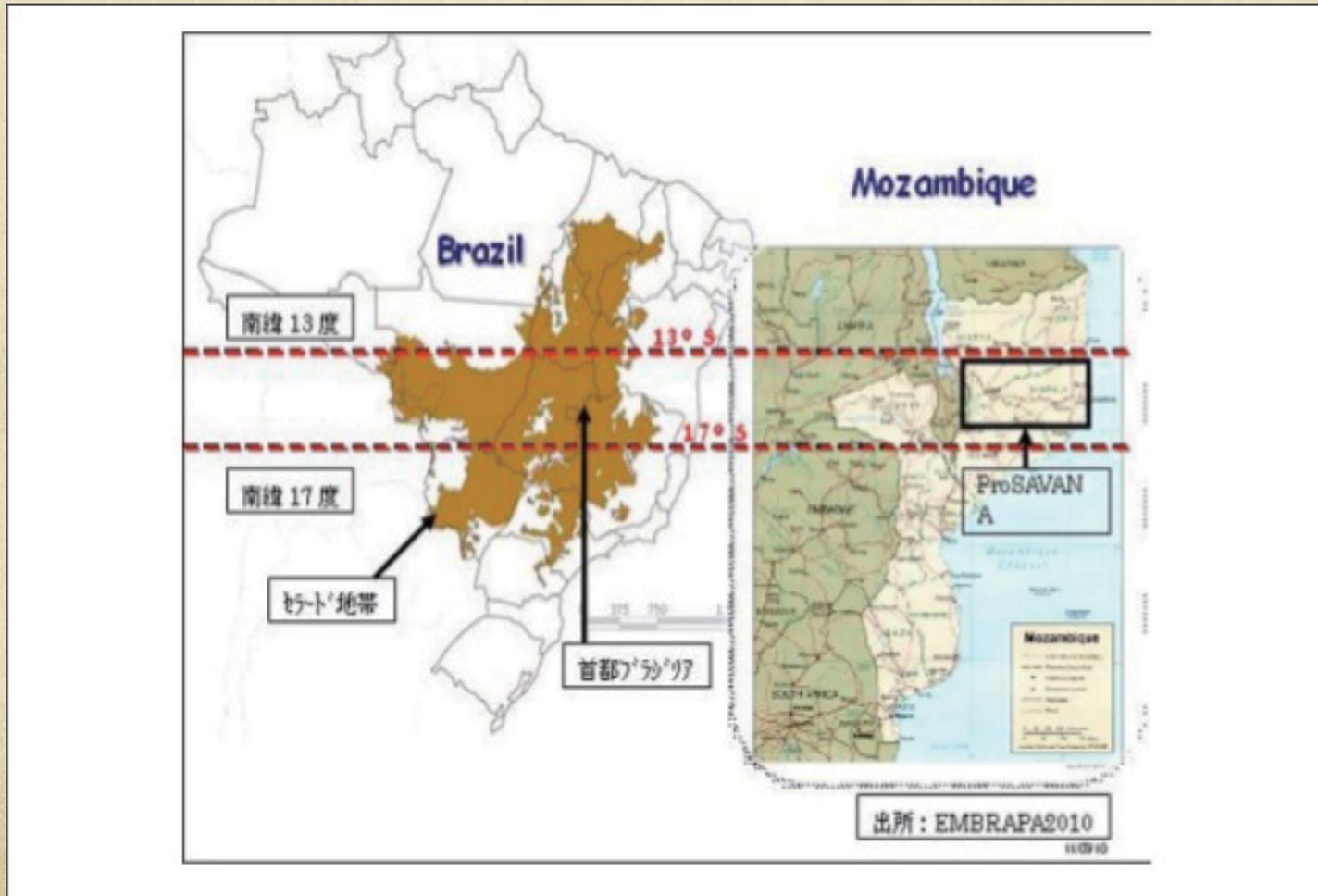




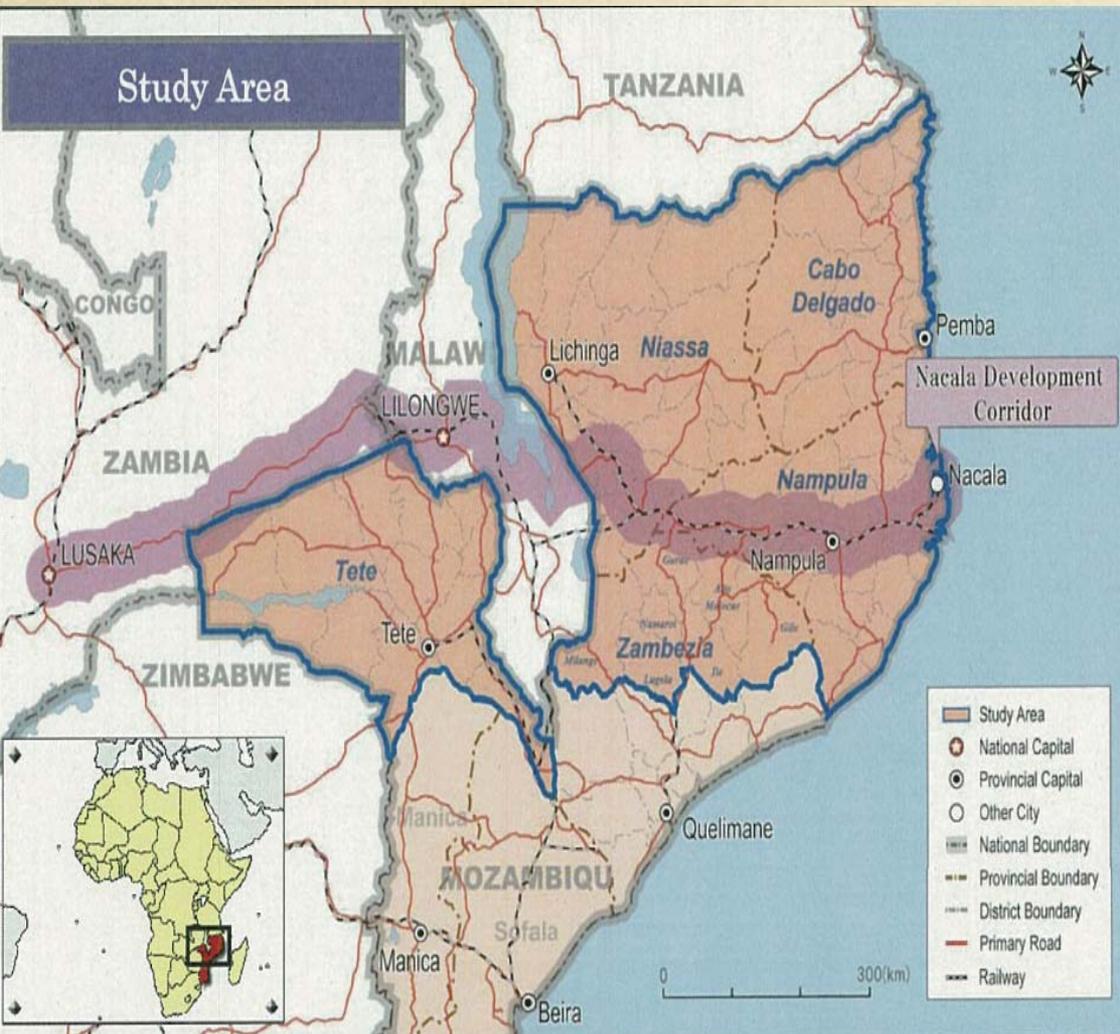
Background and Introduction

How did the program start?

Japan's bilateral aid to Brazil during 1970's was a success: Brazil's Cerrado Model to be applied in northern Mozambique (Master Plan 1 - 2010)



Spillovers: Benefit to landlocked neighbor countries



- 69% of the population live in rural areas
- Total area: 78,3 million ha
- Cultivated area: 5,7 million ha
- Land is owned by the State, individuals or groups can acquire DUATs (a right to use and profit from the land)
- Most communities have not acquired DUATs which lead to increasingly common overlap (land in fact occupied is leased away – land grabbing)

ProSavana Intervened Area



- 19 districts in the Provinces of NAMPULA, NIASSA and ZAMBEZIA
- 106 600 km² (Country's total area 799, 380)
- 4,300,000 Population affected (total population 25,303,000)
- Expected budget is ¥2.37 billion yen (2011)

Timeline: Civil Society Mobilization against the program

Date	Event
April 2011	Approval of Japan-Brazil Triangular Co-operation Program for Agricultural Development in Mozambique (Master Plan 1)
June 2013	Open Letter from Civil Societies (Mozambique, Brazil and Japan) to the Presidents of Mozambique and Brazil; and to the Prime Minister of Japan demanding to participate in the consultations of the program (more than 60 organizations signed)
June 2014	Não ao ProSavana campaign started (9 civil societies) main objective is to stop all activities of ProSavana program (Led by UNAC-National Farmers Union in Maputo)
2015	(Master Plan 2) and 4 public hearings in Maputo (April, May, June and September). Also consultations in the three provinces.
January 2016	Platform of civil societies from intervened provinces of Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia organized a seminar to discuss participation of family farmers (UNAC Maputo expressed opposition towards this meeting)

Open Letter to reconsider ProSavana (June 2013)

		Total = 135 organizations	
Civil Societies = 63	Mozambique	23	
	Others (2)		
	Nampula		5
	Niassa		5
	Maputo	11	
	Japan	10	
	Brazil	30	
	Others	3	
Non-Civil Societies = 72	Japan	67	
	Brazil	1	
	Mozambique	1	
	Others	3	

Power Dynamics and Civil Society



Civil Societies Campaign Against ProSavana

Main Arguments (Open Letter)

- (Fear of) Land grabbing: Brazilian and Japanese corporations appropriation of Mozambicans' land. Corporations will profit more, farmers will lose land
- Disintegration of small-holder family farmers and traditional practices to be replaced by modern techniques from overseas, reduction of survival means for rural communities
- Land conflicts among different communities and increment of landless people (due to lack of land registration, consuetudinary law and increment of population)
- Environmental conflicts (as experienced in Cerrado)

Donors/ProSavana HQ response (JICA)

- ProSavana program is aligned with Poverty Reduction Country Plan and PEDSA (strategic plan for agriculture development)
- Up until today there is not a proven case of land grabbing as a consequence of ProSavana (Matharia Case is under assessment)
- First time in Mozambique that civil society achieve considerable influence in the planning of an aid project and now donors (JAPAN) is also facilitating civil societies' deliberation
- The aim of the project is to improve the agricultural techniques of farmer to increase **quantity and quality** of food products, mainly staple food (cassava, beans, cereals, rice, corn etc)



Research Objectives

Objectives of the Research and Papers

- Research Aim:

To investigate how a large-scale agricultural development project (ProSavana) aiming to improve production systems impacted/changed domestic power dynamics and government-civil society engagement

- The main research question of this paper

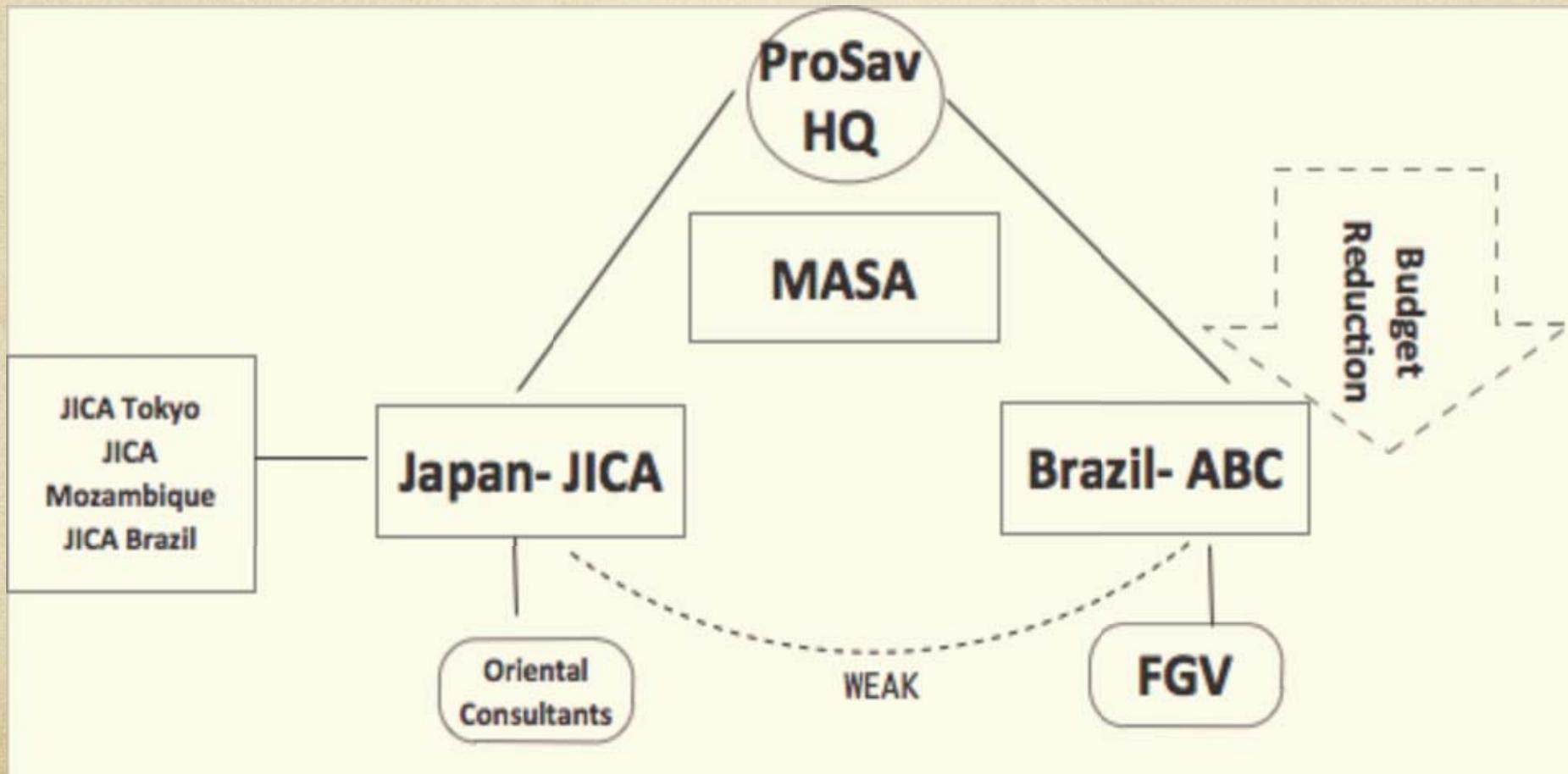
Campaign against ProSavana disrupted or strength government-civil society engagement?

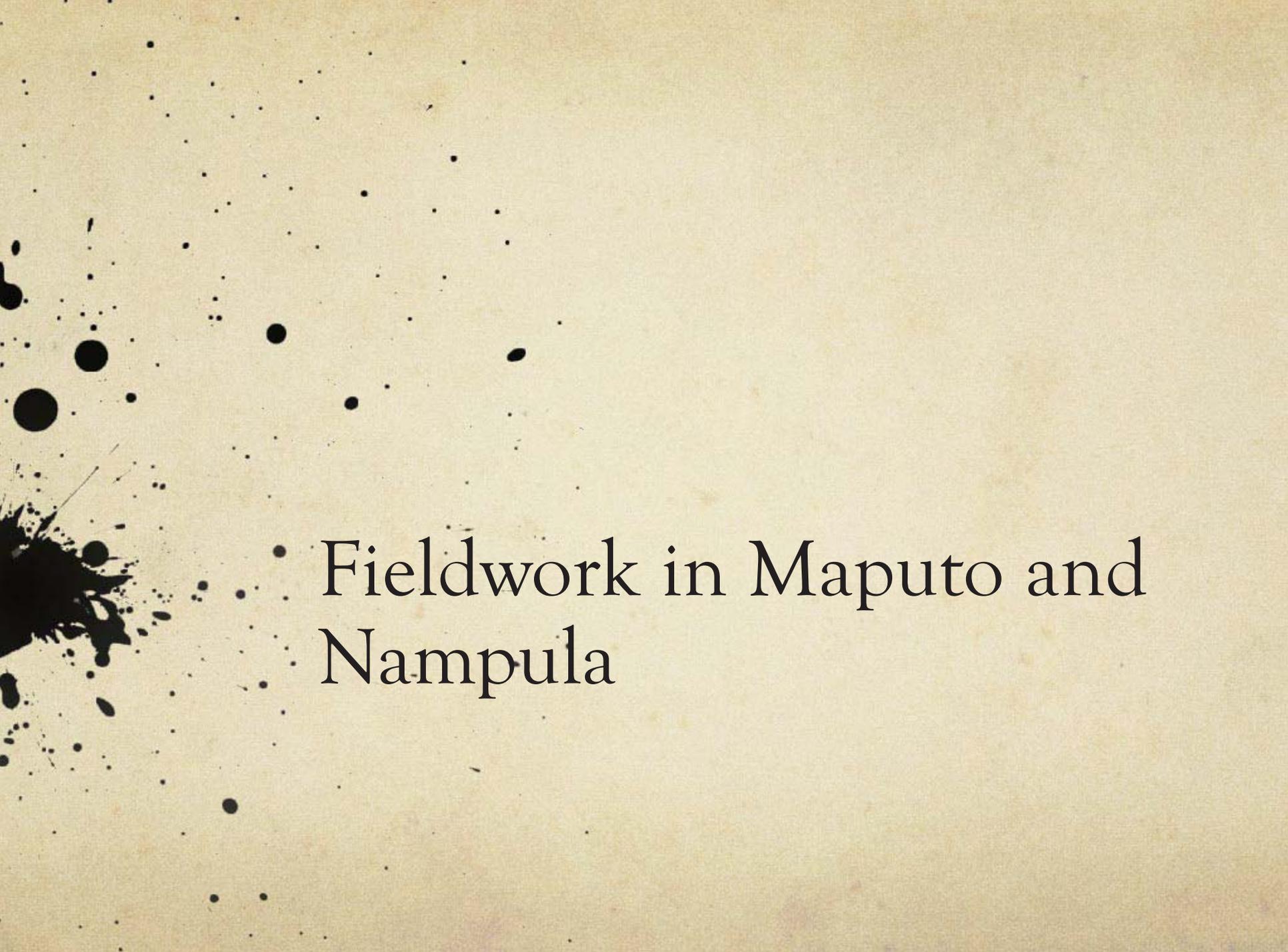
Analytical Framework

- Ingredients for successful policy engagement by civil society (Friedman, 2005)
 - Strong organizational capacity (creation of networks for resources)
 - High degree of political legitimacy (Land grabbing is a trendy issue)
 - Access to government officials (FRELIMO - UNAC relationship)
- Civil society role is to open up spaces for civil and political liberties and deliberation or expand the space for genuine democratic relations between the state - citizens (Kaldor, 2003; Obadare 2014)
- Civil Societies in India and Zimbabwe (Chatterjee, 2004; Obadare 2014)

Civil societies participation in trilateral cooperation programs (planning, monitoring and implementation) were neglected, particularly in Master Plan 1.

*Main challenge: Effective coordination among all parties, long process for decision-making





Fieldwork in Maputo and
Nampula

Fieldwork in Maputo and Nampula (Targets)

- Interests / needs of different stakeholders (agribusinesses, district-provincial-central government, donors, civil societies and farmers associations, veterans)
- Legitimization of claims (civil society)
- Livelihood of farmers (Nampula Province)
 - Most of ProSavana's intervened districts are located in Nampula province
 - Civil societies in Nampula started to diverge from main positions of civil society in Maputo
 - Livelihood of farmers, community organizations and role of leaders of the communities
- Government agenda concerning farmers: From colonial, then socialist state to a neo-liberal state
- Outreach: while civil societies are using more elements to communicate their demands, donors and government issue statements in major news papers in Mozambique

Interviews in Ribaue and Rapale Districts



District governor of Ribaue



Platform of Nampula Civil Society Coordinator



Gianis Agribusiness in Ribaue



Community leader and farmers association members in Rapale

JICA - GAPI – Matharia Co. Case

The only questionable case of land grabbing.



Producers of
Matharia Co. in
Ribaue

Matharia
Agribusiness from
Ribaue



Final Considerations

- The support of civil societies from the donor's countries (Japan and Brazil) had a great influence in the success of the campaign to open up a deliberation space and include issues such as land grabbing in the Master Plan
- ProSavana program started with a strong focus on production systems, improvement of soils, technical support to research centers but little focus on how this project will affect the livelihood of the farmers in the intervened area
- Civil societies were successful in influence the policy framework as their demands were included in the Master Plan 2. However, consensus hasn't been reached yet and civil societies position is now divided
- This radical division questions legitimacy of claims, is actually land grabbing a legitimate claim? Up until now there is not a proven case of land grabbing out of ProSavana program