# Project Description

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| Title | Mozambique Cell Phone Savings Project Baseline |
| Related Publication |  |
| Description | Smallholder households in rural Mozambique are typically characterized by low agricultural productivity, which is in part caused by very low levels of usage of inputs. In the study area, in four districts of Nampula province, farmers are generally far from towns where agricultural input providers are based and formal banking services are available. Absent this access, smallholders typically face liquidity constraints during the planting season when returns to input usage are highest. In order to explore potential policy solutions to this challenge, the pilot project sought to combine training and incentives to use mobile money technology alongside targeted input marketing visits to both promote formal savings strategies and increase take-up of basic inputs, primarily seeds and fertilizer. The goal of the pilot project was to determine whether combining group-level trainings in mobile money technology with targeted direct marketing could increase input usage, and consequently boost agricultural productivity.  In collaboration with Vodacom, IFPRI organized a series of trainings, first at the individual level with farm group leaders carried out in Nampula city in June 2014. This was followed by group trainings at local sites to which all farm group members were invited in July-August 2014. Sampled households (irrespective of whether a member attended training) were then interviewed in August-September 2014. Input marketing visits were carried out by a local input provider, IKURU from October 2014-January 2015. A follow-up survey was then conducted in October-November 2015. |
| Contributor | Alan de Brauw (IFPRI); Mike Murphy (IFPRI); Bernadino Munhaua (ANSA) (2014 Baseline, 2015 Follow-up) |
| Related Datasets |  |
| Production Date | Baseline Survey, Household-level August-September 2014  Follow-up Survey, Household-level, October-November 2015 |
| Producer | Person or organization with the financial or administrative responsibility over the dataset |
| Collaborative organizations | United States Agency for International Development (USAID)  International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)  Associacao Nutricao Serguranca Alimentar de Mozambique (ANSA) |
| Funding organizations/sources | United States Agency for International Development (USAID) |
| Distributor |  |
| Time period covered | Fall 2013-Fall 2014 |
| Date of collection | Baseline Survey, Household-level August-September 2014  Follow-up Survey, Household-level, October-November 2015 |
| Geographic coverage | Nampula Province, Mozambique |
| Geographic Unit | District |
| Universe | Smallholder farmers |
| Unit of Analysis | Household |
| Sample and sampling procedure | IKURU provided an initial list of farmers associations in the study area, which was then compared to Vodacom coverage area to reduce the list to groups in areas where cellphone coverages was available. From this list, 60 associations were identified, of which 57 agreed to participate and attend the leaders training in Nampula. These groups were comprised four producers forums, corresponding to four districts within Nampula province: Monapo, Meconta, Angoche, and Mogovolas. These districts were used as sampling strata.  Each district has its own producers’ forum which was employed as sampling strata for the randomization of the 57 groups into treatment and control groups. Based on membership lists, we assumed an average group size of 15 members. During group-level trainings 6 groups originally believed to lie within the coverage boundary were found to lack mobile network coverage. The final sample was thus reduced to 51 farmers associations. Within these associations 809 individuals were successfully interviewed at baseline. |
| Kind of data | Survey data |