



USAID | MOZAMBIQUE

SOLICITATION TYPE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI)
RFI NUMBER RFI -720-656-USAID Policy Reform Support
PROGRAM NAME: USAID Policy Reform Support activity
ISSUANCE DATE: January 07, 2024
CLOSING DATE FOR February 10, 2025, 17:00 (Maputo Time)
To: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

Dear Potential Applicant/Offeror,

This is a Request for Information (“RFI”) issued by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Mozambique for conducting market research in response to the questions provided in **Attachment B**. This RFI is issued solely for planning and information seeking purposes in accordance with FAR Part 10 and ADS 300. USAID will not pay for information submitted nor will it reimburse costs incurred by individuals or entities that elect to respond to this RFI.

This RFI is open for comments from any interested Organizations. **This is not a solicitation/funding opportunity or a call for proposals/applications.** Please do not submit proposals, resumes or promotional materials, as they will be discarded. To that end, information obtained through this RFI will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed to the public unless specifically requested by responding sources.

USAID/Mozambique intends to design a **New USAID Policy Reform Support Activity** that aims to foster an enabling environment for sustainable private sector development, with focus on agriculture, trade, and biodiversity conservation in Mozambique. The enabling environment will enhance economic growth, create jobs, improve livelihoods, ensure environmental sustainability, and promote transparency in the use of revenues from the oil and gas industry. It seeks to avoid the Dutch disease and support economic diversification by doing so. Additionally, the project aims to promote local and international private engagement in the oil and gas value chain and enhance regional trade. These objectives will be achieved through supporting policy dialogue, policy formulation and implementation, building capacity among stakeholders and fostering collaboration among the government, private sector, and civil society.

The purpose of this communication is to obtain industry comment and input on the above-mentioned activity. More specifically, the RFI intends to:

- Assess the interest of potential organizations, both local and international, in submitting applications/proposals for the **New USAID Policy Reform Support Activity**;

- Obtain information on the level of capacity of local and locally established entities, including NGOs, think tanks, academia and private sector actors, relative to the tasks and objectives described in this RFI;
- Explore innovative approaches to partnering with organizations working in the same areas; and
- Collect inputs to contribute to the improvement of the proposed activity.

Attachment B presents the set of questions to which organizations should respond. Note that this is a RFI and not a Request for Applications (RFA) or a Request for Proposal (RFP). This RFI is not to be construed as a commitment by the U.S. Government to issue any solicitation or ultimately an award based on this RFI, or to pay for any information submitted as a result of this request. It should be noted that responding to this RFI will not give any advantage to any organization in the subsequent procurement.

USAID/Mozambique may use feedback and comments from this RFI to develop future programs. If a solicitation is issued for this activity, it is the organization's responsibility to monitor the sites www.grants.gov or www.sam.gov and local newspapers for the release of any further information.

Please submit responses to this RFI to Mrs. Patrice Lopez at mission-maputo-oaa@usaid.gov no later than the date provided at the top of this RFI. Late submissions will not be accepted. The subject line of the e-mail must read **"RFI – USAID/Mozambique New Policy Reform Support Activity"**. Responses must include the organization's name, address, point of contact, phone number and email address. You will receive an electronic confirmation acknowledging receipt of your response. Hard copy responses will not be accepted and are discouraged.

Thank you for your interest in USAID/Mozambique programs.

Sincerely,

Patrice Lopez Digitally signed by Patrice Lopez
Date: 2025.01.07 09:41:48 +02'00'

Patrice Lopez
Agreement Officer

Attachments

- Attachment A - Brief Activity Concept Overview
- Attachment B - Questions for Potential Partners
- Attachment C - Submission and Response Requirements
- Attachment D - RFI Cover letter Translated to Portuguese

ATTACHMENT A

BRIEF ACTIVITY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

I. OVERVIEW

Endowed with rich natural resources, Mozambique stands at a critical juncture in its development trajectory. Despite significant potential in agriculture, tourism, trade, and natural resources, Mozambique faces persistent challenges that impede rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Mozambique's economic growth rate has declined to an average of around 3%, down from about 8% during the preceding decade, highlighting an urgent need for transformative reforms to revamp the economy. The recent post-electoral protests further emphasize the critical need for structural changes to the business and investment environment. These reforms are essential to creating jobs, attracting both domestic and international investment across businesses of all sizes, and fostering a more diversified and resilient economy.

[The Growth Diagnostic Study](#), funded by USAID, in partnership with the IMF and AfDB, and developed by the LSE Growth Co-Lab in March 2024 for the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Government of Mozambique, identified the most binding constraints to sustainable growth in Mozambique. The study concluded that (i) **the lack of infrastructure**, specifically roads, is constraining economic diversification; (ii) **extensive red tape**, indicative of poor regulatory quality, creates significant obstacles; and (iii) **weak coordination among public actors** and a lack of accountability have **hindered the business enabling environment (BEE)**, affecting firms' ability to operate, grow, and be productive.

Similarly, [the AfDB Mozambique Country Focus Report 2024](#) has underscored that, for Mozambique to achieve structural transformation, it must attract a substantial and sustained influx of investment, particularly foreign direct investment (FDI). This investment is crucial for developing the private sector, expanding infrastructure, nurturing the human capital base, creating large-scale employment, and enhancing the country's climate resilience. Equally important is the creation of a business-friendly environment that not only attracts foreign investors but also encourages local investment. The report also emphasizes the need for peace, good governance, and strong, accountable state institutions, which are essential for the country's stability and potential for growth.

Per an International Futures study funded by the Irish Cooperation in collaboration with MEF: like many other low-income countries, the size of the informal economy is very large in Mozambique. In 2021, Mozambique had around a 96% informality rate among its workforce. Countries with high informality have a whole host of development challenges, such as low revenue mobilization. Economic growth tends to be below potential in countries with high levels of informality. A recent study conducted in Mozambique shows that compared to formal micro enterprises, informal firms sell about 14 times less, make 17 times lower profits and are 2-3 times less productive. Our fieldwork revealed that the time, fees and cumbersome paperwork needed to register a business and the lack of information and training to comply with rules are some of the key factors preventing the formalization of informal firms. The interviews indicated that some

government officials do not know the regulations and ask for more documents than needed to register a business, a practice that discourages formalization.

USAID intends to implement a new Policy Activity that addresses the red tape and economic governance constraints hindering private sector development and inclusive growth. This activity will foster an enabling environment for sustainable private sector and entrepreneurial engagement, particularly in Mozambican agriculture, trade, and biodiversity conservation. The project aims to promote an enabling environment to enhance economic growth, create jobs, improve livelihoods, ensure environmental sustainability, promote transparency in using oil and gas industry revenues, and support economic diversification.

USAID will support policy reform through supporting analysis of economic growth opportunities and needs, fostering a space for policy dialogue, technical assistance for development and implementation of policy, and fostering collaboration among the government, private sector, and civil society. Based on USAID strategies and funding streams, our focus will include but is not limited to, the following areas:

1. **Agriculture Sector Potential:** Agriculture remains a cornerstone of Mozambique's economy, employing over 70% of the population and contributing approximately 25% to the GDP. However, the sector suffers from low productivity, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to markets, inputs/technologies, and financing. Implementing USAID policy reforms focused on improving access to land for productive use, and improving market access can significantly enhance productivity and incomes for smallholder farmers, thereby improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. These reforms will also complement other USAID investments in agribusiness through market systems activities such as PREMIER and RESINA.
2. **Trade:** Mozambique's trade potential is underutilized, with limited integration into regional and global markets. The country's strategic location, with a 2,600 km coastline, offers opportunities to serve as a trade hub for landlocked Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries. Enhancing trade infrastructure and policies can boost regional trade, create jobs, and promote economic diversification. Additionally, leveraging development corridors such as the Nacala and Beira corridors can facilitate smoother and more efficient trade flows.
3. **Economic Diversification:** Relying heavily on the extractive sector can render Mozambique vulnerable to financial volatility. Diversifying the economy through developing other sectors, such as value-added agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and services, can mitigate these risks. USAID policy reforms that support entrepreneurship improve the business environment and facilitate access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which can drive economic diversification and resilience.

4. **Transparency and Economic Governance:** Mozambique's burgeoning oil and gas sector presents opportunities and challenges. While it can significantly boost revenues, there are risks of corruption and mismanagement, commonly called the "resource curse" or Dutch disease. Promoting transparency and accountability in using oil and gas revenues is essential to avoid these pitfalls, this should include clear communication to promote realistic public expectations on the benefits of emerging industries.
5. **Biodiversity and Natural Resources:** Mozambique has rich biodiversity and significant natural resources, including vast forest areas and marine ecosystems. However, these resources face deforestation, illegal logging, and overfishing threats. Mozambique's biodiversity is critical for maintaining ecosystem services, which are vital for agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. USAID policy reforms aimed at strengthening environmental governance, promoting sustainable land use practices, and enhancing community-based conservation and benefit-sharing efforts can ensure the long-term sustainability of these resources.
6. **Creating job opportunities for young people:** Mozambique's demographic profile includes a large youth population, with approximately 500,000 new entrants into the labor market each year. The country's working-age population presents both an opportunity and a challenge. Addressing the country's employment is critical for economic stability and social cohesion. By focusing on youth and the enabling environment for job creation, the USAID Policy Activity can help harness the potential of this demographic dividend to drive sustainable economic growth.

II. Development Challenges

Since the mid-1990s, USAID has implemented policy reform activities in Mozambique, spearheading initiatives such as the Trade and Investment Project (TIP), the Private Sector Association's Strengthening Activity through CTA, and three iterations of the Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED) project. These efforts have achieved notable progress, including establishing a public-private dialogue mechanism and approving key legislation, such as the Investment Law, Labor Law, tax code, Commercial Code, and trade policy.

However, recent assessments reveal persistent challenges within the business environment. Findings from the Growth Diagnostic, the AfDB 2024 Mozambique Country Focus, and the Futures International study indicate that Mozambique grapples with significant bureaucratic red tape and weak government coordination. These challenges highlight the Government's ongoing struggle to create a favorable business environment, a critical factor for attracting private investment and fostering sustainable economic growth. Moreover, these systemic inefficiencies perpetuate a cycle of petty corruption, which entrepreneurs and investors often depend upon to navigate the complex regulatory landscape.

In response to these challenges, the Government introduced the *Pacotes de Medidas de Aceleração Econômicas* (PAE) in 2022, "a structured reform package aimed at placing the private sector at the center of the country's economic transformation and development." The package seeks to promote diversification of productive activities, expand opportunities for private sector growth, and fully leverage the country's untapped economic potential.

However, after two years of implementation, feedback from the 2024 Annual Private Sector Conference (CASP) revealed growing dissatisfaction. Many business leaders criticized the package as "*é só para o inglês ver*," meaning "it's just for the English to see," but euphemistically indicates performative reform without intent for real change. The implication is that the impact of PAE to date has been largely superficial and has failed to deliver the promised transformation.

Given this context, USAID's primary objective with the Request for Information (RFI) is to solicit recommendations on actionable strategies beyond superficial reforms to ensure that proposed measures lead to meaningful and transformative change. The goal is to deliver policy reform benefits that extend *well beyond business-political elites*. Policy should benefit smallholder farmers, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and other stakeholders nationwide that have been left behind economically. It would also stimulate youth entrepreneurship and broader private sector development, ultimately ensuring sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

USAID is particularly interested in gathering insights from local and regionally established entities as well as international entities. Specifically, the Agency seeks recommendations on innovative approaches, interventions, activities, and monitoring systems that can inform the Statement of Work (SOW) or Project Description (PD) design for a new USAID Policy Activity in Mozambique for the next five years. The focus is identifying ways to foster a more inclusive, transparent, and supportive business environment that can catalyze sustained economic growth and development across the country to benefit a wide variety of stakeholders, including MSMEs.

In summary, USAID seeks to understand what foundational elements must be in place to implement a "PAE 2.0" that genuinely transcends superficial reforms ("*para o inglês ver*") and stimulates truly inclusive and sustainable private sector growth nationwide.

III. PURPOSE

This Policy Activity aims to foster an enabling environment for sustainable private sector development, with focus on agriculture, trade, and biodiversity conservation in Mozambique.

The enabling environment will enhance economic growth, create jobs, improve livelihoods, ensure environmental sustainability, and promote transparency in the use of revenues from the oil and gas industry. It seeks to avoid the Dutch disease and support economic diversification by doing so. Additionally, the project aims to promote local and national private engagement in the oil and gas value chain and other promising sectors and enhance regional trade.

The preliminary development hypothesis under the program will be as follows:

IF the Activity supports policy reform dialogue and implementation, builds capacity among stakeholders, and fosters collaboration among government, private sector, and civil society, THEN it will create an enabling environment for sustainable private sector development and attracting investment. This will lead to enhanced economic growth, job creation, improved livelihoods, environmental sustainability, while ensuring transparency in the use of oil and gas revenues and supporting economic diversification in Mozambique.

IV. ILLUSTRATIVE OBJECTIVES INTERVENTION AREAS

1. Objective 1: Agriculture, trade, economic governance and biodiversity conservation policies strengthened.

- 1.1. Intervention Area 1: Support the development, refinement, and implementation of policies that promote sustainable private sector development in agriculture, trade, economic governance, and biodiversity conservation.
- 1.2. Intervention Area 2: Enhance the capacity of government institutions, private sector entities, and civil society organizations to effectively implement and monitor policies.
- 1.3. Intervention Area 3: Facilitate dialogue and collaboration among government, private sector, and civil society stakeholders to ensure coordinated and inclusive development efforts.

2. Objective 2: Local and national private sector engagement in the oil and gas sector strengthened.

- 2.1. Intervention Area 4: Promote and support local and national private sector engagement in the oil and gas value chain, as well as in other key economic sectors.

3. Objective 3: Transparency and accountability in the management and use of revenues from the oil and gas industry increased.

- 3.1. Intervention Area 5: Promote transparency and accountability in the management and use of revenues from the oil and gas industry.

4. Objective 4: SADC regional trade through Mozambique development corridors increased.

- 4.1. Intervention Area 6: Promote regional trade by leveraging Mozambique's strategic position and infrastructure, including development corridors and coastal lines.

V GEOGRAPHIC AND POPULATION TARGETING

Although this Policy Activity has nationwide responsibilities, it will include a particular focus on the Nacala and Beira corridors to leverage existing USAID investments through the PREMIER and RESINA projects. These corridors are strategically significant for enhancing trade links with neighboring countries and

fostering regional economic integration. Additionally, the Cabo Delgado province will be a target area for promoting local content initiatives due to primary regional oil and gas operations. This focus will incorporate a conflict-sensitive approach and aims to stimulate local economic development, create job opportunities within the region for people from the region, and ensure that the benefits of the extractive industries are shared with the local communities.

Moreover, the youth population will be a primary target group within these regions. By engaging young people in capacity-building programs, access to finance, and entrepreneurial initiatives, the Policy Activity seeks to empower the next generation, reduce unemployment, and harness the potential of youth as drivers of sustainable development. By concentrating efforts in these geographic areas and focusing on youth, the policy activity can build on previous successes, address specific regional needs, and contribute to broader national development goals.

ATTACHMENT B:

QUESTIONS FOR POTENTIAL PARTNERS:

1. Considering the Impact of Red Tape on the Business-Enabling Environment (BEE): As noted in the Growth Diagnostic, extensive red tape is a standard indicator of poor regulatory quality, often creating barriers that stifle business growth and productivity. Despite the introduction of the '[Pacotes de Medidas de Aceleração Económicas](#)' (PAE) as a comprehensive reform package to position the private sector at the forefront of Mozambique's economic transformation, initial feedback from the private sector suggests that the benefits of these reforms have been minimal. We are particularly interested in your expertise in better understanding these issues.

- What specific, innovative aspects or approaches should the new USAID Policy Activity incorporate to effectively address Mozambique's evolving policy and economic governance constraints, mainly to streamline regulations, reduce bureaucratic obstacles, and support private sector development? We are looking for out-of-the-box thinking and unique solutions to these challenges. Please provide examples from your previous experiences where similar approaches have led to significant improvements in the business environment in comparable contexts, particularly in countries with similar economic and regulatory challenges.

2. Identifying and Addressing Pitfalls in Current Policy Reforms: Policy reforms in Mozambique often encounter various obstacles that impede their effectiveness, leading to suboptimal outcomes for the private sector.

- Considering challenges such as regulatory capture, inconsistent policy implementation, and resistance from vested interests, what strategies or interventions can overcome these challenges, ensuring that reforms translate into tangible, widespread benefits for the private sector? What role can USAID play in facilitating these strategies? Considering that USAID has been working in the policy space in Mozambique for almost three decades, mainly through well-known activities such as SPEED and support to the CTA and the Government, particularly the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. What interventions, approaches, and strategies should be avoided in the new Policy Activity and why? What interventions, approaches, and strategies should be expanded and embraced in the new Policy Activity and why?

3. Improving Coordination and Accountability Among Public Actors: Weak coordination among various public actors at both national and local levels across sectors, coupled with a lack of accountability, has significantly hindered the Business Enabling Environment (BEE) in Mozambique. These issues also undermine private sector confidence in the Government's ability to create and maintain a conducive business environment.

- How can the new policy activity effectively promote better coordination among government ministries and agencies to ensure a consistent, unified approach to improving the business environment and economic governance? How can these efforts align with the ultimate goals of private sector development, job creation, and inclusive growth? What specific approaches and incentives can the new policy activity implement to streamline the policy reform landscape, reduce overlaps in mandates, and enhance policy monitoring and accountability systems to ensure sustained progress? Overcoming these coordination and accountability challenges is crucial for the success of the project. Please share examples from previous experiences where similar approaches have successfully overcome coordination and accountability challenges in comparable contexts.
- The Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique (CTA), in partnership with the Government, regularly organizes [the Annual Private Sector Conference \(CASP\)](#), which is often led by the President. Occasionally, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and CTA sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining priority reforms to be implemented in the following year. However, the progress of these reforms is not consistently presented at the subsequent CASP. How can the USAID Policy Activity ensure that CASP serves as an accountability platform, rather than merely a discussion forum?

4. Inclusive Policy Dialogue and Stakeholder Empowerment: The Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) for private sector development and improving the business enabling environment has traditionally been structured through platforms like CASP, CMAN, and CEPs, primarily led by the CTA, which has been established as the voice of the private sector.

- How can the new USAID activity facilitate a win-win, non-politicized policy dialogue between the GRM and the private sector, expanding engagement beyond the CTA structure?
- By incorporating diverse perspectives, particularly those of underrepresented groups, the new activity can foster a more inclusive policy-making process, promoting economic growth and job creation, especially for youth and women. How could the new USAID activity empower stakeholders, including marginalized groups, to actively participate and advocate for their interests in the development space at national and provincial levels? This is a crucial aspect of our work, and we are eager to hear your strategies for ensuring broad-based inclusion and representation.

5. Promoting Gender-Inclusive Policies in Key Sectors: [According to UNDP](#), the informal economy, which constitutes a diversified set of economic activities, enterprises, jobs, and workers, contributes significantly to Mozambique's economy. It accounts for more than 80 percent of employment and a share of up to 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Informal workers tend to be predominantly female and less educated than workers in the public sector or the formal private sector. Despite its significant contribution, the industry faces several structural, institutional, and operational challenges. Based on your experience:

- In what ways can the new USAID Policy Activity promote gender-inclusive policies that address critical sectors like land ownership, cross-border trade, and agriculture, considering the unique challenges faced by women in the informal economy? What targeted strategies or initiatives should the new USAID Policy Activity implement to ensure that women, especially those engaged in Mozambique's informal economy, are effectively represented and have a meaningful voice in policy dialogue and development outcomes? How can the activity foster sustainable opportunities for women's active engagement and leadership in the policy-making processes to enhance their influence and impact? How can the USAID Policy Activity collaborate with local organizations, women's and youth groups, and other stakeholders to ensure that policy reforms are gender-responsive and effectively address the needs of women in the informal economy?

6. Promoting MSME formalization and growth: Most (98.7%) of all businesses in Mozambique are micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with the vast majority being informal. This limits their competitiveness and ability to grow as well as limiting the tax base.

- In your experience, what are specific policy/regulatory challenges that prevent informal MSMEs from formalizing and formal MSMEs from growing? How can USAID amplify the voice of MSMEs to foment meaningful reforms that allow MSMEs to formalize and/or grow? Please provide successful examples from your organization if possible.

7. Youth Representation: Since approximately 500,000 new entrants join Mozambique's labor market each year, youth entrepreneurs are crucial for driving innovation and fostering a more dynamic and vibrant economy.

- What specific strategies or initiatives would you recommend to ensure that youth voices are effectively represented and integrated into the outcomes of this activity? How can the activity create meaningful opportunities for youth engagement in policy development? How can the new USAID Policy Activity more intentionally address the specific concerns young entrepreneurs face?

8. Organizational Background & Funding

- Describe your organization's expertise and operational scope.
- How is your organization funded, and what is the maximum funding managed in the past decade?
- In your experience delivering similar or relevant services, what contract type/mechanism has worked well?
- Have you ever worked with USAID before? If not, what have been your challenges? We are interested in assisting potential new partners in meeting our engagement requirements.

- Do you meet the criteria for a local¹ organization or a Local Established Partner (LEP)²?

¹According to USAID, to be considered a “local” organization, an entity must: be organized under the laws of the recipient country; Have its principal place of business in the recipient country; be majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the recipient country or be managed by a governing body, the majority of whom are citizens or lawful permanent residents of a recipient country; and not be controlled by a foreign entity or by an individual or individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of the recipient country. The term “controlled by” means a majority ownership or beneficiary interest as defined above, or the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the organization’s managers or a majority of the organization’s governing body by any means, e.g., ownership, contract, or operation of law. “Foreign entity” means an organization that fails to meet any part of the “local organization” definition.

²USAID defines a Local Established Partner (LEP) as an international organization that works through locally led operations and programming models. In addition, LEPs have maintained continuous operations in-country for at least five years and materially demonstrate a long-term presence in a country through adherence or alignment to the following: Local staff comprises of at least 50% of the office personnel; maintains a dedicated local office; Possesses all of the registrations; maintains a local bank account; a portfolio of locally-implemented programs; and demonstrated links to the local community. If the organization has a governing body or board of directors, then it must include a majority of local citizens, a letter of support from a local organization to attest to its work , and other criteria that an organization proposes to demonstrate its local roots.

ATTACHMENT C:
SUBMISSION AND RESPONSES REQUIREMENTS

USAID/Mozambique seeks to collect feedback on the questions listed above in relation to this Request for Information (RFI). When preparing your responses, please ensure comments are concise and specific to the question asked.

1. Response Format

- Cover page: not to exceed one (1) page, that includes
 - Organization name and address, including point of contact name and contact information
 - Organization type (e.g., non-governmental organization, social enterprise, civil society organization, U.S. small business, local organization, local established organization, international organization)
- Answers: when preparing your responses, please ensure comments are concise and specific to the question asked.

2. Submission Instructions

Please send responses to this RFI via email to the address listed on the cover page by the closing date listed. Please keep your responses to no more than four (4) pages in length, 12 pt, Calibri font.

Additional instruction:

- USAID values concise and issue-specific comments.
- Any pages beyond the five requested may not be reviewed, ***respondents may choose to focus on specific questions rather than all questions.***
- Responses can be submitted in Portuguese.
- Please number each page consecutively and please relate your responses to each question included in this RFI.
- Please be reminded that you will only receive an electronic confirmation acknowledging receipt of your response.
- No feedback or debrief will be provided on comments received.
- Phone calls or hard copy responses will not be accepted.

ATTACHMENT D – RFI Cover letter Translated to Portuguese

TIPO DE PEDIDO:	PEDIDO DE INFORMAÇÕES (RFI)
NÚMERO DA RFI:	RFI -720-656-USAID Policy Reform Support
NOME PRELIMINAR DO PROGRAMA:	Nova Actividade da USAID de Apoio À Reforma de Políticas
DATA DE EMISSÃO:	7 de Janeiro de 2025
DATA-LIMITE DE SUBMISSÃO DE RESPOSTAS:	10 de Fevereiro de 2025, 17:00 (hora de Maputo)
PARA:	TODAS PARTES INTERESSADAS

Prezado potencial Candidato/Ofertante,

Este é um Pedido de Informação ("RFI") emitido pela Agência dos Estados Unidos para o Desenvolvimento Internacional (USAID) Moçambique para a realização de um estudo de mercado em resposta às questões apresentadas no Anexo B. Este RFI é emitido apenas para fins de planeamento e procura de informação de acordo com FAR Parte 10 e ADS 300. A USAID não pagará pelas informações apresentadas nem reembolsará os custos incorridos por indivíduos ou entidades que optem por responder a este RFI.

Este RFI está aberto a comentários de quaisquer organizações interessadas. Não se trata de uma solicitação/oportunidade de financiamento ou um convite à apresentação de propostas/candidaturas. Por favor, não envie propostas, currículos ou materiais promocionais, pois serão descartados. Para o efeito, as informações obtidas através deste RFI serão mantidas em sigilo e não serão divulgadas ao público, a menos que tal seja especificamente solicitado pelas fontes que tiverem respondido.

A USAID/Moçambique pretende conceber uma Nova Atividade de Apoio à Reforma de Política, visando promover um ambiente favorável para o desenvolvimento sustentável do sector privado, com foco na agricultura, comércio e conservação da biodiversidade em Moçambique. A criação de um ambiente favorável irá reforçar o crescimento económico, criar empregos, melhorar os meios de subsistência, garantir a sustentabilidade ambiental e promover a transparência na utilização das receitas da indústria do petróleo e do gás. Ao fazê-lo, procura evitar a ocorrência da doença holandesa e apoiar a diversificação económica. Além disso, o projecto visa promover o envolvimento privado local e internacional na cadeia de valor do petróleo e gás e melhorar o comércio regional. Estes objetivos serão alcançados através do apoio ao diálogo, à formulação e implementação de políticas, ao reforço de capacidades entre as partes interessadas e à promoção da colaboração entre o governo, o sector privado e a sociedade civil.

O objetivo da presente comunicação é obter comentários e contributos do sector sobre a atividade acima referida. Mais especificamente, o RFI têm como objetivos:

- Avaliar o interesse de potenciais organizações em submeter candidaturas/propostas para a Nova atividade de Apoio à Reforma de Políticas;
- Obter informações sobre o nível de capacidade das entidades locais e estabelecidas localmente, incluindo ONG, grupos de reflexão, meios académicos e intervenientes do sector privado, relativamente às tarefas e objetivos descritos neste RFI;
- Explorar abordagens inovadoras de parceria com organizações que trabalham na mesma área;
- Recolher contributos que permitam melhorar a descrição do Escopo de Trabalho (SOW).

O Anexo B apresenta o conjunto de perguntas às quais as organizações devem responder. Note-se que se trata de um RFI e não de uma Solicitação de Candidaturas (RFA) ou de uma Solicitação de Propostas (RFP). Este RFI não deve ser interpretado como um compromisso do Governo dos EUA para emitir qualquer solicitação ou, em última análise, uma adjudicação com base neste RFI, ou para pagar qualquer informação apresentada como resultado deste pedido. Importa notar que responder a este RFI não dará qualquer vantagem a qualquer organização na aquisição subsequente.

Por favor, envie as respostas a este RFI para a Sra. Patrice Lopes em mission-maputo-oaa@usaid.gov, até a data indicada na página de rosto desta RFI. Envios tardios não serão aceites. O assunto do e-mail deve ser "**RFI – USAID/Mozambique New Policy Reform Support Activity**". As respostas devem incluir o nome da organização, endereço, ponto de contacto, número de telefone e endereço de e-mail. Receberá uma confirmação electrónica a acusar a recepção da sua resposta. Respostas impressas não serão aceites.

Obrigado pelo seu interesse nos programas da USAID/Moçambique.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Patrice
Lopez

Digitally signed by Patrice Lopez
Date: 2025.01.07 09:43:53 +01'00'

Patrice Lopez

Oficial de Contratação/Acordo

Anexos

- Anexo A - Declaração Resumida de Conceito da atividade
- Anexo B - Perguntas para Potenciais Parceiros
- Anexo C – Requisitos para Submissão de Respostas
- Anexo D – Carta da Cobertura do RFI traduzidos em Português