

Arlindo Gonçalo Chilundo was born in 1962 in Quissico-Zavala, Inhambane Province, Mozambique. He holds PhD degree (1995) by the University of Minnesota, USA, in African Social and Economic History, with a comparative area in Agriculture and Applied Economics.

He is currently a freelancer consultant.

Most recent assignment: Consultancy for the African Development Bank on Private Sector in Northern Mozambique.

Previously he was the Executive CEO of STEMA, SA, elected in September 2018 through March 2023.

Between 2015 and 2018 served as the Governor of Niassa Province.

Between 2010 and 2015 served as the Deputy Minister of Education, responding for Higher Education

In his academic career, retired as an Associate Professor in the History Department at Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), where he had been lecturing since 1986, after his graduation with distinction (MA) by the Carolina University in the former Republic of Czechoslovakia.

As a visiting Professor he has lectured at the University of Colgate, in the USA. He has also taught at the University of Minnesota and delivered lectures at McGill University, in Canada, and at the University of Urbana-Champaign, USA. He has also been an external examiner at Agostinho Neto University in Angola. He equally delivered several academic and policy papers in various domestic and international seminars and conferences.

He has got various publications that include books and articles on social and economic history, as well as on land and higher education issues.

Apart from teaching at the university, between 1995 and 2008 he has been involved in the management of higher education in Mozambique. He served as the Planning Director at UEM, and later as the Coordinator of Higher Education in the former Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology and subsequently in the Ministry of Education and Culture. Between 2008 and 2010 he also served as a senior adviser to the Minister of Education and Culture. Between 1997 and 2008 he was cumulatively the Coordinator of Land Studies Unit at UEM, where he conducted research and trained scores of students in land and gender studies and later led the conception of a Master Program in Rural Sociology at the same University.

Between 2006 and 2013 he was a member of the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Higher Education (WGHE) of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), which he chaired between 2009 and 2013.

Recently he decided to start some businesses in food production. He owns and runs a fish farm in Quissico-Zavala, Inhambane Province with current annual production capacity of 11 tons of tilapia. The Fish farm has a fish processing plant which can process up to 5ton a day, with deep freeze capacity and a conservation capacity. The intention is to help in the future local fish farmers to reach out the market. Our company, in addition to producing its own fish, will buy and process fish from local fish farmers. The farm has also fish transport facility in a cooled container to the prospective markets. The farm is fully licensed.

In Katembe he is a partner in an egg production project, with an installed capacity of 20,000 eggs a day. The project started its production in the December 2024 and is currently in the process of establishing itself in the local market.

In his most recent assignment as a consultant for the African Development Bank on Private Sector in Northern Mozambique, he conducted a **study to identify opportunities for conflict-sensitive private sector investment in northern Mozambique**. In the report he identified agricultural sector as holding a great potential to stimulate various MSMEs in Northern Mozambique due to excellent agro-climatic conditions of this region, the large amount of arable land (Niassa with 12 million hectares, Nampula with 3,9 million hectares and Cabo Delgado with 5,6 million of hectares), and its advantageous location conducive to exports. However, for agriculture to stand at the core of economic and social development of local communities he emphatically recommends that agribusiness must be supported in its entire value chain, from the production to the market. For example, in the poultry industry the value chain from upstream to downstream to function effectively must comprise (support of maize and soybean production, market, storage, chicken feed factory, local egg production, local incubators (hatchery) to produce day-old chicks, chicken slaughterhouse (abattoir), processing, freezing, and adequate transport to the markets). He visited The New Horizon (NH) poultry company, which confirms the capital importance of controlling the entire poultry value chain. Mozambique, especially northern Mozambique, needs to improve the structure of local markets. Farmers in Niassa claim that they sell their maize and soybeans to Malawi, because there are no buyers locally. On the other hand, NH subsequently imports soybeans from Malawi. As one of the recommendations the consults argued that **here is an urgent need to support the reorganization of the entire poultry value chain so that the region will generate more jobs and income for the local people**. It should be emphasised that poultry value chain is comprised of:

1. Maize and soya bean production,
2. Logistics and Market for grain,
3. Feed production including the imports of pre-mixes,
4. Egg production and hatchery,
5. Actual chicken production,
6. Abattoir, processing, packaging, and conservation
7. Logistics and transport to the consumer markets