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FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

MOZAMBIQUE UPDATE



Country Context

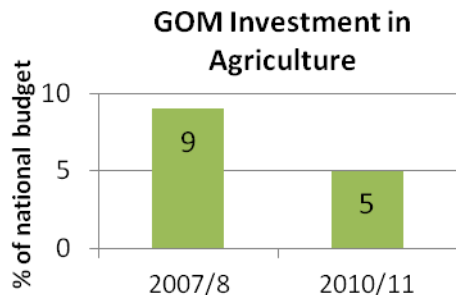
- **Agriculture accounts for 24% of GDP and 80% of the labor force.**
- **Poverty** (under \$1.25/day): **59.6%**
- **Stunting among children <5: 43%**
- Ranked 23th on the Global Gender Gap Index

Country Strategy

- CAADP Compact signed December 2011
- National Action Plan for Reducing Poverty and Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Development approved May 2011

Country Progress

- CAADP Country Investment Plan approved December 2012
- Multi-Sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition aims to reduce prevalence by 20%



COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

Strengths

- Major trade hub potential: borders South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; 1,670 miles of coast line with major rivers and deep water ports; vital link in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional integration effort
- **Growth potential: extensive fertile land, abundant water resources, favorable climate, relatively low-cost labor**
- Growing interest from international investors

Challenges

- Policy environment stifles private sector growth
- Lack of transparency and accountability, especially in the management of natural resources
- State holds all rights to land and cumbersome land use process deters investment
- Food and fuel subsidies have reduced funding for key sectors (health, agriculture)
- **Use of improved agricultural technologies, such as better seed varieties and chemical fertilizers is well below regional average**²



FEED THE FUTURE – MOZAMBIQUE STRATEGY



Value chain focus: Oilseeds (groundnuts, sesame, soybeans), pulses (beans, cowpeas, pigeonpeas), cashews, fruit (banana, mango, pineapple)

Geographic narrowing: Nampula, Zambezia, and Manica provinces, supporting development along the Beira and Nacala trade corridors

Key objectives:

- Increasing equitable growth in the agriculture sector
- Improving the nutritional status of Mozambicans, especially women and children under 5

- PARTI is a Feed the Future activity (starting Oct 2009 - 2016). This program develops higher yielding, drought-tolerant and disease-resistant crop varieties and production practices.



It supports seed enterprises, agro-input dealers, and fertilizer sector development, strengthens communication and extension systems, and advocates for policy change. It builds Mozambique's capacity for research and technology transfer.



PARTI (continued)

- Targeted research and development support is also provided for conservation agriculture, (maize-based production systems); orange-flesh sweet potato and integrated soil fertility management.
- Also includes a comprehensive approach that addresses policy reform (agriculture, nutrition, business and trade); access to and adoption of modern technologies/practices, agribusiness, agriculture cooperative and market development; national and community level nutrition interventions



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PARTI :Research Partners & Geographical Focus

Main Partners: International Agricultural Research Centers (CIMMYT; IITA; ICRISAT; CIP; IFPRI; IFDC & CIAT) & IIAM. Until 2012 also IRRI and ILRI. Trilateral USAID/Mozambique/EMBRAPA

Geographical Focus

1. **CIP:** dissemination of improved and drought tolerant OFSP through sustainable decentralized vine multiplication systems; improved market access and household nutrition. (**Maputo, Gaza, Zambezia, Tete and Manica**).
2. Quality seed Irish Potato production improved at IIAM and smallholder farmers (**Tete, Niassa and Manica**)



5. **CIMMYT**: integration of drought tolerant maize based cropping systems and conservation agriculture practices. (**Manica, Sofala & Tete**)
6. **ICRISAT**: improved pigeon peas varieties and seed systems; improved access to national and regional markets. (**Zambezia, Nampula, Tete and Manica**).
7. **IFDC**: demonstration of integrated soil fertility management, improved farmers access to agro-inputs through viable agro-input market (training of agro-dealers and improved agro-dealers access to credit/finance)-(**Nacala and Beira Corridors**)
6. **IITA, CIAT & ICRISAT**: improved sesame, beans and groundnuts crop production and value chains; improved nutrition and diversification of household diets. (**Tete, Manica, Nampula and Zambezia**)
9. **IFPRI**: Mozambique Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (MoSAKSS)



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IIAM and the Tripartite USG / Brazil and GOM represented by USAID / EMBRAPA/ IIAM

- Research Cross Cutting issues
 - Improved research strategic management (including M&E systems)
 - **Improved and integrated (public – private) seed systems**
 - Integrated soil fertility management (including Conservation Agriculture)
 - Climate Change / IIAM spatial GIS mapping capacity strengthened
 - Post-Harvest processing
 - IIAM and PIAIT Information / communication/Outreach systems strengthened
 - Research Competitive Funds



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Some results achieved so far by the PARTI

Agricultural Productivity Increased

•Access to Agricultural Technologies Improved

- ✓Release of improved, drought tolerant and nutritious crop varieties (a total of 40 new varieties were released FY11); and increased yield per Ha;
- ✓Increased availability of foundation seeds and public-private partnerships for seed production and distribution (more than 200 Ton of improved seeds distributed);
- ✓Training of farmers and development agents on crop production, management practices and diversification of household (HH) diets, contributing for widespread access and adoption of improved technologies and nutrition;
- ✓dissemination of improved crop and soil fertility management practices, including conservation agriculture practices (resilience to climate change)
- ✓Improved GOM institutions capacity for policy planning, analysis and adapted research



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STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF MOZAMBIQUE FOR SEED PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

- Under the FTF Food Security Initiative, USAID is interested in supporting seed enterprise development especially in Manica, Nampula and Zambezia provinces.
- In a coordinated work with other donors USAID will support seed business development services, training and seed related policy reform.



Through EMBRAPA, technical assistance will be provided to IIAM to strengthen the foundation seed production to accelerate dissemination and use of improved varieties

Potential linkages with other FTF Activities

<i>Program Name</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<i>% FY 12 Funding</i>	<i>Program Description</i>
Farmer Organizations & Technology Transfer			This program promotes the adoption of climate change resilient, higher yielding agricultural varieties and practices. In addition it builds the capacity of farmer organizations (associations, cooperatives) and helps link them to inputs, technologies and markets.
ICT 4 Development			This program assists agriculture, nutrition, and business development projects that improve the use of promising Information Communication Technologies (ICT) such as mobile phones, videos, and radio platforms. It also conducts market research and assists businesses in taking advantage of ICT.
Nutrition Policy			This activity supports national policy formulation related to community-based growth monitoring, development of behavior change policy and messaging, and better standards of nutrition programming.
Technical and Graduate Training			This program supports MSc and PhD training for in-country thesis and dissertation research.

Gender

Nutrition

Resilience

- The **Nutrition Challenge Fund** stimulates the supply of nutritious, diverse, quality foods through competitive grants to local small- or medium-sized enterprises that encourage innovations in agro-processing.

- The **Conservation Agriculture** program aims to increase resiliency of smallholder production systems to climate change by promoting drought tolerant maize varieties, improved soil fertility and increased moisture retention.

- **Agriculture and Nutrition Partnerships** forges partnerships between Mozambican and international companies to increase access to technologies, business skills, and markets to empower women entrepreneurs and improve the nutritional status of women and children. Partnerships may increase agricultural productivity for smallholders, support value-added processing, and build resiliency of agricultural systems to climate change.

- The **Agriculture and Nutrition Capacity Building** aims to increase the number of highly trained (graduate degree) policy analysts, research scientists, nutritionists and agribusiness professionals. Priority areas for training include food science, nutrition, agricultural economics, soil science, entomology, seed systems, and climate change.



IPR Highlights

- The **GOM's** agricultural research institute, **IIAM**, will manage funds for engaging Brazil's research corporation and from activities of the coordination unit of the GOM and multi-donor funded Platform for Agricultural Research and Technology Innovation (PARTI)

4. USAID Key Accomplishments and Performance on Key FTF Indicators

Findings from Recent USAID Agricultural Sector Portfolio

Evaluation:

- Research centers are effective for technology development but impact is limited due to weak government extension and weak input supply channels
- Title II programs have brought about positive behavior change in terms of agricultural technology adoption and nutrition practices



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Thank you for your attention