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

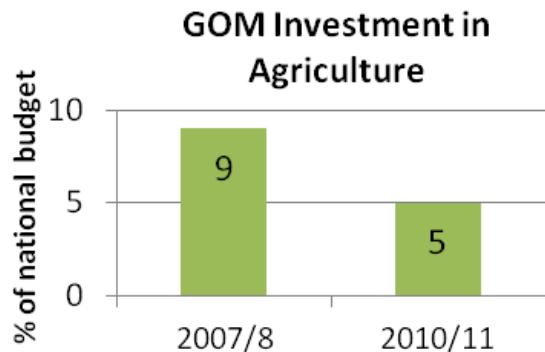
MOZAMBIQUE: Scaling Technologies to Meet Feed the Future Development Objectives & Agriculture Productivity Goals





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



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**
- **Less than 5% of smallholders use chemical inputs and less than 10% use improved seeds**



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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



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Mozambique Feed the Future Strategy : On-going Activities

PART I

- CGIAR – IARCs and IIAM.
- Applied research
- Higher yielding, drought-tolerant and disease-resistant crop varieties.
- Improved production practices.
- Supports seed enterprises, the fertilizer sector and agro-dealers
- Strengthens communication and extension systems
- Advocates for policy change.
- Builds Mozambique's capacity for research and technology transfer.





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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 IC



FtF Agribusiness Program

Private sector entities; commercial producers, input suppliers and processors (creating the agribusiness service centers – ASCs).

Farmers associations and cooperatives to increase demand, availability and adoption of more productive technologies

Conservation Agriculture

- Aims to increase resiliency of smallholder production systems to climate change
- Promotes drought tolerant maize varieties, crop rotation, improved soil fertility and increased moisture retention.



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Cross Cutting Issues

Gender

Nutrition

- 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.

- **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.





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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

Moving Forward: scale up what & how

- Agree on best bet technologies / most promising for wider adoption
- Modern and innovative approaches to facilitate farmers access to information and to input / output markets: timely and effectively
- Roles of partners – Who / How does what!



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Discuss successful private sector “business-orientated models” – market driven demand for Ag. Technologies

Consider to share best practices / success stories from Mozambique or elsewhere

Identify Key success factors for improved adoption

Thank you for your attention