




Feed the Future Country Fact Sheet

Online Version: <https://feedthefuture.gov/country/mozambique>

| COUNTRY PROFILE | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
|  <h2>Mozambique</h2> <p>In Mozambique, Feed the Future is targeting investments in specific regions for maximum impact. These statistics reflect the realities of Mozambique and the results of Feed the Future's work there.</p> | | | | |
| POPULATION | POVERTY | STUNTING | RURAL | GDP |
| 6.55 | 67 | 52 | 68 | 3.8 |
| Million | Percent* | Percent* | Percent | Percent |
| Number of people living in Feed the Future target regions in Mozambique | Percentage of people living in poverty in Feed the Future target regions in 2015 | Percentage of children under 5 suffering from stunting in the Feed the Future target regions in 2015 | Percentage of population living in rural Mozambique (World Bank, 2015) | Annual GDP growth; agriculture accounts for 24.8% of added value (World Bank, 2016) |
| FARMERS | SALES | NUTRITION | LAND | INVESTMENT |
| 87 | \$79 | 148 | 138 | \$9.6 |
| Thousand | Million | Thousand | Thousand | Million |
| Producers using new technology and practices with Feed the Future's help in FY16 | New income earned by Feed the Future farmers in FY16 from agricultural sales | Children under 5 reached with nutrition help in FY16 across Mozambique | Hectares tended with improved technologies or management practices in FY16 | New private investment leveraged by Feed the Future in FY16 |

Approach

The Republic of Mozambique has among the best records of sustained economic growth in Africa, averaging 7 percent per year over the last decade. However, poverty and undernutrition rates remain high in a country that is acutely vulnerable to drought, flooding and tropical storms.

Poverty and food insecurity are the main underlying causes in Mozambique of chronic undernutrition. Food availability is limited by low yields and inadequate access to markets for many citizens.

By enhancing access to improved agricultural inputs and finance, forging public-private partnerships, providing business development services, and improving the business enabling environment, Feed the Future is helping farmers expand the productivity, processing and marketing of their crops to earn more income and lift themselves and their families out of poverty.

Mozambique is the second-largest formal exporter of food in the southern African region and could progress toward a trade surplus if regulation and agricultural practices improve. Its strategic location and trade corridors make the country a key player in regional and global food security.

Strategy

Goal: Reduce the **prevalence of poverty** in Feed the Future target regions by 15 percent.

- 2011 baseline: 62 percent
- 2017 target: 52.7 percent

Goal: Reduce the [prevalence of stunting in children](#) under 5 years old in Feed the Future target regions by 9.4 percent.

- 2011 baseline: 51.5 percent
- 2017 target: 46.7 percent

To achieve its goals, Feed the Future is making key investments to:

- Increase equitable growth in the agriculture sector
- Promote policy analysis and advocacy to improve the enabling environment
- Support the Government of Mozambique's country investment plan
- Foster agricultural research and development
- Enhance agribusiness and rural access to finance
- Promote and integrate activities in community-level agriculture; nutrition; and water, sanitation and hygiene to improve nutrition
- Increase production of soy, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes.

Feed the Future is focusing its efforts in targeted regions and value chains to maximize impact.

Value Chains

- Groundnut (peanuts)
- Sesame
- Soybean
- Cow pea
- Pigeon pea
- Common bean
- Banana
- Cashews
- Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes

Target Regions

Twenty-six districts with the highest need and highest potential for reducing poverty and undernutrition in the Nampula, Zambezia, Manica and Tete provinces that also support development along the Beira and Nacala trade corridors.

Program Highlights

Nutrition and Health. Feed the Future is helping improve nutrition through communication activities that promote social and behavioral change at the community level, targeting the critical 1,000-day window between pregnancy and a child's second birthday. This includes activities such as growth monitoring and promotion and innovative agro-processing of nutritious foods. By coupling targeted nutrition interventions with agricultural programs, Feed the Future is helping some of the most vulnerable Mozambican families better access and use diverse and quality foods to improve their nutrition. Nutrition is the fundamental element that connects the Feed the Future and Global Health initiatives.

Gender Integration. Supporting women in agriculture and household nutrition is essential to Feed the Future's success. Agriculture employs 90 percent of Mozambique's female labor force, and women manage 25 percent of all farming households. Women also have primary responsibility for nutrition in most households. Feed the Future is strengthening women's participation and leadership roles in farmer organizations, incorporating women in value chain activities, targeting women with nutrition interventions, and training women to be trainers of other women.

Policy. An environment that facilitates private sector investment in agriculture encourages the development of new innovations and is vital for the adoption of modern farming practices. Feed the Future is promoting policies that improve the enabling environment for private investment, such as land tenure, market access and adoption of more productive agricultural technologies, and that allow for more open trade in agricultural goods. Feed the Future is also supporting policies that promote greater gender equity and enhanced nutrition. This approach supports the Government of Mozambique's policy commitments under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program and is carried out in close coordination with other donors.

Research and Capacity. Fostering innovations in research and development and strengthening local capacity in

Mozambique are critical to support long-term agricultural productivity. The U.S. Government is working with Mozambique's National Agricultural Research Institute, international agricultural research centers, and the Brazilian National Agricultural Research Corporation to generate higher-yielding, disease-resistant, and drought-tolerant crop varieties and improve agricultural practices for farmers.

Private Sector Engagement. Feed the Future is facilitating international and local agribusinesses to invest in agriculture and engage with smallholders to increase their productivity and reduce food insecurity. Feed the Future is also supporting local entrepreneurs by providing business development services and enhancing farmers' access to finance. Innovative partnerships with commercial farmers and international agribusinesses help transfer technologies generated by research activities to farmers, as do farmer organizations like associations and cooperatives. Through value chain activities and public-private partnerships, Feed the Future is helping link smallholder producers, organized into business-oriented farmer organizations, to markets. In 2012, Mozambique joined the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a commitment by donors, African countries and private sector partners to reduce poverty through inclusive agricultural growth.

Scaling Innovations. Feed the Future in Mozambique is focusing on scaling up smallholder production of soybeans and legumes, like cowpea and pigeon pea, with increased private sector partnership.

Results

Results by the Numbers

- More than **87,000 farmers and other producers** applied new technologies and management practices to their farms last year with Feed the Future's help.
- Producers applied improved technologies and management practices on more than **138,000 hectares** of land with Feed the Future's help last year.
- Feed the Future-supported farmers and producers achieved total agricultural product sales of **\$79,200**.
- Feed the Future leveraged **\$9.6 million** in new private investment in food and agriculture in Mozambique.
- U.S. Government programs reached **148,000 children** under 5 years old to improve their nutrition.

Impact

**The change in prevalence of poverty and stunting for Mozambique was not statistically significant, meaning the margin of error of the survey sample was too great to conclusively demonstrate change. For more details on impact data, view the [Feed the Future 2017 progress snapshot](#).*

Key Achievements

- More than 1,200 tons of certified seed was produced by the private sector with help from Feed the Future, which is enough to cover over 60,000 hectares of land.
- Feed the Future continued to advocate for policy reform of agricultural trade and investment policies, emphasizing an inclusive policy formulation and implementation process. Related to land tenure reform, Feed the Future worked with the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development to advocate for reforms to help make land an economic asset. A strategy was developed under Feed the Future to reform land tenure that focuses on politically acceptable lower-level reforms before addressing the overarching Land Law.
- USDA Food for Progress is revitalizing the value of Mozambican cashews on the global market. Participating processors have sold more than \$98 million of cashews—an increase of \$12.7 million from the previous year—and have created 700 new jobs for Mozambicans living in cashew-producing areas. Retailers can now purchase high-quality, traceable products, while farmers have risen to the challenge to meet these higher standards. The increased income and assets generated from the project, coupled with the newfound reliability in sales, has increased food security for the more than 22,000 farmers participating in the program.

Source

These results reflect information that the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Peace Corps reported into Feed the Future's central monitoring system for fiscal year 2016 (FY16). For more information on the indicators above, please view our [Feed the Future Indicator Handbook](#). Impact data on poverty and stunting are from the 2015 Feed the Future Interim Assessment. All dollar amounts are listed in U.S. dollars.

Opportunities

Mozambique has the potential to become a breadbasket for the region, with vast amounts of available fertile land and its beneficial geographic location along major trade corridors and ports. Agriculture is a key component of the economy, accounting for over 29 percent of gross domestic product and 80 percent of the labor force, and is critical for economic development and poverty alleviation. With improved inputs and practices, Mozambique's farmers could, on average, double their crop yields.

Under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the Government of Mozambique and G-8 members have endorsed a country-specific Cooperation Framework, through which the Government of Mozambique has committed to specific policy actions that will improve the environment for private investment in agriculture and increased agricultural productivity.

Activities

Feed the Future supports the following programs, partnerships and organizations in Mozambique.

- Africa Agriculture Technology Foundation
- Africa Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD)
- Borlaug Higher Education for Agricultural Research and Development
- CGIAR
- Development Credit Authority Loan Portfolio Guarantee
- Enabling Agricultural Trade
- The John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Climate-Resilient Beans](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Grain Legumes](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Peanut Productivity and Mycotoxin Control](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Soybean Value Chain Research](#)
- Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation
- Marketplace for Nutritious Foods
- Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services
- Mozambique Capacity for Improved Agriculture and Nutrition, Policy and Planning Project
- Platform for Agriculture Research and Technology Innovation
- Support Program for Economic and Enterprise Development
- International Fertilizer Development Center
- Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Peace Corps
- Program for Biosafety Systems
- USDA Food for Progress Program
- USDA McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program
- Viable Sweetpotato Technologies for Africa (VISTA)
- World Vegetable Center (AVRDC)

Target Regions

Funding

