Four out of five Mozambicans rely on agriculture to provide for themselves. The agricultural production of 4.6 million smallholder farmers accounts for 75 percent of the country’s total production, with 90 percent of all agricultural land cultivated by these smallholder farmers. Mozambique is grappling with food insecurity as conflict and climate shocks persist. Providing rural households with the means to reengage or continue their agricultural livelihood activities is key to the humanitarian response.

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve*

USD 200 = A crop and vegetable production package enables a farmer to produce up to 6 tonnes of cereals, pulses and vegetables, worth USD 963 on the local market. = Support a family of five to produce enough food for up to 1 year

USD 1 = Vaccinating a goat protects a vital food asset that would cost USD 50 to replace if the animal died. A healthy milking goat provides a family with about 0.50 litres of milk in a day. = Keep a productive animal alive and feeding families, especially milk for children

USD 285 = Providing a farmer with 3 hens, 1 rooster and technical training enables them to produce up to 20 eggs per week and hatch more than 30 chicks in 3 months. After 6 months, a farmer can earn USD 570 by selling the eggs, meat and poultry. = Enable a poultry farmer to provide their family with a sustainable source of protein and income

*The costs of the assistance packages are estimates and are subject to change.
Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

About 71 percent of people currently facing high acute food insecurity are located in the four northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia. The ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado has affected hundreds of thousands of people across northern Mozambique since it began in October 2017. While the lives of those fleeing violence to safer areas have been devastated, people from host communities are also facing significant challenges as the past three years have left already scarce resources stretched to the limit. The conflict continued to escalate in 2021, and by the end of the year, some 30 percent of people displaced in the north were forced to flee on multiple occasions. This repeated displacement and destruction of livelihoods exhausted families’ coping capacities – at a time when they should have been engaged in main season agricultural activities. The high volatility of the crisis is likely to continue to drive food insecurity in 2022.

Emergency livelihood assistance that is time-specific, suitable and sustainable must be provided to keep vulnerable people from falling into deeper food insecurity. This includes providing technical assistance and replacing the tools, fishing equipment, livestock and access to services and land many lost when they fled their homes and fields. Keeping farmers from both IDPs and host communities engaged in their livelihood activities – cultivating food, fishing and raising livestock and poultry – has a critical role to play in improving their food security, nutrition and longer-term resilience.
Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster in Mozambique, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 26 local and international partners, in collaboration with institutional counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO and the government are co-leading the Agriculture Working Group to provide strategic leadership and guidance in order to tackle current and emerging issues in agriculture, food security and nutrition. The platform enables key actors to coordinate and exchange information between themselves and harmonize technical standards and approaches.

FAO priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package</th>
<th>Cost per beneficiary (USD)</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries (people)</th>
<th>Total cost (USD)</th>
<th>Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase access to livelihood inputs in order to resume food production and enable self-reliance</td>
<td>12.5 kg of maize seed, 6 kg of sorghum seed, 10 kg of cowpea/bean seed, five tools (hoes, axe, watering can, etc.) and 100 g of assorted vegetable seed</td>
<td>36.04</td>
<td>450 000</td>
<td>16 218 000</td>
<td>Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technical assistance on good agricultural and climate-smart practices</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boat (7 m), engine (15 constant velocity [cv]), fishing gear (300 m), cool box (100 L)</td>
<td>64.70</td>
<td>5 680</td>
<td>367 500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technical assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four chickens (three hens and one rooster)</td>
<td>47.60</td>
<td>111 000</td>
<td>5 283 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technical assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two goats</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>100 000</td>
<td>4 800 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technical training</td>
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</tbody>
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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