



STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES OF FARMERS TO COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IN MOZAMBIQUE

In recent decades, climate change has increasingly impacted Mozambique, in particular the lives of smallholder farmers who are highly dependent on natural resources. Over the past decade, Mozambique has developed a comprehensive framework of laws, policies, strategies, programmes and action plans addressing rural development, adaptation to climate change and the agricultural sector. However, a number of challenges remain to ensure that climate change adaptation (CCA) is fully mainstreamed and integrated into the agricultural sector.

The aim of the project was to enhance the capacity of the country's agricultural and pastoral sectors to cope with climate change by scaling up the adoption by farmers of CCA technologies and practices through a network of already established farmer field schools (FFS), and by mainstreaming CCA concerns and strategies into agricultural development initiatives, policies and programming.



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WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

The project had four outcomes, all of which were achieved. The first regarded the inclusion of improved climate-resilient agricultural technologies and approaches in the policy framework. The project contributed to the inclusion of CCA in the Government's Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Sector and its investment plan, the National Investment Programme for the Agricultural Sector, in other adaptation plans at provincial level, and in district Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). The second concerned capacity-building and the promotion of climate-resilient agricultural technologies through the FFS approach. The project supported 510 FFS, benefiting 77 000 farmers. Support included the design and publication of knowledge products and training materials. In addition, 781 extension technicians (including 38 FFS master trainers) were trained in CCA. The knowledge acquired was then replicated by the technicians to train 1 463 farmer facilitators. The third output consisted of an extensive capacity-building programme for government staff and the establishment of a cross-sector coordination group, which led to new policies being designed through a coordinated approach. The final output was designed to ensure results-based management and project implementation and the application of lessons learned. To this end, the project designed and implemented a sound monitoring and evaluation strategy, baseline and end-line studies, and a knowledge, attitude and practice study.

KEY FACTS

Latest Approved Budget

USD 8 999 454

Duration

February 2016 – October 2021

Resource Partners

Global Environment Facility/Least Developed Country Fund

Partners

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, now Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), and Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, now Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)

Beneficiaries

77 000 smallholder farmers from 15 districts in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, and Gaza

IMPACT

The project has made a significant impact on institutional and coordination capacity at all levels, contributing to the integration of CCA concerns in agricultural development programmes and policies. It has also had a positive impact on its main beneficiaries. In Gaza Province, 30 FFS members, comprising three men and 27 women, increased their household incomes by adopting CCA techniques, and were able to purchase four goats and to organize a rotating savings and credit group. They now have ten goats and, in the last credit and savings round, each member received a sum equivalent to approximately USD 150.

ACTIVITIES

- 781 extension workers, including managers and technicians at district, provincial and central levels from MADER, MTA, academia and non-governmental organizations, trained in CCA.
- Farmers and technicians trained in agrometeorology, agrometeorology infrastructure and equipment expanded and information regarding weather forecasts and meteorology disseminated.
- Climate Change Unit established at MADER and its members trained.
- Key field materials provided to around 510 FFS.
- Pastoralist field guide manual elaborated and disseminated to FFS facilitators
- Gaps and CCA technologies identified and integrated into extension curricula.
- Around 1 463 farmer facilitators (49% women) trained in CCA.
- Around 510 FFS exposed to improved soil, water and crop management practices.
- 123 non-FFS extensionists trained in CCA and about 5 000 farmers supported.
- 626 extension workers, farmers, community radio operators and observers trained in risk analyses, CCA and agrometeorological information interpretation.
- 20 provincial technicians trained in communication techniques and agrometeorology products.
- Ten rain gauges installed and training provided.
- LAPs developed in 11 districts.
- 155 technicians trained in climate change impacts and vulnerability analysis.

Project Code

FAO: GCP/MOZ/112/LDF

Donor: 5433

Project Title

Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School approach

Contact

FAO Representation in Mozambique

FAO-MZ@fao.org



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Partnerships and Outreach
For more information, please contact: Reporting@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy