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Background

The continuing high levels of poverty, especially in Northern Mozambique are due mainly to the slow-down of growth in industry and services and continuing low levels of productivity in subsistence agriculture. However, agriculture is still the economic foundation of Mozambique. It employs over 80 percent of the economically active population in Mozambique and constitutes 25% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014. Economic development and poverty alleviation are therefore highly dependent on agricultural growth. In this scenario, horticulture is of high strategic relevance offering great opportunities in terms of income generation in the area, as it is characterized by short production cycles, is labor intensive, and requires a low level of investment.

Goals

The overall goal is to increase the annual net income of 10,000 semi-commercial and 15,000 subsistence men and women smallholders, by 30% compared to the baseline (~120USD/year and ~60USD/year respectively). The project adopts a Market System Development approach by identifying viable horticultural value chains in which existing private sector players are operating and provides significant scope for small holder participation.

Beneficiaries

The project target beneficiaries are 10,000 semi-commercial and 15,000 subsistence men and women smallholders. Semi-commercial smallholders are not yet fully included in the horticulture market system and have limited access to inputs, irrigation and markets. Their average annual net income ranges between 200 to 300 USD/year. Subsistence Smallholders, currently have horticulture as a marginal activity and make a living mostly out of staple crops production (corn, cassava and beans). Their annual net income from income generating activities is an estimated 120 USD/year.

Economic Development

Employment & Income

HORTISEMPRE



Geographic focus:

Nacala Corridor in Nampula Province: mainly in Nampula, Malema, Ribaué, Nacala Porto, Meconta, Murrupula and Monapo Districts.
Cabo Delgado: Pemba Metunge, Namuno, Montepuez and Balama Districts.

Target Group:

25,000 men and women smallholders of which 10,000 are semi-commercial smallholders and a minimum of 15,000 additional subsistence smallholders producing horticultural products for local markets

Time frame: January 2017 - December 2020

Phase: 2

Budget:

CHF 6.600.000– USD 5.923.000 – MZN 435.577.749

Implementing Partners:

Consortium Swiss contact/ GFA Consulting Group.

Partners:

Coordination and synergies with other projects and actors such as INOVAGRO II (SDC project); IIAM (Mozambique Agricultural Research Institute); Ministry of Agriculture; local government; USAID projects in horticulture, SIDA project in Niassa, local cooperatives for scale up (MUNDUKIDE in Cabo Delgado), GAIN (Global Alliance for Nutrition) and the National Seed Dialogue Platform.



Expected Results

- Producers will have access to agro-inputs (seed, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation solutions) as well as innovative cultivation practices and know-how.
- Marketing linkages will be established between medium and large-scale buyers, agro-processors and small-scale horticulture producers.

Main activities

- **Inputs and practices:** Facilitate the introduction and dissemination of new varieties from Brazil, adapted to tropical conditions, domestic seed reproduction and extension of seed providers in Northern Mozambique.
- **Irrigation:** facilitate the introduction of new affordable water solutions such as modular and underground dams in addition to the hip-pump system successfully carried out during Phase 1. The irrigation focus for Phase 2 will shift from water transportation to “water capture / harvesting” that is the key bottleneck in the hilly districts of Ribaué and Malema (Western Nacala Corridor).
- **Sector competitiveness:** facilitate the commercialization, processing and logistics of vegetables, at markets, and finally at the industry as a whole. These contribute in improving farmer's responsiveness to the needs and requirements of buyers and consumers (in terms of product availability, quality standards and packaging) and the competitiveness of the industry (against imports), in an effort of upgrading and modernizing the horticultural sector in the Nacala Corridor.

Impact

- Small-scale horticultural producers have become more responsive to market demands.
- Local Procurement of small-scale horticultural goods by medium and large-scale buyers is increased.
- Supply of support for small-scale horticulture producers by the private and public sector is improved.

Results achieved

- **Access to inputs and practices:** 4 Inputs providers stocking new/improved vegetables and beans seeds (JNB, IIAM, Mundukide, ORUWERA); 1,756 Kg of new varieties imported from Jan to May 2017 (out of which 556 kg to JNB from FELTRIN (several items), plus 700 kg garlic seeds to IIAM from Eagle (Brazil), plus 500 kg onion seeds IIAM from HORTIVALE); 1 Domestic seed producer (ORUWERA) has produced 116.5 kg of certified quality vegetable seeds based on Brazilian base seeds (Lettuce Veneranda, Kale Mil Folhas, Onion IPA 10, IPA 11 and Alfa Sao Francisco; 4 businesses adopting new technologies to provide improved inputs to smallholders (AGROCONSULTA - Cassava multiplication, FORTE & FERREIRAS – Duck, A Campesina - Protected cultivation and Hydroponic);
- **Irrigation:** 1 community-based solution introduced (underground dam) at one site benefitting 48 households (20 female led); 2 farm-based solutions introduced - hydroponic and hip-pump;
- **Sector competitiveness:** Started with producers, importers and buyers, competitiveness analysis for garlic and white onion vs. imports from China and South Africa; Finalized new design for production of onion processing tables with VIVA AFRICA in Nampula; Published preliminary results for year 2016 (Traded volumes) of WARESTA HORTICULTURAL INDEX.

Transversal themes

The project has identified and will implement combined Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) approach including gender mainstreaming throughout the different interventions and special women targeted interventions. In order to strengthen gender equality and promote gender mainstreaming in horticulture production, the project will focus on giving female and male producers equal opportunities to access information and quality inputs such as seeds and further

Promote females in cluster production to enhance their power and agency. The WEE component foresees from one side the strengthening of some specific value chains (i.e. green leaves) where women have a leading role, and from the other side specific women-interventions in new value chains providing exclusive know-how that opens new ways of opportunities to diversify the family income streams.

Women targeted interventions includes support to small peri-urban orchards (citruses, avocado, mangoes, and papaya), promotion of mini-nurseries for the production and commercialization of fruit saplings and integration between small animal rearing (poultry, dairy animals, rabbits and ducks) and horticulture.