Agroforestry systems in Mozambique as part of a South-South cooperation project

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Introduction

South-South cooperation project between Mozambican and Brazilian partners set in Northeast of Mozambique, 2016-2018.

Aim of the project: evaluate Agroforestry Systems (AFs) to integrate edible annual crops and biomass for renewable fuels production, as drivers of livelihoods improvement.

Material and Methods

Partners: EMBRAPA, IIAM, UFV, Mpwane Smallholders Association
Local: Nampula/Mozambique

Experimental trials: Gliricidia and Eucalipytos intercropped with cassava, pigeon pea, peanut, sesame, corn, crambe; on station (Muriaze, IIAM's area) and on farm (Stallholders' area)

Results

AFs set up as a legacy to further studies and income source.

Successful interaction among partners

Strength of women leadership.

Building capacity of smallholders and technicians towards good agronomic practices (vegetable production, annual and perennial crops, AF's management) and Association management.

Willingness of smallholders to carry on with Afs and conservation agriculture.

Scalability is possible by others local associations and funding.

CONCLUSIONS

The intended innovations provided by cooperation needs to be fully adequate to the local framework and stage of knowledge. For instance, the main cited lesson learned by the local farmers was planting in line, which was assumed by technicians as an universal practice. Locally, it was rather innovative.

Diversification of agriculture under conservation practices along with technical assistance can bring substantial changes in the productive systems and improvement of the livelihhoods.