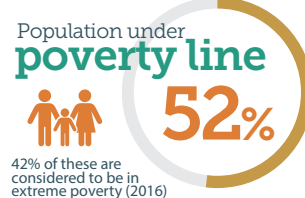
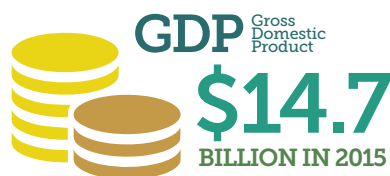


Mozambique



Maize Profile



World Bank: Mozambique, Country at a glance, <http://www.worldbank.org/pt/country/mozambique>
<http://www.agrotec.pt/noticias/agricultura-contribui-com-23-pib-de-mocambique/>
Index mundi: Country comparison, <http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?v=69&l=pt>

Total cultivable area

5.6 M ha

Total area under maize cultivation in 2011

1.8 M ha



11%

Maize area under improved varieties

35.6% Female headed households in 2011

Average smallholder farmer yield

1.2 t/ha
in 2009/10

Total annual national maize production

1.1 M tons
in 2011

2.7 MILLION Households growing maize



3.2 MILLION Total number of smallholder farmers



CENSO AGRO – PECUÁRIO 2009 – 2010: RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES – MOÇAMBIQUE © 2011 Instituto Nacional de Estatística – Moçambique: <http://bit.ly/2jFmLf6>
Zavale, H., 2014. Analysis of price incentives and disincentives for maize in the Republic of Mozambique 2005-2013. Technical notes series, MAFAP, FAO, Rome.
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/ak350e/ak350e00.htm>

Fisher et al., 2015, Drought tolerant maize for farmer adaptation to drought in sub-Saharan Africa: Determinants of adoption in Eastern and Southern Africa. http://dtma.cimmyt.org/index.php/publications/cat_view/89-publications



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DTMASS
Drought Tolerant Maize
for Africa Seed Scaling

DTMASS Project highlights

6

Number of seed production partners



7

DT varieties being scaled under DTMASS



1,290

Tons of DT maize produced under DTMASS in 2016 (certified seed)



16

Tons of DT early generation seed supported by DTMASS in 2016 (basic and breeder seed)



11,116

Number of farmers reached through DTMASS in 2016



Key traits of maize varieties

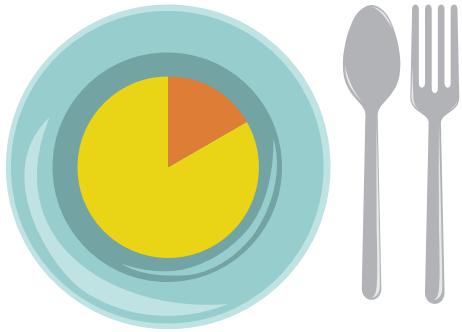


Tolerance to:
Drought (all varieties)

Resistance to:
Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) (most varieties)
Gray Leaf Spot (GLS) (most varieties)
Maize Streak Virus (MSV) (most varieties)

National maize consumption

0.9 MILLION
tons in 2013



22% contribution of maize in total national calorie intake as of 2004/5 national survey

Dias P., 2013. Analysis of incentives and disincentives for maize in Mozambique. Technical notes series, MAFAP, FAO, Rome
Zavale, H., 2014. Analysis of price incentives and disincentives for maize in the Republic of Mozambique 2005-2013. Technical notes series, MAFAP, FAO, Rome.

Smallholder farmer information

45% smallholder farmers with access to a mobile phone



2.7% smallholder farmers with access to internet

25% of smallholder farmers use SMS

Top 5 maize varieties used by smallholders

Ndau ou Chindau
Matuba
SC513
Laposta
Pan67



Anderson J. and Ahmed W., February 2016, SMALLHOLDER DIARIES Building the Evidence Base with Farming Families in Mozambique, Tanzania, and Pakistan; <http://www.g-fras.org/en/world-wide-extension-study/africa/southern-africa/mozambique.html#ict>
Girma T. Kassie, Olaf Erenstein, Wilfred Mwangi, Roberto LaRovere, Peter Setimela and Augustine Langyintuo, July 2012, Characterization of Maize Production in Southern Africa: Synthesis of CIMMYT/DTMA Household Level Farming System Surveys in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe



Annual maize imports

42,000
tons in 2010



Annual maize exports

4,000
tons in 2010

Dias P., 2013. Analysis of incentives and disincentives for maize in Mozambique. Technical notes series, MAFAP, FAO, Rome.

Annual precipitation



1,200
mm

Major cropping systems used



Traditional, and semi-subsistence-oriented practices

Girma T. Kassie, Olaf Erenstein, Wilfred Mwangi, Roberto LaRovere, Peter Setimela and Augustine Langyintuo, July 2012, Characterization of Maize Production in Southern Africa: Synthesis of CIMMYT/DTMA Household Level Farming System Surveys in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Top maize producers



Smallholder farmers in the Central and Northern regions

Dias P., 2013. Analysis of incentives and disincentives for maize in Mozambique. Technical notes series, MAFAP, FAO, Rome.

About CIMMYT

CIMMYT - The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center - is the global leader in publicly-funded maize and wheat research and related farming systems. Headquartered near Mexico City, CIMMYT works with hundreds of partners throughout the developing world to sustainably increase the productivity of maize and wheat cropping systems, thus improving global food security and reducing poverty. CIMMYT is a member of the CGIAR System Organization and leads the CGIAR Research Programs on Maize and Wheat. The Center receives support from national governments, foundations, development banks and other public and private agencies.

About DTMASS - The Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Seed Scaling (DTMASS) project develops and disseminates evidence-based content to external stakeholders, including seed companies and farmers, to inform production and purchase decisions regarding drought tolerant maize varieties. This involves, in part, assembling key seed sector data collected from years of research by CIMMYT and its partners, and various other trusted sources, in an accessible and easy-to-use format.

DTMASS works in six countries in eastern and southern Africa to produce and deploy affordable drought tolerant, stress resilient, and high-yielding maize varieties for smallholder farmers. To promote these improved varieties, DTMASS combines traditional print material and mobile-based applications to share agronomy and other agricultural information directly with farmers.

Led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DTMASS is implemented through strategic partnerships with national agricultural research systems, as well as public and private seed producers.



DTMASS
Drought Tolerant Maize
for Africa Seed Scaling