



Bundesministerium
für Ernährung
und Landwirtschaft

CALL ACRONYM „Food environments for improved nutrition“

Project Acronym: Project title

country/countries	Mozambique
funding agency	Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture - BMEL
project management	Federal Office for Agriculture and Food – BLE
project coordinator	Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter
project partner(s)	<p>Partner no. 1 Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), TH-Köln</p> <p>Partner no. 2 Frankenförder Forschungsgesellschaft (FFG), Potsdamer Str. 18a, 14943 Luckenwalde, Germany. www.frankenfoerder-fg.de</p> <p>Doreen Sparborth (Managing Director): sparborth@frankenfoerder-fg.de</p> <p>Partner no. 3 University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Faculty of Agronomy and Forest Engineering. https://www.uem.mz</p> <p>Prof Dr. Samuel Quive: Squive2002@yahoo.com.br; 00258 823268000</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Luis Artur: lartur2000@yahoo.com; 00258 844317090</p> <p>Partner no. 4 Universidade Rovuma. Campus Universitario de Napipine, Josina Machel, Nampula, Mozambique. https://www.unirovuma.ac.mz</p>

	<p>Dr. António de Abreu Pereira: pereiraantoniodea@gmail.com; 00258 84882231;00258 841324673</p> <p>Partner no. 5 INGC-National Institute of Disaster Management), Rua Gare de Mercadorias Nr. 696, Maputo, Mozambique. www.ingc.gov.mz</p> <p>Augusta Maita (Managing Director): augusta_maita@yahoo.com.br; 00258 824633940</p> <p>Partner no. 6 ROSA- Network of Food Sovereignty Organizations. Bairro de Malhangalene, Rua do Rio Save Nr 1356, Maputo, Mozambique. rede.rosamoz@rosa.org.mz</p> <p>Manual Consolo (Coordinator): manuelgconsolo@gmail.com; 002258 844940854</p> <p>Partner no. 7 ORAM – Rural Association for Mutual Aid. Rua de Resistência 518, Maputo, Mozambique. www.oram.org.mz</p> <p>Abel Sainda (Managing Director): aasianda@gmail.com; 00258 21417745</p> <p>Partner no. 8 Solar Power Stores</p> <p>Gilda Monjane, gildamonjane@gmail.com. 00258 825933592; 00258 848726461</p>
project budget	<p>Total budget: € 1.798.759</p> <p>1. Technische Hochschule Köln: Year 1: 268.728,00 €; Year 2: 242.028,00 €; Year 3: 243.457,00 €</p> <p>2. Frankenförder Forschungsgesellschaft mbH: Year 1: 139.220,00 €; Year 2: 138.926,00 €; Year 3: 136.620,00 €</p> <p>3. Universidade Eduardo Mondlane & Rovuma University: Year 1: 193.260,00 €; Year 2: 193.260,00 €; Year 3: 193260,00 €</p> <p>4. Further Non-Academic Partners: Year 1: 15.000,00 €; Year 2: 15.000,00 €; Year 3: 20.000,00 €</p>
project duration	01.03.2021 - 28.02.2024
key words	Food systems, food environments, food and nutrition security, value-chains, disaster risk management, living-lab, science-policy-society interface, capacity development

<p>background</p>	<p>Mozambique has a high level of malnutrition. Despite a generally positive trend in recent years, long-lasting food insecurity still affects 24% of the population and 25% suffer malnutrition. The situation is critical for children between 12 and 59 months, with 47% affected by chronic malnutrition. The situation is worse in rural areas among smallholder families.</p> <p>Food availability in Mozambique depends on smallholder production, which is characterized by low productivity. Major productivity constraints such as gender inequalities and low adoption of new technologies are still not well addressed. The situation is further exacerbated by climate change and extreme weather events. There are still no context-specific responses to enhance rural populations' resilience or integrate food systems and disaster preparedness. Poor transport infrastructure, limited marketing, high post-harvest losses, and underdeveloped value-chains hamper the diversification of production and ultimately healthy household diets.</p> <p>While low agricultural production and productivity affect food security and nutrition (FSN), other factors also seem to contribute. The northern province of Nampula, for example, has Mozambique's highest rates of chronic malnutrition. As one of the country's largest agricultural producers, this is puzzling. This paradox shows that more complex factors define how people interact with food sources and influence FSN.</p>
<p>objective</p>	<p>Strengthen the resilience of rural food environments in the context of disaster risk and climate change in Mozambique.</p>
<p>short description</p>	<p>Mozambique continues combatting food insecurity and malnutrition which remains to be a serious problem in rural areas throughout the country. Climate Change appears to increase the already disaster-prone food supply systems, but additional factors need to be better understood within the framework of food environments for supporting rural food security networks and rural livelihoods towards higher farm-household resilience and targeted emergency actions. FEMOZ proposes a three-tier intervention, implementing long-term R&D infrastructures consisting of: A "Living Lab" transdisciplinary co-research platform; a "Science-Policy-Society Interface" linking the Living-Lab's participatory research to the political and operational decision-making processes; and a "Capacity Development Hub" for jointly developing cross-sectoral capacity development measures. The intervention will sparkle strong long-term dynamics towards dynamic responses for achieving positive outcomes of enhanced food environments and improved food security.</p>