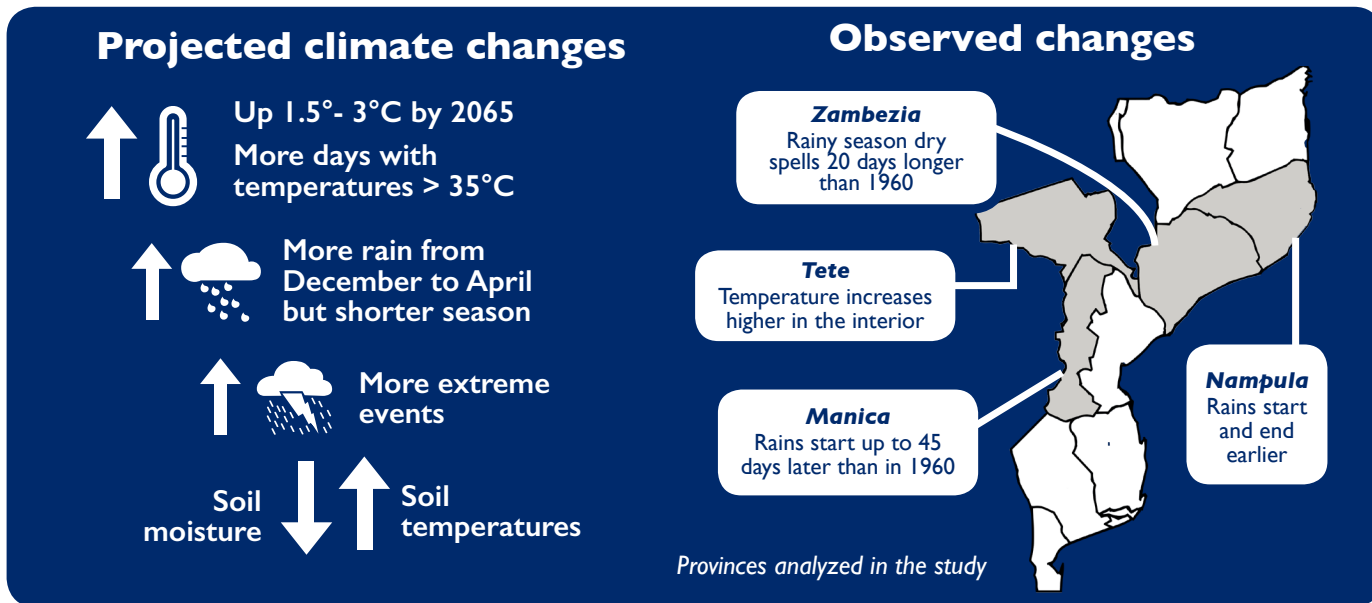


Mozambique snapshot:

Climate resilience in crop value chains

WHAT WE CAN DO



- Protect supply routes:**
 - Climate-proof roads/bridges prone to flooding
- Improve seed and crop storage:**
 - Promote proper drying and storage to avoid fungus
- Invest in research for decision-making:**
 - Climate effects on the prevalence and distribution of crop pests/pathogens
 - Links between increased heat and declining protein/micronutrients in crops
- Advance climate services:**
 - Provide seasonal, daily and 10-day forecasts to help farmers make decisions on when to plant
 - Enable sector-level planning by providing long-term projections
 - Invest in technical capacity and forecast infrastructure, e.g., weather stations, modeling and computing resources

Climate risks along the value chain for key crops

Soy
Risk: high

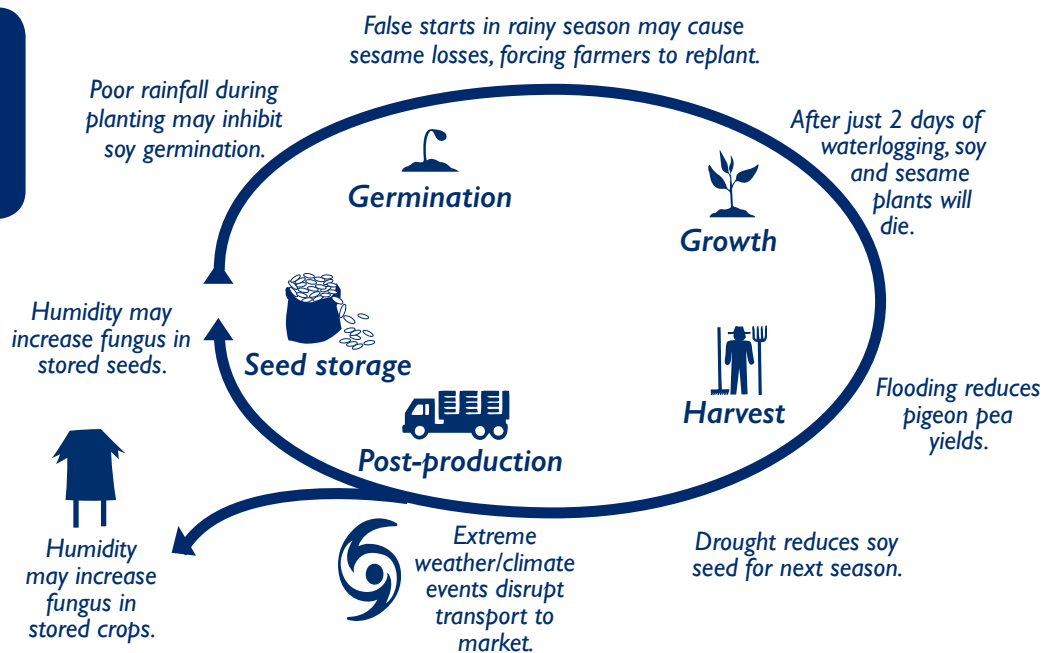
- Biggest threats: high temperature, drought, flooding
- Shallow roots sensitive to dry soil
- Projected future yields: down 6.4%

Sesame
Risk: medium

- Biggest threat: flooding
- Plants are drought and heat resistant
- Strong export potential

Pigeon pea
Risk: low

- Biggest threat: flooding
- Deep roots contribute to drought resistance
- Strong export potential



What's at stake in Mozambique?

Economy:
Agriculture is **25% of GDP.**

Livelihoods:
80% of workforce is in agriculture.

What's the opportunity?
Just 16% of arable land is under cultivation; the sector has potential to **adapt and grow.**

Based on a study by the USAID Climate Change Adaptation, Thought Leadership and Assessments activity. This document does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the US government. March 2017