

Innovation With Impact:

Funding from a triangular partnership aims to help a poor country achieve food security and a vibrant economy.

ProSavanna Project: Partnership between Brazil, Japan and Mozambique Promises to Help One of the World's Poorest Countries Transform its Agriculture

Problem: Agricultural productivity still lags far behind Mozambique's potential, leaving one in five children under five malnourished.

- Much of Mozambique's farmland—55 million hectares—is made up of tropical savanna, which features very poor soil quality
- Eighty percent of Mozambique's labor force is involved in agriculture
- With a shortage of experienced crop breeders, improved seeds of basic food and cash crops are hard to find.

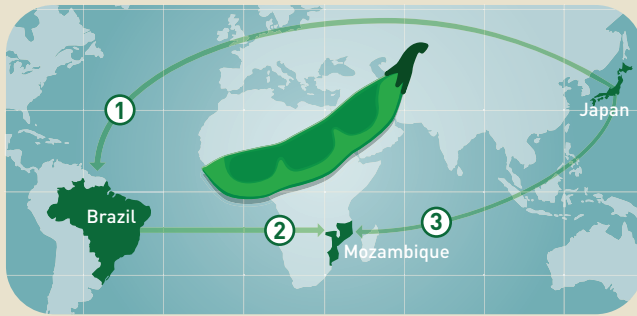
Innovation: A triangular partnership between Brazil, Japan and Mozambique to accelerate agricultural growth in Mozambique: developing improved seeds of soybean and rice; improving soil health; and, funding roads and other infrastructure.

- From roughly 1970 to 2000, technical assistance and funding from Japan helped Brazil adapt the soybean to the "Cerrado," -- the most extensive woodland-savanna in South America, with a pronounced dry season -- to become one of the world's largest producers of soybeans.
- Now both Brazil and Japan are helping Mozambique's small farmers in much the same way.
- Having successfully contributed to its own domestic agricultural development, Brazil's agricultural research corporation, EMBRAPA, is providing on-the-ground agronomists and techniques for adapting soybeans, rice and other crops to Mozambique's savanna, which has a climate and soils similar to the "Cerrado".
- Continuing to leverage its own resources to support development, Japan is helping Mozambique upgrade its infrastructure, including rail links, a port, and a 350-kilometer trunk road to make it easier for farmers to export their goods.

Impact: Thanks to the combination of generous investment by Japan, entrepreneurial energy and technical capacity support from Brazil, Mozambique is set to boost agricultural production to achieve food security and to ultimately export crops to the region and the world.

- With a focus on improved soybean production, Mozambique intends to support its growing livestock industry, grow enough for export, and use the nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil health and overall farm productivity.
- Mozambique is working to become self-sufficient in rice production, easing the economic strain of importing about half of the 500,000 metric tons of rice consumed in the country every year.

Triangular Partnerships Leverage G20 Members' Comparative Advantages



- ① In the 1980s, with help from Japan, Brazil became one of the world's largest soybean exporters.
- ② Brazil's Cerrado features dry, acidic soil conditions similar to those in Mozambique's Nacala corridor, making it easier for Brazil and Mozambique to work together on agricultural development.
- ③ As Brazil shares agricultural technology with Mozambique, Japan is financing infrastructure that will help Mozambican farmers export crops.



📍 Research Partners

🏠 National implementation partners

Some of China's thousands of rice scientists are working with two donor-funded Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research centers to develop new varieties of rice. This work will help the world meet demand for rice, which is expected to spike by 70 percent by 2025, and make many developing countries less dependent on rice imports.

Source: Brazilian Agency for Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, International Rice Research Institute, World Bank