

**POVERTY,
POOR HEALTH,
ENVIRONMENTAL
DEGRADATION**

ENERGIZING AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

A BLEAK REALITY

THE CHANGE WE BRING

A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Farmers have limited market access for their crops, which leads them to cut down trees to make charcoal for urban consumers for which demand and prices are growing strongly.

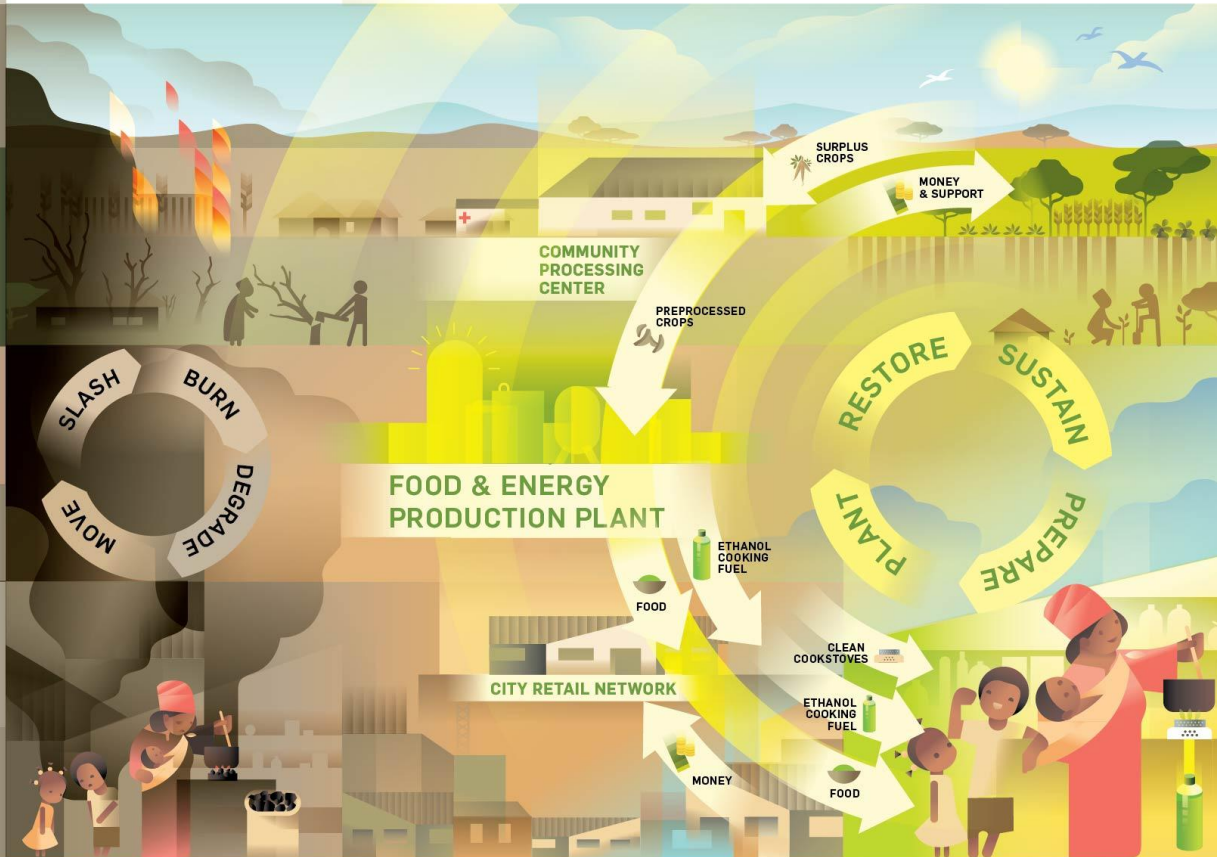
Farmers have a poor understanding of family health, which leads them to grow low-maintenance staple crops with limited nutritional value. 44% of Mozambican children under five are stunted due to poor diet and chronic illness.

Farmers lack technical skills and inputs, which leads to poor farming practices such as slash-and-burn methods that deplete soils and result in further forest destruction.

Families are increasingly buying imported food due to limited domestic supplies.

Urban families recognize charcoal as dirty, inefficient, and unhealthy, but have no real alternatives. Cooking indoors with charcoal is equivalent to two packs of cigarettes per child per day.

Charcoal prices have doubled in the last 3 years due to receding forests and growing urbanization. Charcoal sales in Maputo now average \$30 per month per family.



**MORE FOOD,
BETTER HEALTH,
STRONGER LOCAL
ECONOMY**

By 2013, 3,000 families practice conservation agroforestry to produce their own food and sell surpluses for cash.

2.4 million indigenous trees will be planted in communities.

Greater crop diversity improves family nutrition levels, while the sale of crop surpluses delivers 500% improvement on incomes compared to charcoal production.

By 2014, 20% of Maputo households are using clean, safe, convenient, and affordable ethanol-based cooking solutions, preventing 4,000 hectares of forest destruction annually.

Reduced indoor air pollution improves family health.

Spending on cooking fuel and food drives rural development and environmental restoration.

