



Mozambique
Women of Energy

MOZAMBIQUE
LNG



FROM BENEFICIARIES TO OWNERS

A MARKET DRIVEN REGENERATIVE PROJECT FOR CABO DELGADO

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO UN PRIVATE SECTOR MEETING | JUN 2023



JFS GROUP

JFS is a family group founded in Mozambique Island in 1897. JFS history merges with the history of the country and it is deeply rooted in the values of the founder Joao Ferreira dos Santos, great grandfather of the actual owners. JFS always operated in the rural country, in partnership with local farmers and communities. JFS survived the independence moment in 1975, and the difficult 16 years of internal war that lasted until 1992, never stopping with its operations, including the agriculture and the industrial activities, some of them in the war zones. JFS is respected for its resilience, for its fairness and for its capacity to operate in harsh rural environments.

MISSION

To develop a sustainable and widely responsible business portfolio, focused on delivering the best solutions, leveraged by strategic partnerships

VISION

To be the reference of business innovation, committed to promote and inspire impact

VALUES

Passion, Efficiency, Responsibility, Innovation, Technology

SHAREHOLDERS

Margarida, João and Francisco Ferreira dos Santos (4th generation of JFS family, Mozambican)

IMPACT

Annual turnover (2021): USD 57m
Total asset (2021): \$ 100m
Assisted small-scale farmers countrywide: 60,000
Main agro-industrial activities: cotton ginn; edible oil extraction, refining and packing; sisal decortication.
Workers (2021): 683 fixed + 1000 seasonal
Strict governance and compliance
ISO 9001 certification



"To JFS family, the legacy represents, most and above all, the moral obligation to keep on contributing to the overall development of Mozambique."



LOCAL CONTEXT VULNERABILITY

The project's assessment of vulnerability in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, has identified several factors that contribute to varying levels of vulnerability. Key findings reveal the influences on vulnerability across different phases and dimensions. In response, JFS has implemented emergency assistance and sustainable programs for displaced individuals, collaborating with TOTAL Energies and MWE to provide agricultural inputs and improved seeds to meet immediate food needs. Additionally, we prioritize enhancing production techniques and building community resilience by offering comprehensive training and technical assistance to beneficiaries.

PRE-EXISTING OR CONVENTIONAL

- Young women with disabilities, unmarried and without a husband, as well as girls who are heads of households.
- Elderly individuals of both genders who are homeless, have dependent minors, suffer from chronic illnesses, have extended households, lack a stable source of income, and have limited access to specialized health services. This includes those with physical disabilities.
- Children with special needs who are not attending school including visual, mental, and physical disabilities.
- Children who are heads of households and have children as a result of early marriages.
- Families experiencing poor food security and malnutrition.
- Able-bodied men who are unwilling to work or contribute to household responsibilities.

BY THE CONFLICT

- Men subjected to physical violence, robbery, and extortion during the conflict.
- Women who have experienced physical and sexual violence and have lost their spouses in the war, often traumatized by witnessing abuse.
- Limited mobility for women due to fear of abuse and restricted access to natural resources.
- Stigmatization and social isolation of women with incarcerated partners or mothers with incarcerated children.
- Homelessness or precarious housing, loss of property and documentation.
- Struggling small-scale entrepreneurs with reduced capital.
- Vulnerable youth, particularly susceptible to recruitment by insurgent groups.
- Tensions between displaced families and local communities hosting them.



According to the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM), approximately 950,000 people were internally displaced by the end of June 2022 in Cabo Delgado.



LOCAL ECONOMY SITUATION

A comprehensive socioeconomic diagnosis is crucial for the design and implementation of an effective business model. It provides a deep understanding of the social and economic context, identifying the challenges, opportunities, and specific needs of the target community or region. This diagnosis helps shape the business model by informing strategic decisions and ensuring that the model aligns with the existing realities and priorities of the stakeholders. By incorporating this valuable information, the business model can be tailored to address the socioeconomic factors, promote inclusivity, and achieve sustainable development outcomes.



HOUSING

- +79% have houses of masticated wood
- + 16% of reed, bamboo and palm trees.
- + 94% have cover of grass and palm trees
- + 70% have paving of adobe
- + 22,5% nothing
- + 3% minority of cement



HYGIENE

- + 27% of the water sources are protected boreholes
- + 60% open pit pump wells
- + 8% from rivers
- + 79% families with no Latrines
- + 18% have unimproved latrines
- + Most of the sources are available at 30-50 minutes walking distance
- + The major water related concerns are insufficient potable water sources and lack of proper water containers.
- + there is a deficient water system and limited water containers



EDUCATION

- +68% of young people up to 30 years old are illiterate.
- +88% of women aged +30% are illiterate.
- + Palma district counts 39 Primary Schools (not yet opened), 2 secondary schools I.
- + On average, each teacher has 53 students (overcrowded classes)
- + 95% of the school infrastructures heavily affected by the war



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- + the majority of the farms are small and medium-sized, of which
- + 73% exploit staple food crops on an average of 3ha.
- + the production focuses on cassava, intercropped with grain legumes such as peanuts, nhemba beans and yoke, cereals, corn and rice. Cash crops include cashew and sesame trees.



GOODS

- + 42% of households own a radio,
- + 21% a bicycle,
- + 50% own nothing.
- + Less than 0.5% have a TV



ENERGY SOURCES

- + 72% use primary sources of energy
- are oil or kerosene
- + 25% use firewood



HEALTH

- + Mainly presence in district headquarters;
- + Mobile brigades assist villages when there is security;
- + Top health concerns are malaria, cholera, malnutrition, and mental health.
- + there is lack of medication
- + limited number of health workers, no laboratory for testing, no radiology services, lack of ambulances and lack of accommodation for health workers



AGRICULTURE

- + Population is afraid to go many kilometers away from the village;
- + Population is concentrated around the main villages, lack of land available;
- + Recurrent invasion by monkeys and rats; drought in the fields and poor plant development (late sowing fields/hydric deficit/lack of rainfall).
- + Low attendance of beneficiaries to appointments for the completion of pending tasks



FISHING

- + fishing is one of the main work alternatives available.
- + there is noted a return to fish in Palma, Mocimboa and Quissanga,
- + Restriction still exist in Macomia and Lake Nguri (Muidumbe)
- + Fishing on Lake Bilibiza



PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project main objective is to create an innovative and sustainable business model to produce biofuels in Mozambique in partnership with small-scale farmers, which becomes truly owned by the key stakeholders, based in two transversal principles (i) engagement with local farmers and communities (ii) building partnerships

This main objective shall be achieved by:

- **Responsible innovation**, creating and implementing systemic solutions.
- **Food-energy systems** (IEFS-FAO guidelines), generating income while ensuring food security and decent livelihood.
- **Regenerative cultivation systems**, able to restore the environment, carbon sequestration and carbon credits (increasing value generation and distribution).
- **Community centric and inclusive approach**, promoting the empowerment and inclusion of youth, women, and upholding human rights.
- **Responsible business drive**, through an SPV, founded on the shared-value principle, with wide ESG compliance and impact.
- **Networks** around anchor activities, integrating and supporting SMEs. This concept embraces various related areas and opportunities to foster collaboration.
- **Collaboration** with all relevant stakeholders, fostering change and inspiring impact.
- **Security**, enabling the transition from war terrorism to a secure environment.



agriculture community
management models that
can help ensure long-term
local sustainability.

RAPID RESPONSE – 1st year

Final decision was taken on 14/Oct/22. In December 4 all agriculture inputs and tools were on site, ready to be distributed to the farmers, before the rains start, which represented a major logistical and operation effort.

REGION SCOPE



NUMBER OF FARMERS

2,652
REGISTERED FARMERS WITH
INPUTS

2,272
SOWED CROPS
IN THE FIRST SEASON

2,446
PARTICIPATED IN AT
LEAST ONE TRAINING

KPI

32
COMMUNITIES

8 + 32
OPERATIONAL STAFF AND
CONTACT FARMERS

2,446
FARMERS REGISTER WITH
BIOMETRICS

1,919
FARMS MEASURED WITH GPS

10,890
TOTAL ATTENDANCES TO
TRAININGS

KEY OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

SECURITY/MOBILITY

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

LITERACY LEVEL

PROJECT COMPLEXITY

NEED FOR BETTER
COORDINATION BETWEEN
OPERATING AGENTS



**"When we fight hunger, we also
fight poverty, illiteracy and
disease."**

**Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations and
Nobel Peace Prize laureate**



In Mozambique since 1897

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