



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Intervention For the Food Systems' World Pre-Summit

1. Food systems have always been and continue to be an important pillar for the economic development of Mozambique. They represent the main livelihood for the majority of the population. Recognizing this role, the Government of Mozambique has a governance instrument called the Government's Five-Year Program. It is a program with a development vision, oriented towards a diversified economy, job and income creation, integrating rural and peri-urban families in the market, and with a focus on poverty alleviation and reduction of social inequalities.
2. During the national dialogues process, conducted within the scope of this summit, several needs were identified to strengthen the Government's Strategy with a view to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Amongst them, the following actions stand out and are highlighted as priorities:
 - i. Increased production and productivity;
 - ii. Access to adequate financing;
 - iii. Food and nutritional assistance provision;
 - iv. Promotion of payment for environmental services.

3. Increased production and productivity will be possible through increasing the provision of improved inputs, higher access to extension services and access to financing. The priority in this component is to increase the number of producers accessing each of these services.
4. In the agrarian sector for instance, targets until 2030 include increasing the number of farmers using improved seeds, from the current less than 10% to around 26%; accessing extension services, from the current 6.9% to 46%; increasing the average productivity for the main staple crops, from the actual less than 1 ton/ha to about 4 ton/ha; and increasing access to financing, from just under 1% of the farmers to around 25%.
5. Regarding access to financing, by 2030 the provision of forms of financing adequate to the risk profile of most of the household farms in rural areas is crucial. In a first stage, the financing could be through grant mechanisms for smallholder farmers and fishermen with an emerging trader profile, in parallel with the provision of support services with emphasis on technical assistance and market linkages.
6. With regard to the provision of food and nutritional assistance, the interventions needed should aim beyond the increasing access to food, by aiming as well at improving the nutritional status of the population. Therefore, some of the defined strategic actions involve the implementation of the 1,000 days program, which consists of the provision of fortified flour for pregnant women and children up to 2 years of age, and the expansion of the current national school feeding program.

7. Access to clean water is also recognized as a key intervention for food security and nutrition. In 2015, about 59% of the urban population and 28% of the rural population had access to clean water through primary and secondary systems, respectively. It is in this context that the Government of Mozambique has been working on improving and expanding piped water supply services, through a participatory inclusion and management of these services by community leaders and end-users, aiming at providing access to clean water for the entire population by 2029.
8. The last priority action presented here refers to the promotion of payment for environmental services through, for instance, mechanisms such as REDD+ implemented by the national and international private sector, which have social and environmental obligations for the country. This action is intended to discourage the destruction of the ecosystem and, simultaneously, generate resources to invest in biodiversity conservation and ecosystems recovery.
9. For the successful implementation of these actions, the Government of Mozambique recognizes the need to align the new proposed interventions with the different activities currently underway, as well as the need for collaboration with the various key stakeholders that include development partners, private sector, academia, local communities, and civil society, ensuring, crucially, the inclusion of the least favored groups (women, youth and individuals with disabilities) in all stages of intervention.