

Mozambique Food Security Challenge

Of the blocks but at the back of the pack

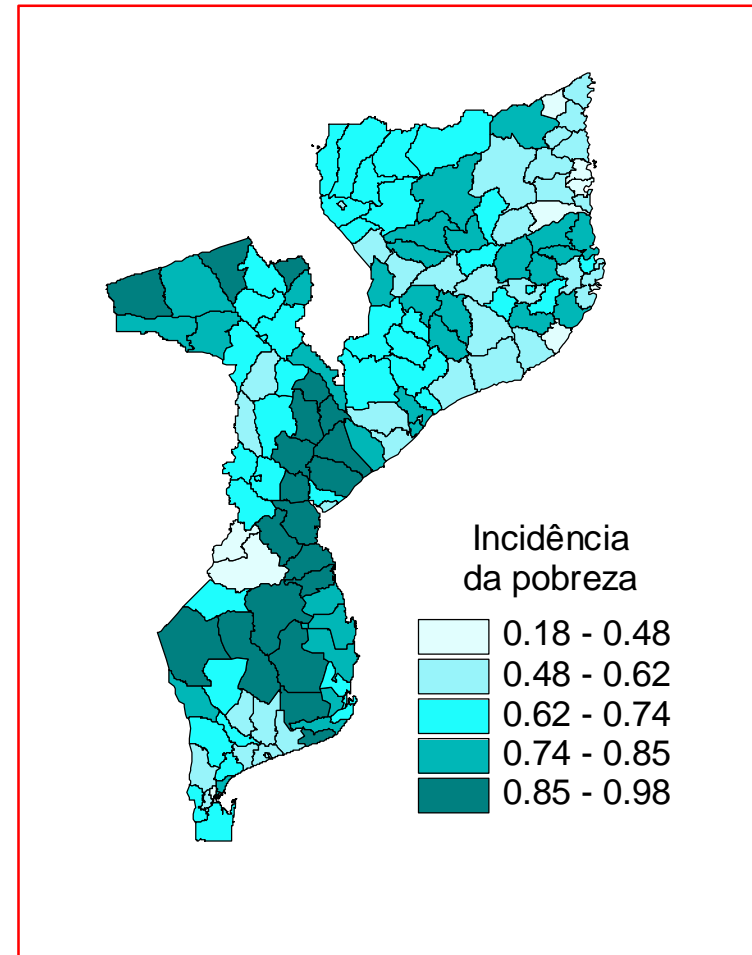
- Ten years of peace and stability
 - Two presidential and national elections, one municipal election, no major civil disturbance
- Donor confidence
 - HIPIC, and enhanced HIPIC
- Growth:
 - GDP. 1999, 7.5% 2000-2004, 7.7%
 - Agricultural production : 56%-78% - : Food aid less than 5% of total food – at height of war up to 80% of food requirements ,
 - Mega-projects, Mozal, Sena Sugar

Back of the pack

- 170 of 173 countries – UNDP Development Report 2002
- Extremely poor however you measure:
67% absolute poverty
- Nearly 13% HIV/AIDS nationally. Up to 25% on main transport corridors.

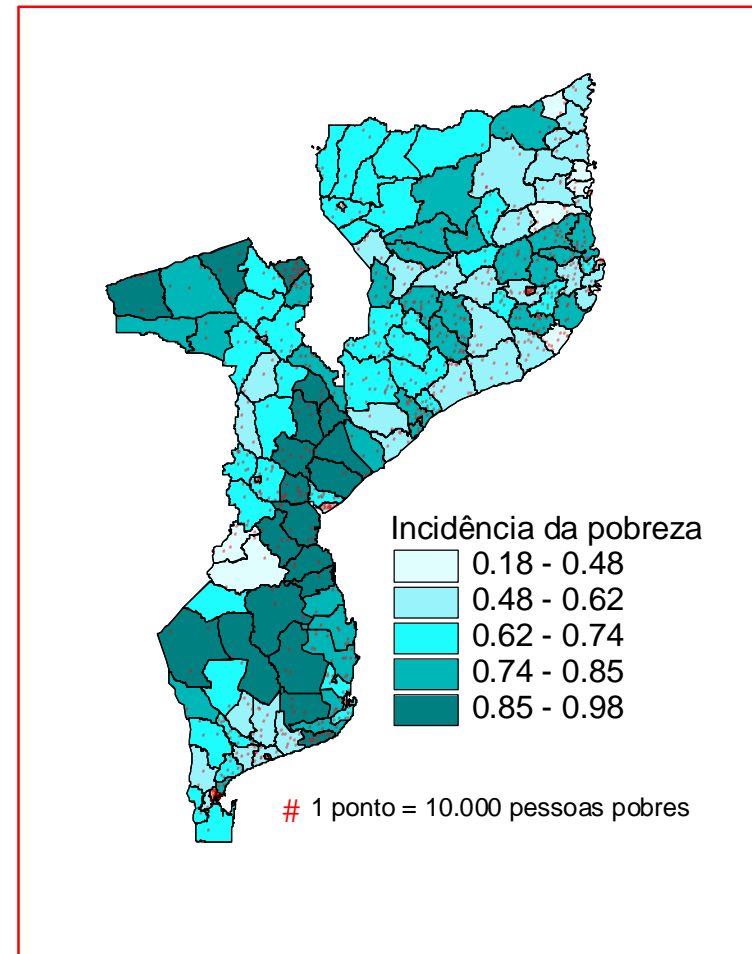
Poverty Rates by District

- 67% absolute poverty
- Some regions judged to have almost 100% absolute poverty



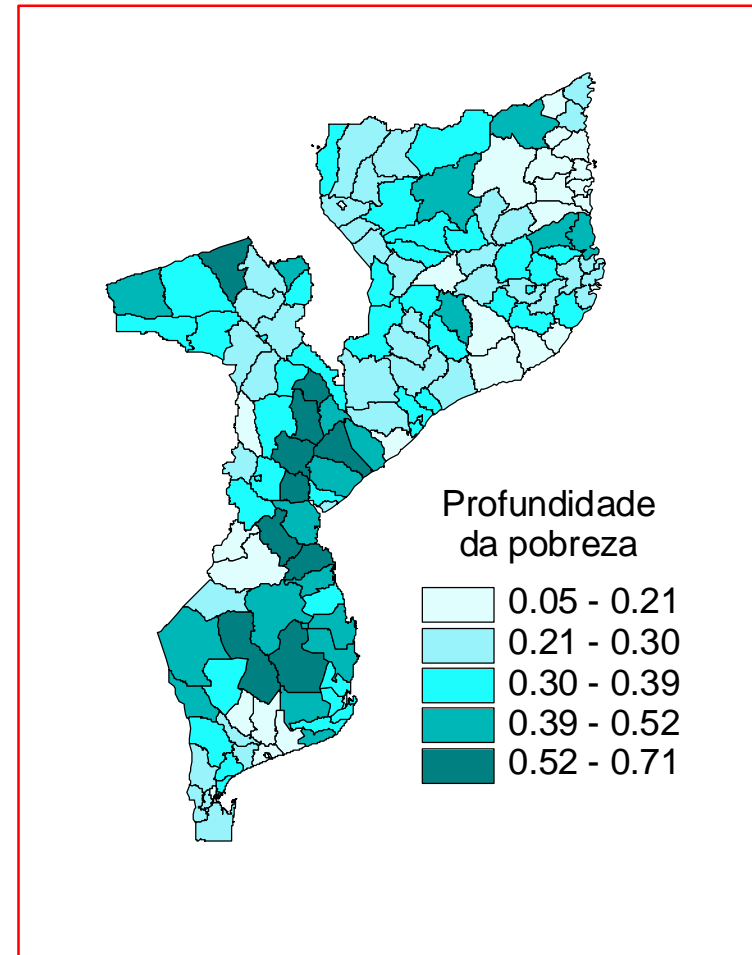
Number of Poor Households

- The map shows concentrations of poor households in the cities and along the coastal strip.
- Interior extremely poor districts often have low population densities



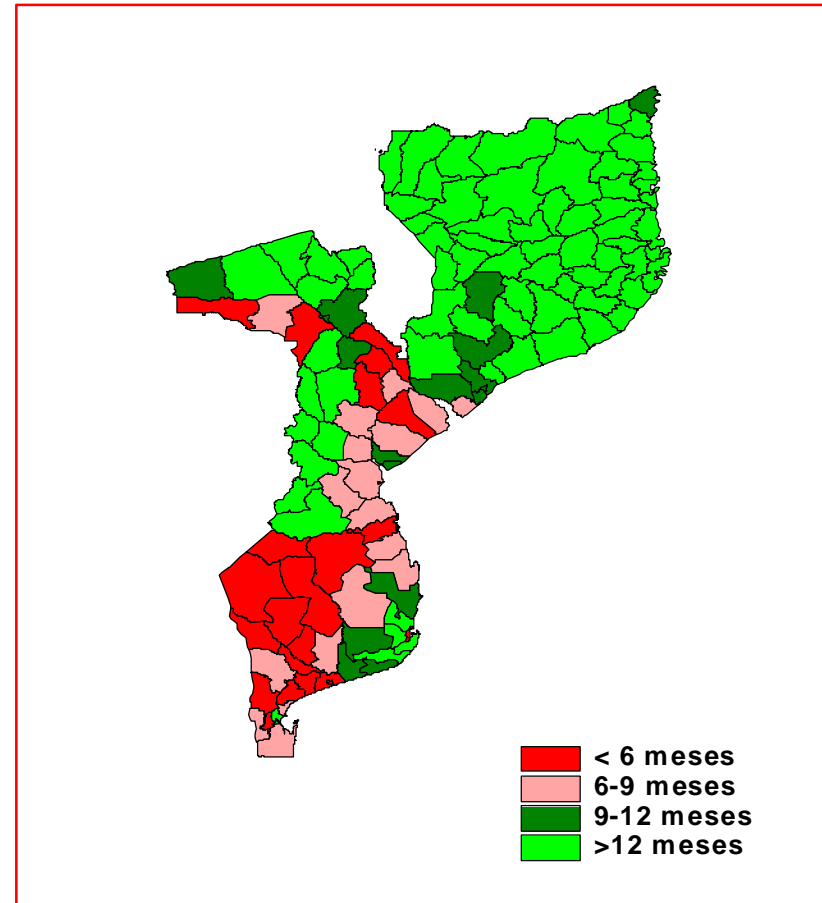
Depth of Poverty by District

- Depth of Poverty by district – how far below the poverty line

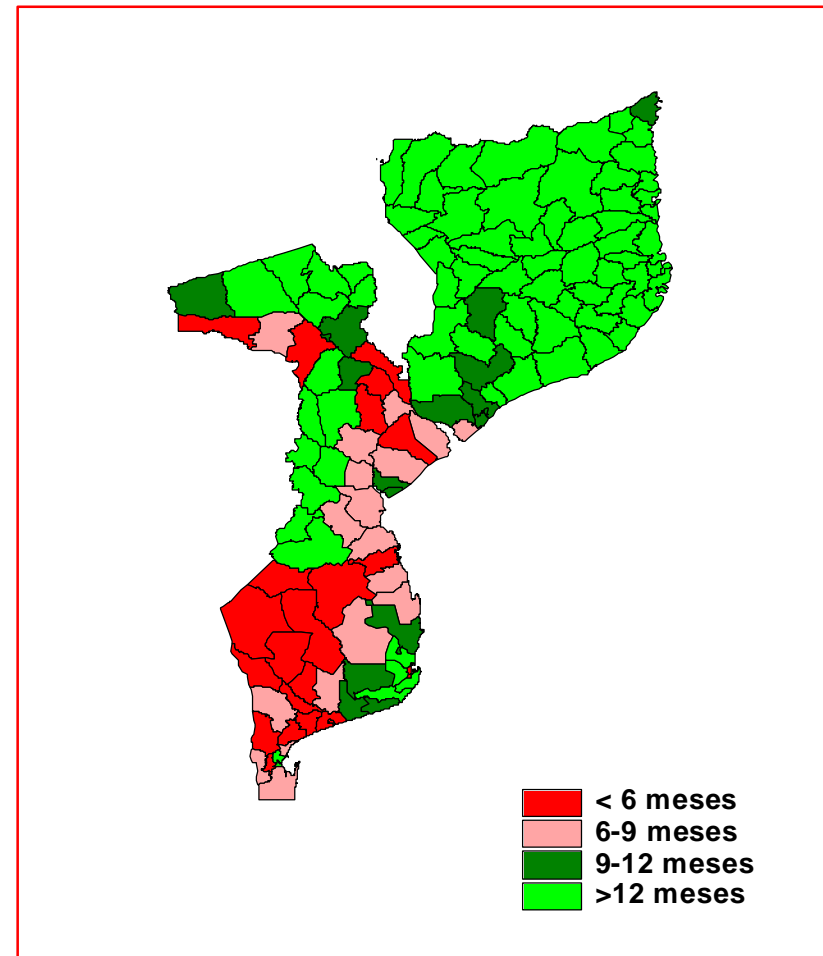
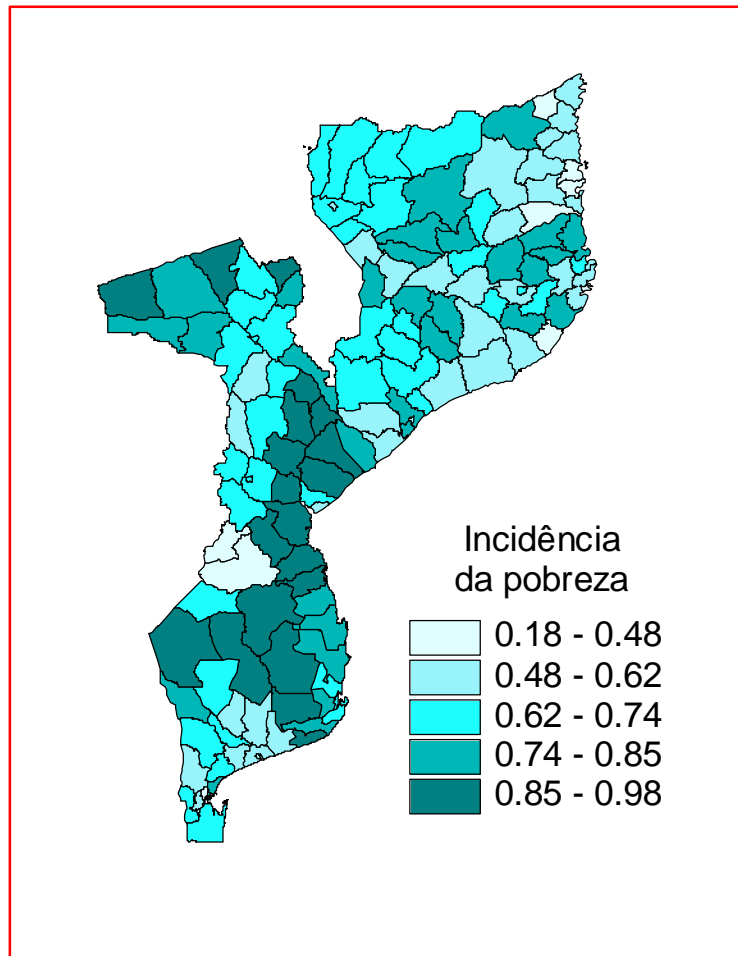


Food Security

- Food Deficit areas by district
- It is clear that food production is related to poverty levels but that is not the full picture
- Note areas of high productivity and high poverty rates

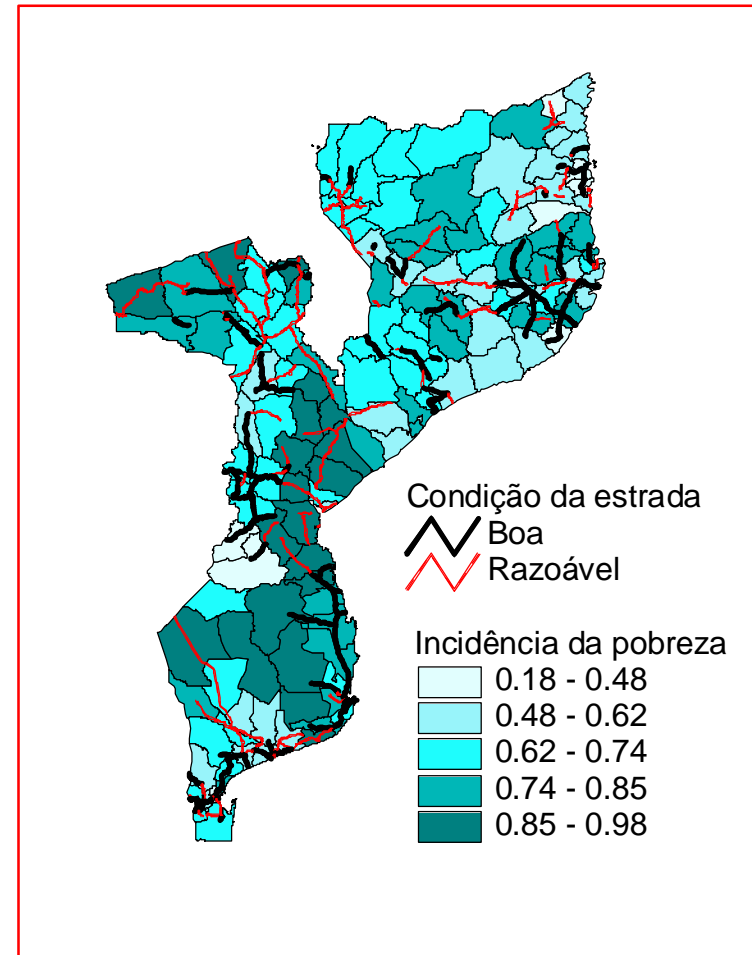


Poverty Rates and Food Production



Access

- Passable roads and poverty rates.
- Generally poverty and lack of accessibility go hand in hand
- Higher than average % of HIV/AIDS in areas with higher accessibility – may begin to change the existing pattern of poverty



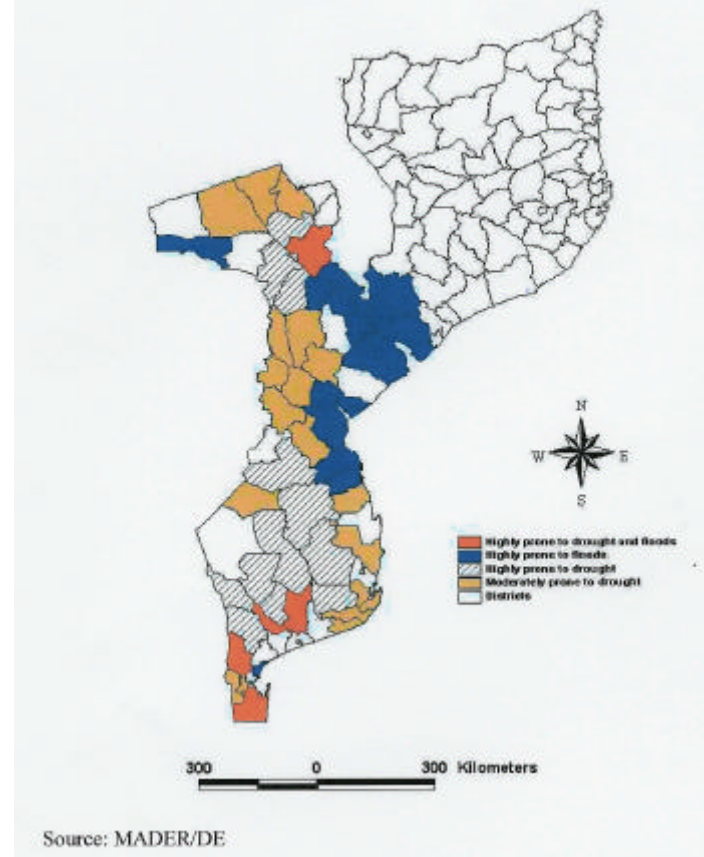
High Risk of Natural Disasters

- 1965 to 1998 there were twelve major floods, nine major droughts and four major cyclone disasters
- 2000-2003 – two major floods and a severe drought and a two cyclones.

Map of areas with high risk of natural disasters

- The map clearly indicates that emergency mitigation policy should develop a variety of measures to decrease livelihood risk over very different food economy zones.

Figure 2.4 Risks of floods, drought, or both, by district in Mozambique



Source: MADER/DE

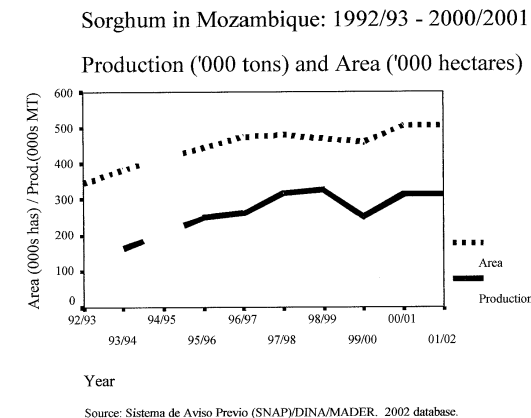
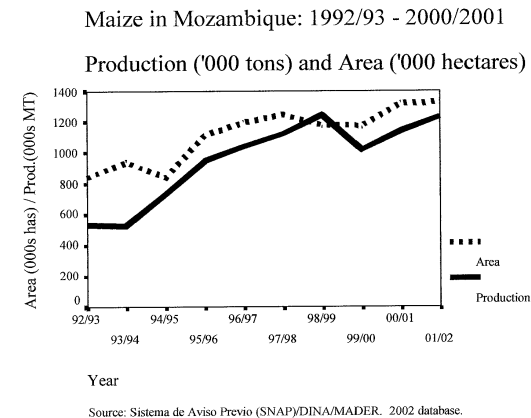
General Trends

- Pro-poor policy framework -PARPA
- Agricultural production
- Market development
- Economic growth
- Infrastructure development
- Industry

Agricultural Production

- Maize production
- Increasing – but productivity per Ht low and land use extremely low

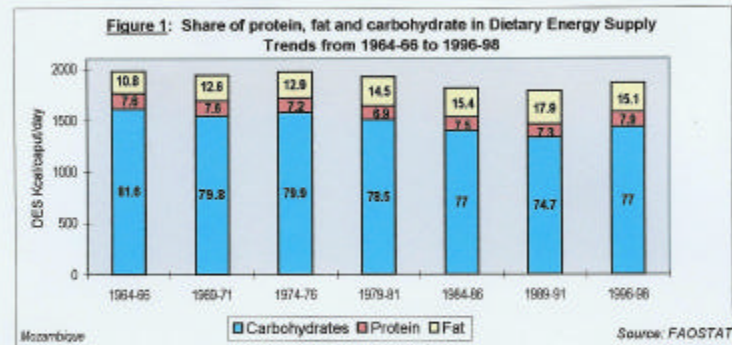
Figures 2.1 A- G: Production and area graphs (national trends)



Consumption patterns

- No significant changes in consumption patterns – still reflecting high poverty rates
- Still under 2200 kcals/day/person
- Low protein and fat consumption

Figure 1.1 Share of protein, fat, and carbohydrate in dietary energy supply: Trends from 1964-66 to 1996-98



Source: Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MADER)- Direcção Nacional de Agricultura (DINA). World Food Summit Mozambique progress report, 2002. Presented at the 2002 World Food Summit, Rome, Italy.

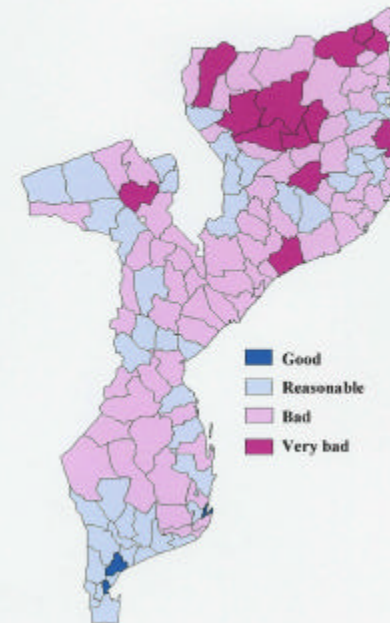
Food Security Policy Trends

- With agriculture in the ascendancy – increasingly agro-economic view of food security
 - Productivity increasing but still low per Ht
 - Commercialization restricted
 - Lack of inputs
 - Skill /technological base very low

Marketing Problems

- Map showing lack of access for marketing of surplus
- Also indicates inter-dependency on regional markets – major trading to neighbours and not internally

Figure 2.7 Ability to get commodities out to market from the interior of the district



Urban Food Security

- Urban food security not thoroughly examined – .
- Some work in development in Chimoio, Manica – considering vulnerability in three categories ; urban farmers; daily labourers; and urban unemployed (retrenched).

Policy Challenges

- Thinking out of the box
- Thinking out of the box and between boxes

Thinking out of the box

Planning for Food Security

- At present 80% rural = 80% small farmers
 - Why not 80% rural = myriad of rural livelihood options
 - Why not 80% = tending to 40% rural + 40% urban
 - Why not 80% = 30% farmers + 50% service industry (tourism)

There are districts where all of these possibilities make sense

Macossa

- **Chronically vulnerable:** History of political instability, mass out migration during the war, in-migration after the war, far from the provincial capital, weak infrastructures, vast district, low population density, very low ht. cultivated. Not one year without some form of food donations.
- **Critical factor** – 80% of the district has been handed over to “hunting concessions”
- **Thinking in the box** – Macossa is the most vulnerable district in Manica . Food security measures in the district consist of opening new areas for cultivation, farmers associations , increasing productivity on marginal lands, improving use of foods in the diet, improving service delivery, etc...
- **Thinking out of the box** - Macossa is RICH – how can the population of Macossa benefit . Favourable policy environment– re-think the hunting concessions, implement laws enacted in the country, devise district level development around the natural resource base and exploit for the good of the district. Service industry = education, renegotiation of concession = decentralization of power to district level , food security = tourism + wild forest harvest, not increased productivity on marginal lands.

One case of which there are hundreds in the country.

Post emergency recovery – an example

- Work in course on post emergency interventions highlights the need to have **policy that responds to complex livelihoods** in order to decrease vulnerability – and not always respond with a “small farmer” package.
- Thinking out of the box : cash benefits

Cross border parks

- Attempt to look at complex livelihoods
- Community management of natural resources
- Major investment – leading to service industry
- **Policy implications:** regional agreements, pro-participation investment packages, capacity building.

Thinking between boxes

Linkages

- Agricultural options not based solely on small farmers productivity – Small is not beautiful (Pontera)
 - **Policy implications** labour protection laws, organization of labour,
- Rural development could mean increased industrialization – examples in Manica and Nampula (fish farming, flowers, processing)
 - **Policy implications** for financial and investment policy, capacity building, education.
- Economic Growth - Tourism
 - **Policy implications** : regulation, infrastructure development, capacity building, development of service industry, development of regional agriculture to service the industry, water etc..

HIV/AIDS

- All policies need to take into consideration the impact of HIV/AIDS – a cross-cutting issue
 - E.g. Infrastructure priorities, Technological solutions, labour protection, education
- HIV/AIDS increases the imperative for complex solutions, participation and empowerment.
 - E.g. Community cohesion, supporting new forms of social organisation, participatory planning, education, anti-discriminatory legislation
- HIV/AIDS increases the imperative for pro-active pro-poor policies not based merely on trickle down!
 - E.g. National Health Service, legal frameworks for asset protection (land laws etc), equitable access to resources and information.