



- Outline of the presentation
 - Characteristics of the Agricultural sector
 - Challenges for development of the smallholder sector
 - Foodsecurity
 - Strategic plans for the Agricultural Sector
 - Information systems
 - Questions



- Over 80% of the active population is employed in the agricultural sector
- 3.7 million farmers
 - Of which over 99% are smallholder farmers
- 36 million hectares of arable land
 - Estimated 10% is in use
 - Of this 90% is cultivated by families
- Cash crops occupy just over 5% of the cultivated area



- Use of inputs, technology and staff by smallholders

	2003	2008
Users of irrigation	6%	3%
Users of animal traction	11%	11%
Users of chemical fertilizers	3%	3%
Users of pesticides	5%	3%
Member of an association	4%	7%
Help of extension services	13%	8%
Has employees permanently	2%	3%
Has employees temporarily	16%	19%



Challenges for development of the smallholder sector



- Access to credit
 - Only 2% of the smallholder farmers have access to credit
 - Banks
 - Far majority of smallholders is not considered bankable due to the high risks associated with, amongst others, the climate and attitude on repayment of loans
 - Issue of farmers is that not all banks have financial products on offer that suit them due to high interest rates, limitation to short-term credit
 - Micro Finance Institutions
 - Lack of Credit Bureau for Microcredit Operators, dependence on donors
 - Outgrower schemes
 - Not-buying risk for farmers, side selling risk for contracting companies



- **Productivity**
 - Relatively low compared to regional standards
 - Yield/ha has been practically constant for the past 50 yrs
 - Increase in production due to increasing area
- **Extension services**
 - An estimated 11% of the smallholder farmers is served by extension agents
- **Infrastructure**
 - Limited road access in the areas with the highest agricultural production, especially during rainy season
 - No railway system linking the North and the South of the country



- Processing industry
 - Not strongly developed
- Storage capacity
 - Limited in general and even more close to the production areas
 - Post harvest losses are high, due to pests and physical deterioration during storage
- Organization of farmers
 - Less than 10% of the farmers is organized in small associations or forums



Foodsecurity



- In Mozambique there is a relation between not making use optimally of the potential of the agricultural sector and the moderate progress in strengthening foodsecurity

Food insecurity	35% of the population
Chronic malnutrition at national level	43% of the population
Chronic malnutrition at provincial level	
Cabo Delgado, Nampula	> 50% of the population
Zambezia, Niassa, Tete, Manica	> 45% of the population
Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo Province	> 40% of the population



Strategic plans for the Agricultural Sector



- PNISA
 - National Plan for Investments in the Agrarian Sector, 2013-2017
 - **Increasing food production**
 - **Increase the market-oriented production**
 - Enhancing the competitiveness of the agricultural and fisheries producers
 - **Use of sustainable soil, water and forests**
 - Developing the institutional capacity of the agricultural sector and fishing



- PEDSA
 - Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development, 2010-2019
 - **Increase agricultural production and productivity and its competitiveness**
 - Improve infrastructure and services for markets and marketing
 - **Use land, water, forest and fauna resources in a sustainable way**
 - Establish a legal framework and policies that are conducive to Agricultural investment
 - Strengthen agricultural institutions



- ESAN-II
 - Food and Nutrition Security, 2008-2015
 - **Ensuring food self-sufficiency of the country**
 - Contribute to the improvement of the purchasing power of households
 - Reduce the incidence of malnutrition (acute and chronic) by improvement of health, water sanitation and nutrition education and nutrition
 - Ensuring the progressive realization of the human right to food suitable for all citizens
 - **Increase the ability of households to respond to seasonal variations in the production**
 - Physical and economic access to adequate food



- PDDA
 - Plano Director para o Desenvolvimento de Agronegocio
 - **Increased use of agricultural inputs**
 - Increase access of farmers to “affordable” credit
 - Ensuring access to markets
 - **Investment in infrastructure, including irrigation, roads and forms of communication**
 - Strengthening and maintenance of institutions and support services such as extension services, research and innovation programs, agro-processing units and input and output markets
 - Training of individual and collective producers



Information systems



- Agricultural information systems
 - Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN)
 - Assess food security on a regular basis
 - Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWS) NET
- Market information systems
 - Agricultural Markets Information System (SIMA)
 - Aims to provide agricultural market information
 - to farmers to enable them negotiate for better prices with traders
 - to traders and processors to identify opportunities
 - to policymakers for food security planning and policy formulation

