City of Quelimane, Mozambique

Manuel António Alculete Lopes de Araújo, Mayor
About Quelimane

Quelimane city is the capital of Zambezi province, located 25 km away from the mouth of GOOD sings river – (BONS SINAIS), along Mozambican channel in east central Mozambique, with about 349,842 inhabitants.

Lat: 17 ° 52'9 "S
Long: 36 ° 35 'E
Area: 114 km²
Inhabitants: 349,842
Men: 168,627
Women: 181,216
Source: INE Census 2017
Hence the Mayor is the High Executive Organ, the City of Quelimane has 8 Councilors' leading the below listed Sectors:

- Municipal Planning and Development Management
- Administration and finances
- Infrastructure's and Habitation
- Education, Health, Gender and social work
- Economic Activities
- Environmental, Climate changes, Sanitation, Parks and Cemeteries
- Culture, Youth, and Sports
- Police, Transportation and Inspection
Partners organizations of Quelimane City Municipality

- UP’Escola Superior tecnica Curso de Agropecuaria e Processamento
- Parlamento Infantil e Juvinil
- CELIM Milano
- Community Radio’s
- Millan City Council
- Lombardia Province (Italia)
- Accão Agraria Alema
- ORAM
- DPTADER E DPEDH
- OCBs, SAMcom
- CeTAmb/AB
- Regione Lombardia
- Milano
- Comune di Milano
- unicef
- Amsa
4 Key Elements of the Municipal Development Strategy

1. Productive Municipality: The local economy provides adequate opportunities for the majority of citizens to earn a decent life.

2. Participative Municipality: Citizens have opportunity and capacity to participate to an equitably in social life.

3. Sustainable Municipality: The City in the environment, is recognizing but dependent on natural resources.

4. Good Governance Municipality: The political and institutional context is stable, open and dynamic.

Municipal Development Strategy
An integral-visionary but realistic-long-term strategy that serves as a guide for local government and other sectors.
AGRICULTURE IN QUELIMANE CITY

• The City Council of Quelimane has a Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security.

The above mentioned department is responsible for citizens nutrition improvement not only but also focus on food security, by forming groups of small farmers who are the main stakeholders in projects initiatives of developing resilient food system.

• Municipal officials and NGO’s are influential participants and partners playing a key role in achieving our main goals and success food security projects.

• It is on the note of creating an environment and building a resilient urban food system that the City of Quelimane has a project called Quelimane Limpa (Quelimane Clean) with European Union funds.

The beneficiaries of the Quelimane Limpa Project have the responsibility to develop farming associations within their communities enabling them to establish mutual-help activities and getting support from Municipality officials.
Quelimane Limpa Project Objectives

• The main objective with project is to combat and eradicate dangerous practices those causing negative impact on the environment, promote sustainable agriculture, voice in our communities awareness of the importance of organic and non-chemical production as well as support to network of associations providing them with agricultural techniques and improve the living conditions of the population.

• Strengthen cooperation between Local Authorities, civil society and private entities in the integrated, efficient and participative management on the affairs of the Municipal Council

• Increase food security and improve the management of natural resources in small Quelimane farming communities in rural and urban surrounding's affected by climate change
QUELIMANE CONTEXT FOR FOOD SECURITY

Quelimane, the fourth-largest city in Mozambique, is facing severe environmental damage caused by poor waste management, coupled with an increase in agricultural production due to continual population growth.

As population grows into the rural and peri-urban areas surrounding the city, environmental impacts from increased food production include devastation of mangrove areas and an increase in food waste in markets.

At the municipal level the priority is to build the resilience of the city and at the same time support food production for food security. Therefore, as a member of ICLEI-RU-AF CITY FOOD project and as a signatory of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, the Municipality of Quelimane launched an initiative in support of intensive food production in small fields owned by family households using only organic fertilizers.

Institution of organic production practices laid the foundation for the production of compost from food waste. Waste management and reuse has the potential to reduce the spread of diseases among the population and to curb malnutrition, increasing household food production.
QUELIMANE OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD PRACTICE

Within the project “Quelimane Limpa” food waste is collected from 11 markets within the municipality and taken to a compost-making facility. Here, four Community Associations, composed of about 32 members each, are provided with training and involved in the compost-making process. Compost is then distributed to 140 gardens, where different types of vegetables and food crops are grown and then sold in the markets.

Thanks to the use of compost, the farmers obtain high quality yields and at the same time preserve the soil structure. This process enhances the development of micro to small-medium scale entrepreneurs, leading to processing, packaging and selling of different food products.

With 128 people involved with their gardens and considering that each household has about 5 family members, the number of people directly involved can be estimated to 700. Furthermore, the initiative fosters the production of food consumed within the city, comprised of about 450 000 people.
RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED WITH FOOD PRACTICE

With the introduction of this practice there has been a general increase in the yields of the gardens enriched with organic material. This has translated into higher incomes for families, resulting into more vegetables sold in the markets.

Besides economic empowerment of poor households, the project is also improving soil fertility. In the past, farmers were just growing the same crops on the same piece of land. This practice exhausts the soil and reduces its fertility, thus reducing the quality and quantity of the produce. With the introduction of compost derived from food waste, organic fertilizer is brought back to the soil, increasing the production, while conserving the soil. The diversification of crops further benefits the food security of families, who are now learning to incorporate new elements, such as beetroot, in their diet.
RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED WITH FOOD PRACTICE

Nutrition habits are not the only habits that changed among the population of Quelimane. Families who only practiced fishing are now switching to agriculture as their main source of income. This helps restore marine life, which was threatened by intensive over-fishing.

Moreover communities are now helping the city to replant mangroves, thus promoting biodiversity as they switch from their old style of earning a living to practicing smart agriculture. In the long run, family members will take responsibility of gathering and selling out food waste to be decomposed for fertilizer, further supporting the sustainability of the food system.

“Quelimane limpa” represents a successful example of systemic integration of different elements within the food chain. The direct involvement of communities and institutional actors, producers and consumers, highlights the importance of multi-level cooperation in achieving a systemic transformation.
What we do: We produce organic compost. See the steps

- **Step 1**: Organic garbage collection
- **Step 2**: Formation of compost piles
- **Step 3**: Compost pile formed
- **Step 4**: Organic compost
Delivery of organic compost to small farmers.

Since its implementation, due to the participation and involvement of community members, 16 farmers groups have been formed. Each one of those groups has between 18 to 20 members meaning that almost 320 people have been reached as target group.
Assisting small farmers in the Green belt of the City

120 small farmers in 8 Associations in the neighborhoods of Micajune, Murropue, Mirazane, Ivagalane, Namunho and Sangariveira. The acceptance of the project has enabled the farms to acquire knowledge about improved farming techniques introduced through an approaches that contribute to increasing level of their harvest by introduction of new varieties of food crops, such as grains and vegetables leading to satisfy local needs and better their nutrition.
VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT
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USE OF CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE TECHNIQUES
Group of farmers' are given a demonstration on the following topics

Balanced diet, preparation of juices, biscuits and sweet potato, mashed potatoes, manioc and vegetables, sweet potatoes and vegetables, soy milk, pumpkin purding, tomatoes and leaves canned jam, mango and pineapple juices.

The groups now they process, consume and sell enriched foods, such as soy milk, small sweet potatoes with orange pulp.
HOW IS SOYA MILK IS PRODUCED
AGRICULTURE TRADE FAIR PROMOTING THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
Small farmers’ selling their product at agriculture trade fair, they are able to increase the family income that lead to balanced financial life.
RAISING SMALL ANIMALS
ENVIROMENTAL CLUBS
Training of grassroots community organizations (OCBs) and schools in disseminating good practices in the area of agriculture and environmental
Sensitization of students on the environment
840 students from 7 schools

Training of members of the Markets Committee's on environmental awareness through the promotion of good practices hygiene in the market.

Training in food handling and preparation for good nutritional foods that can improve their life / health qualities.

Improvement of FNS (food and nutrition security)

Organization of 6 micro enterprises / A project impacting the younger layer?

New workplaces 70% for young people

Training of grassroots community organizations (OCBs) and schools in disseminating good practices in the area of agriculture and environmental.
Composting Center (CC):
Bicycle for the collection of organic waste for the production of organic compost
Expected results:

1. Increased income, productivity and resilience through technical and management capacity building of the target groups via the FFS (Food Farmer for schools)

2. Improvement in the Quantity and quality of the diet

3. Promoting the involvement of civil society in the management of RSU
Expected results

1. Institutional and organizational development of the sector
2. Collection and transport of RSU
3. Final Deposition
4. Reduction and exploitation
5. Education and awareness
6. Economic Sustainability
THANK YOU!

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THANK YOU!