



The European Commission's Knowledge Centre for Global Food and Nutrition Security



Analysis of Priority Actions for Food Systems Transformation – Mozambique

Introduction

There is a global consensus that most food systems are unsustainable: they generate food insecurity and hunger, malnutrition (from stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies to obesity), environmental degradations (natural resources depletion, climate change, and biodiversity loss), and inequalities and vulnerabilities among territories and food stakeholders. A transformation toward more sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems is urgently needed, and the identification of ad hoc levers to implement this transformation strategic.

On the one hand, the [National Pathways](#) to sustainable food systems are one of the outcomes generated by the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). They have been informed by national dialogues organized during the preparation of the Summit. It should not be assumed that these pathway documents are final or endorsed by the respective government as [most countries](#) approach their pathway as 'living documents', but they still give a picture of the priorities.

On the other hand, under a partnership between the European Union, FAO, and CIRAD, and in cooperation with national and food systems stakeholders, country level [Food Systems Assessments](#) are being conducted, at different level of completion, in more than 50 developing countries.

Both National Pathways (NP) and Food Systems Assessments (FSA) profiles have identified country specific priority actions for the transformation of food systems.

The ambition of this synthesis report is to provide the comprehensive list of these priority actions in a condensed format that helps to gain an overview of the main results of both approaches and allows to some extent a comparison.

Methodological approach

This synthesis report is developed using a three steps approach:

- First, screening NP and FSA reports and extraction of the priority actions. In the National Pathways, the priority actions are called "game changers" and grouped around five "actions tracks" (i.e. thematic areas) defined in the frame of the UNFSS. In the FSA, the priority actions are called "systemic levers" and are grouped around four thematic areas. Notwithstanding these differences, it remains possible to extract from these documents "priority actions" and group them around the five "actions tracks";
- Second, reformulation, simplification and grouping of NP and FSA priority actions and classification according to the UNFSS five action tracks (Tables 2 and 3). These tables are displayed below to keep trace in a systematic and transparent way of the modifications performed during this step;
- Third, overview in a single table of the NP and FSA priority actions per action track (Table 1).

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Advancing knowledge towards zero hunger and sustainable food systems

Table 1: Summary of Priority Actions for the Sustainable Transformation of Food Systems in Mozambique

UNFSS	FSA	UNFSS – National Pathway – Priority Actions	Food Systems Assessment – Priority Actions
AT1: Ensure safe and nutritious food for all	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote diversified production systems for enhanced nutritional benefits Improve access to improved agricultural inputs Provide adequate finance to agriculture, livestock and fishery (included subvention schemes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support family farming and diversification of food production Capacity building of smallholder farmers in post-harvest techniques Increase public investment in road and electricity infrastructure
AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase coverage of food programs (school feeding programs, food programs for women & children) and wash programs Develop nutrition education program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote nutritious and healthy diets through communication campaigns, dietary guidelines, and national education curriculum
AT3: Boost nature positive production	Sustainable natural resource use and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of non-timber economic activities (e.g., apiculture) that promotes environmental conservation Disincentives for wood fuels' usage and incentivize gas use Improve sustainable land use planning (+ rehabilitation of Mangroves) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support agroecological production systems, including organic agriculture
AT4: Advance equitable livelihoods	Inclusive economic growth, jobs and livelihoods ; Territorial development and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support inclusion of disadvantaged groups (women, youth and individuals with disabilities) in agri-food value chains Technical assistance for smallholder farmer Capacity building for agro-food SMEs (focus on quality norms and standards) Promotion of research in food marketing and business environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster public-private partnerships to invest in essential food-processing and storage infrastructure Capacity building of farmers organizations (market access) Improved access to rural finance and appropriate financial products Develop transport services
AT5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of social protection programs to vulnerable groups (e.g. "food for work", production kits loans) Improve food system governance Develop agri-information and early warning systems Strengthen the implementation of environmental legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen social protection programs Support climate smart agriculture Strengthen territorial governance mechanisms to mobilize public funding for strategic rural infrastructure and basic services Strengthen natural resource governance mechanisms at local level

Source: KC-FNS, 2022

Table 2: Priority Actions - Food Systems Assessment (FSA)

Thematic Areas	FSA - Priority Actions (Systemic levers)		FSA - Reformulation Priority Actions		Link to AT	Comment
Provide sufficient nutritious food	1	Supporting family farming, including women and young people, in diversifying production. This would be done in conjunction with strengthened social protection programmes, supported by development and private sector partners and civil society actors.	1.1	Support family farming and diversification of food production	1	1, 5.1 grouped
			1.2	Strengthen social protection programmes	5	
	2	Foster public-private partnerships to invest in essential food-processing infrastructure, such as cold storage (and support smallholder farmers to develop improved post-harvest techniques), together with public investment in road infrastructure to reduce food losses, increasing food availability and stability of access.	2.1	Foster public-private partnerships to invest in essential food-processing and storage infrastructure	4	2.1, 6 grouped
			2.2	Capacity building of smallholder farmers in post-harvest techniques	1	
			2.3	Increase public investment in road and electricity infrastructure	1	
3	Capacity development and raising awareness of the importance of food security and nutrition. Efforts on training and communication programmes focused on food preservation and processing, dietary guidelines, cultural habits and how these can harm nutrition, gender inequalities, and revising the national education curriculum to encourage more varied and healthier diets		Promote nutritious and healthy diets through communication campaigns, dietary guidelines, and national education curriculum	2	3; 7.2 grouped	
Develop value chains to generate sustainable livelihood opportunities	4	Fostering agricultural marketing associations and cooperatives (in agriculture, livestock and fisheries/aquaculture) to increase their capabilities and capacities to aggregate produce from subsistence and small-scale farmers, herders, and fishers		Capacity building of farmers organizations (market access)	4	5, 10 grouped
	5	Supporting farmers to increase their production sustainably both in volume and in quality. Specific actions could include exploring opportunities for organic agricultural production systems, and also exploring science-smart alternatives that facilitate climate change adaptation	5.1	Support diversified local food production		grouped with 1
			5.2	Support climate smart agriculture	5	5.2; 12.2 grouped
			5.3	Support agroecological production systems, including organic agriculture	3	5.3; 12.1 grouped
	6	Addressing key market constraints (storage for horticulture products, environmentally-friendly processing for cassava, quality incentives and traders' working capital for livestock), etc.		Support (environmentally -friendly) agri-food processing and storage facilities		grouped with 2,1
	7	The development of appropriate public and private services in support of inclusive value chain development: improved access to rural finance and appropriate financial products, upgrading infrastructure (including electricity, rural roads), and developing transport services for all actors in the value chains.	7.1	Improved access to rural finance and appropriate financial products	4	
			7.2	Upgrading infrastructure (including electricity, rural roads)		grouped with 3
7.3			Develop transport services	4		
Address regional differences in food systems development	8	Strengthen territorial governance mechanisms to mobilize public funding for strategic rural infrastructure and basic services (roads, electricity, water and sanitation, education and health) in order to attract private investments (specifically to underdeveloped regions in the North and Central areas).		Strengthen territorial governance mechanisms to mobilize public funding for strategic rural infrastructure and basic services	5	
	9	Foster and promote investments in sustainable local food systems that increase the availability of nutritious food and improve rural livelihoods while increasing communities' resilience to climate-related shocks.				Not selected - Not specific
	10	Further the integration of small farmers into diversified value chains with high market potential, while strengthening their capacities (e.g. through enhanced producer organizations).		Improve farmers integration into value chains through producer organizations		grouped with 4
Combating the degradation and depletion of natural resources	11	Strengthen natural resource governance mechanisms at the provincial and district levels to facilitate implementation of regulatory instruments dealing with overexploitation (such as conservation laws, tools for stopping illegal wildlife and timber trafficking, illegal fishing and uncontrolled forest fires), as well as unsustainable agricultural practices.		Strengthen natural resource governance mechanisms at local level	5	

	12	Strengthen community-based management practices for water resources, forests and biodiversity, in combination with supporting sustainable farming systems. Specific actions could include exploring opportunities for agroecological production systems and for climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies	12,1	Promote agroecological production systems		Grouped with 5.3
			12,2	Support climate-smart agriculture		Grouped with 5.2
	13	Developing user rights, strengthening community based organizations and ensuring value addition at local level, e.g. for timber, non-timber forest products and fish				Not selected - Not specific
Total		13			13	

Source: KC-FNS, 2022

Table 3: Priority Actions – UNFSS National Pathway

Thematic Areas	National Pathway - Priority Actions (Game changers)		National Pathway - Reformulation Priority Actions		Link to AT	Comment
Pillar 1: Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security	1	Enhanced empowerment of rural communities aiming at a paradigm change, from an external assistance and support reliance to a more autonomous approach for adaptation to shocks that impact on families' food and nutrition security				Not selected-not specific
	2	Provision of productive, food, nutritional, health and sanitation's social assistance, mainly to the most vulnerable groups and people in needy situations	2,1	Implementation of social protection programmes to vulnerable groups (e.g. "food for work", production kits loans)	5	
			2,2	Increase coverage of food programmes (school feeding programmes, food programmes for women & children) and wash programmes	2	
	3	Demand generation for nutritive food and promotion of educational programs and food and nutritional support		Develop nutrition education program	2	
	4	Promotion of alternative and integrated production systems for enhanced nutritional diversity for families and sub-products utilization		Promote diversified production systems for enhanced nutritional benefits	1	
Pillar 2: Food Systems' Value Chains	5	Enhanced access to more productive production means, including adequate financing to agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors	5.1	Improve access to improved agricultural inputs	1	
			5.2	Provide adequate finance to agriculture, livestock and fishery (included subvention schemes)	1	
	6	Technical assistance and inclusion of disadvantaged groups (women, youth and individuals with disabilities) in food systems' value chains	6.1	Support inclusion of disadvantaged groups (women, youth and individuals with disabilities) in agri-food value chains	4	
			6.2	Technical assistance for smallholder farmer	4	
	7	Expansion of and improvements in public infrastructures for agricultural trade support management		Rehabilitation of priority access roads for agricultural trade and adoption of transport facilities		7, 8.1 grouped
	8	Enhanced market linkages, through improvements and expansion of access roads, increased efficiency in agricultural commodities pricing, establishment and expansion of processing units, integrated planning for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as well as trainings for SMEs in business technical and managerial aspects	8.1	Improve and expand access to roads (market linkages)		grouped with 7
			8.2	Capacity building for agro-food SMEs (focus on quality norms and standards)	4	
	9	Research promotion, focusing on marketing aspects and on improvements to the overall business environment in the agrarian sector		Promotion of research in food marketing and business environment	4	
	10	Enhanced intra and inter institutional coordination for a multisector and integrated planning, that is crucial for a systemized implementation of integrated action relevant to food systems, which also result in synergic gains and improved efficiency in resources' allocation		Improve food system governance	5	
	Pillar 3: Conflicts; Resilience and Climate Changes	11	Information and communication technologies promotion, which are adaptive to the local reality, as a mechanism for early warnings to climate adverse and extreme shocks, as well as other predictable shocks occurrence		Develop agri-information and early warning systems	5
12		Enhanced surveillance for the implementation of environmental legislation, conduct codes and good practices, including for biodiversity conservation		Strengthen the implementation of environmental legislation	5	

13	Promotion of non-timber economic activities (e.g., apiculture) based on an integrated value chain approach that promotes environmental conservation	Promotion of non-timber economic activities (e.g., apiculture) that promotes environmental conservation	3	
14	Disincentives for wood fuels' usage	Disincentives for wood fuels' usage and incentivize gas use	3	
15	Implementation of productive ordainment plans with the aim to promote increased efficiency and productivity across diverse production sectors			Not selected-not specific
16	Implementation of territorial and local adaptation plans as tools for an adequate planning of land usage, and hence reducing the side-effects from irrational usage and overexploitation of natural resources	Improve sustainable land use planning (+ rehabilitation of Mangroves)	3	
Total	16		16	

Source: KC-FNS, 2022