



# 4TH MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT SUMMIT

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## QUELIMANE BACKGROUND

### Coordinates

Lat: 17°52'9" S

Long: 36°35' E

Surface = 142 km<sup>2</sup>

Popul: ≈ 400 000 inhabitants

Total houses: 82 226

Total Families: 83 942





# Geographic Location of Quelimane



PALMAR



POTENCIAL PARA PESCA



POTENCIAL PARA INDÚSTRIA



## QUELIMANE BACKGROUND

Quelimane is a medium-sized city with high ambitions to lead the African continent's in sustainable food systems. Despite a population of just over 400,000 and relatively low GDP per capita, the City's leadership is determined to show the world that by creating effective food systems the amount of food lost in the value chain from grower to consumer is reduced. According to some thinkers, the world produces enough food to sustain the world population is sustainably managed, unfortunately the reality is different.



## BACKGROUND

Quelimane is located in the Zambézia province, in the central region of Mozambique. It is the administrative and economic capital and largest provincial city, located on the Rio dos Bons Sinais, approximately 20 kilometers inland from the Indian Ocean. The city is hub of activity since colonial times and has a port and had once a railway. Zambezia was once the breadbasket of the country contributing to 30% of GDP. Such production created a network which ended up in the City. The city receives about 95% of food from the neighboring districts, provinces and countries. This gives the city a doubled responsibility on how to create conditions so as to reduce the amount of food loss. In recent years, people have managed to reduce the loss in fish, grain and cereals due the availability of pesticides. However for fruit and vegetables there are heavy losses.

A survey was done with Licungo University and points to the following points as the causes of food loss in the City.



## ORIGIN OF FOOD PRODUCTS ON LOCAL MARKET

Produce	Origin	%	% loss
Tomatoes	South Africa, Zimbabwe,	70	30
Onions	Gurue,	90	10
Lettuce	South Africa	80	10
Cabbage	Malawi,	70	25
Carrots	South Africa, Malawi	80	25
Bell pepper	Local		10
Beans	Gurue, Alto Molocue, Cuamba	95	2
Chickens	Chimoio, Brasil, South Africa, Portugal	80	5
Beef	South Africa	50	2
Fish	China, Portugal, Angola	60	7



- Causes of food wasting
- 1. Transportation of food;
- 2. High supply of the same product on the market;
- 3. Price speculation;
- 4. Lack of storage facilities;
- 5. Lack of a food processing plant



## 1. Food Transportation

Most of the food brought into the city comes from neighboring districts, provinces and countries in trucks with minimal conditions for transporting food. In this process about 5-10% is lost due to breakages.

Once in the market the vendors need to transport their merchandise to and from the selling point and this process also claims another 2-5%

Thus only in transportation we have about 12% loss of what is on the market







## 2. High supply of the same product on the market;

- Due to the lack of alternatives, most producers depend on the rain and traditional crops and fruits and as these crops have specific seasons, the market becomes overwhelmed by the same produce at roughly the same price. And since most people have small plots where they also grow their own food demand falls and this amounts in loss of produce especially fruit and vegetables due to their lifespan.





- 3. Price speculation;
- This is a common trend in Mozambique, when approaching festive seasons vendors create an artificial shortage so that prices go up in order to get more profit. However, most people buy before hand and the vendors end up with their produce deteriorating because people won't buy.



- 4. Lack of storage facilities;
- The life span of fruit and vegetables is limited but can be increased by the use of cold storage where local vendors can store their produce taking what they need.
- Currently, storage is done in zinc warehouse which do not provide the necessary requirements with very little ventilation.





- 5. Lack of a food processing plant

As mentioned earlier, excessive production or availability of fruit and vegetables in a given period overwhelms the market and this leads food wasting.

The absence of a food processing plant to make use of this surplus is a concern for the city.

People have perfected drying fish and preserving cereals. People need to be trained on how to process and conserve other food products.



- Opportunities in the value chain
- Mechanised Agriculture
- Food transportation
- Food processing and Conservation





*WE ARE THE CHANGE WE  
HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR !*



*THANK YOU*