

MUNICIPIO DE MAPUTO CONSELHO MUNICIPAL

KaMubukwana Municipal District Urban Agriculture Experience









PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- I. INTRODUCTION;
- II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROCESSAND CYCLE;
- **III. EXPERIENCE EXCHANGE;**
- IV. HARVESTING AND MARKETING;
- V. INFRAESTRUCTURES;
- VI. MAIN CHALLENGES; and
- VII. PROSPECTS.



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I. INTRODUCTION

Mozambique is an essentially agricultural country, the majority of the population depends on agriculture for their survival. Urban agriculture plays an important role in Maputo because it is the main livelihood strategy for many families. Thanks to the large and extensive area of land for agriculture, enabling many people to live on agricultural activity that provides income, apart from subsistence agricultural practices. So, the KaMubukwana Municipal District is no an exception. In this district there are 2546 producers, 1969 of them are members of associations and 577 are dispersed; 1528 are women and 1018 are men; They are divided into 15 agrolivestock associations. AMBIQUE CRIANDO ROUELA





II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROCESS AND CYCLE

2.1. Production cycle and main crops grown

8 cycles per year, derived from (cabbage, lettuce, beets, chives, onions, carrots, pepper, tomatoes, leeks, green beans, radishes, piri-piri, coriander, parsley, yams, amarantus (*tsekelocal name*), spinach, kale chard, pumpkin leaf, sweet potato branch, eggplant, okra and cowpea leaf) in an area of 219 ha. However, the focus is on cabbage and lettuce.

Figure 1: Production of Lettuce

Figure 2: Production of cabbage



II. PROCESS AND CYCLE OF PRODUCTION (CONT.)

2.2. Peak period, soil preparation, watering and seed quality

Due to climatic variations, especially in the summer (from October to March), producers face several difficulties (floods, pests and diseases, salinization of the soil and high temperatures), resulting in low production of vegetables. The production conditions improve in the winter (from May to July) reaching the maximum production peak.

The soil preparation is done on the base of a short-handled hoe. The irrigation system is manual at the base of the 10-liter watering cans and the main sources of water are drainage ditches, wells and the Mulauze River. The type of seed is an acceptable quality level, some producers have produced it locally.

II. PROCESS AND CYCLE OF PRODUCTION (CONT.)

2.3. Pests and diseases control

For the control of pests and diseases the use of organic pesticides has been prioritized eg: Margosa (*Azadirachta indica*) also called *ním*, it serves as a repellent and insecticide against a wide variety of insects, including the mining caterpillar, beetles, bedbugs, aphids, flies white, mealybugs, flies, grasshoppers, nematodes, crickets and cockroaches.

Also, chemical pesticides with a short withdrawal period (Cypermethrin, Hult, etc.) are applied. In addition to these, priority has been given to: crop rotation, improved fallow, trap crops (garlic, onion) and mechanical control.

Figure 4:Margosa's leaf

III. Exchange of Experience of Producers

Annually, there have been 4 exchanges of experiences at the district level and abroad. The main approaches are based on: control of pests and diseases, promotion of cash crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture (mulching), training in the production of organic compost, improved fallow and establishment of associations.

Figure 5: Exchange of experience of producers at Associação Força do Povo

IV. HARVESTING AND MARKETING

Harvesting is done manually using a knife, the product is transported carried up in plastic bags. The product has two destinations: family consumption and sale (more prominently). It should be noted that 10% of production goes to neighbouring countries (South Africa and Eswatini) and 90% to the national market (Maputo City, Maputo Province and Gaza Province). It should be noted that the production is marketed directly in the fields, with intermediaries (dealers (*Maguevas-Local name*) as the main buyer. There are also, agricultural fairs once a week for the sale of products.

Figura 6: Agricultural Fair, selling of vegetables

V. INFRAESTRUCTURES

In the district there are two seedling production greenhouses, however one (1) is inoperable due to the type of material used in its installation. It has 3 irrigation systems in the following associations: *Centro das Mulheres, Força do Povo and*

25 de Setembro

Figura 7: Greenhouse installed at 10 de Novembro Association

- ✤ Massification of the commercialization;
- ✤ Salinization of soils;
- ✤ Irrigation Techniques;
- ✤ Combat pests and diseases.
- ✤ Water storage in height.

VII. PROSPECTS

- Establishment of partnerships ;
- Development of techniques to reduce soil salinization;
- Creation and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, as well as improving the functioning and maintenance of existing systems, de-silting of Mulauze River;

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- Improving of pest and disease control techniques,
- Providing for producers with land law (DUAT)

KHANIMAMBO (Thank you)

"KAMUBUKWANA" IN THE INCREASE OF PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY TOWARDS ZERO HUNGER