



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

**Comissariado Geral para a Expo 2020 Dubai (COGEDU)**

**“Gestão sustentável da natureza, o melhor legado para as gerações vindouras”**

## **MOZAMBIQUE PAVILION AT THE EXPO 2020 DUBAI**

**PAVILION CONTENT - ZONE 1**

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## MOZAMBIQUE CONTENT - ZONE 1

### Future

#### *Agriculture*

Agriculture is the fundamental basis of Mozambique's development, as defined by constitutional law. Agriculture plays a key role in meeting the needs of the population and is intrinsically linked to poverty eradication. Mozambique has 36 million hectares (about 45% of the total land area) of land with recognized agricultural potential. Agriculture is the country's main economic activity and employs over 80% of the population. However, only 10% of the land is under the control of the commercial sector, thus predominantly subsistence family farming, which is highly dependent on natural factors. The country's main cash crops include sugar cane, cotton, copra, tea, citrus, cashews, tobacco, sunflower and sisal.

Mozambique's biggest challenge is the industrialization of agriculture and the mobilization of more investment for the agriculture and agro-business sector. Encouraging agrarian entrepreneurship and investing in small family farmers are also of paramount importance. The Sustenta Project, developed under the National Sustainable Development Program, is an integrated agriculture and natural resource management project aimed at promoting and facilitating integrated rural development. Mozambique has all the conditions to be an agricultural power in the region.

#### *Energy*

By 2050, Mozambique will be one of the largest Southern African and World Energy Powers. Power generation and transportation is a gamble of the country. The exploration of Tete coal and Rovuma natural gas provides a unique opportunity for the country's development.

Mozambique regards energy as fundamental to economic growth and, above all, to sustainable and inclusive development. However, the challenges are immense. Mozambique is implementing the National Energy Strategy, which vision is to align Mozambique with internationally accepted best practices on energy efficiency, citizens' awareness of good environmental practices, diversification of the energy supply matrix, with particular emphasis on new sources and renewable energy sources and the opportunities created by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol (FP).

Under the National Energy Strategy, the Energy For All Program was launched, which aims to bring electricity throughout the country by 2030.

Approved in 2009, the New and Renewable Energy Development Policy is already bringing results. It promotes the use and exploitation of available renewable energy resources with a view to accelerating access to modern forms of energy as well as creating a favorable investment platform in this subsector. With the support of international partners, Mozambique is implementing the Renewable Energy Auction Promotion Project (PROLER) and while seeking partners for the Rural Energy Project, which aims to support expansion in the field of renewable energy, including the construction of small hydroelectric stations with irrigation components;

and the Quinta da Energia Project, which aims to implement local energy systems based on renewable energy sources.

### ***Infrastructures***

Mozambique has defined the area of infrastructure as an important investment pillar. Mozambique's economy has been growing for the past 10 years and large investments in the strategic mining and energy sectors have contributed to the flourishing of the infrastructure sector and transport and logistics potential. The list of main actions includes energy infrastructure (HCB North Central, Mpanda Nkuwa, Boroma, Lupata, Maomba Major, Massangir Hydroelectric Power Station, Mapai, Revue, Lúrio and Malema) and logistics, namely the Nacala Logistics Corridor (which includes a Deepwater Port in Nacala À Velha), the Moatize-Macuze railway line, the Macuze Deepwater Port, the new coal terminal at Beira Port and the Rehabilitation from National Road N1 and EN6 Beira-Machipanda.

Mozambique has about 30,000 km of roads and more than 2000 km of railways spread across three corridors (Maputo, Beira and Nacala), built across the country to serve neighboring landlocked countries (Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) or limited access such as the northern South Africa region. For these and other reasons, the development of transport and logistics infrastructure is a crucial factor for the growth of the Mozambican economy and the SADC region.

### ***Tourism***

Mozambique sees the promotion of culture and tourism as an instrument of social and economic development and is among the 10 tourist destinations expected to see the highest growth in leisure travel demand over the next decade. The country is known for providing a combination of sun and beach tourism with safari, but the sector's contribution to GDP is no more than 10%.

According to the Strategic Plan for Tourism Development in Mozambique, the country's tourist attractions are based on three product lines: Coastal and Marine Resources, which include tropical beaches and marine biodiversity (in the south); Natural Resources, which include savannas and forests and diverse fauna (in the center); and Cultural Resources, which include the 'flavor' of culture, artistic manifestations, museums and historical sites (in the north).

Mozambique has about 2800 kilometers of coastline, bordered by the Indian Ocean - as it is called "The Pearl of the Indian". The long beaches, spread from north to south, have crystal clear waters and underwater richness, among varied animal species and coral reefs. Its tourist potential extends inland, with forests and wildlife of the tropics; large rivers, streams, lakes and lagoons.

Its paradisiacal islands, highlighting Inhaca, Quirimbas and Bazaruto, and its numerous parks and reserves, including Gorongosa National Park, with rehabilitated and repopulated infrastructure, offer unique and exceptional experiences. Among the strengths that make Mozambique a favorite destination are, of course, the unlimited natural resources, open visa policy, cultural wealth and the friendliness of its people.

Going forward, Mozambique intends to continue to promote sustainable tourism development taking into account the spirit of the Quebec Declaration and the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, in order to enhance tourism that benefits host communities while maintaining cultural integrity. and environmental protection of sensitive ecological areas and natural heritage.

### ***Investment and Business Opportunities***

Due to its geostrategic location and the availability of diverse natural resources, Mozambique is a preferred recipient of foreign direct investment. In the long term, the country aspires to improve the business environment and to gradually create a more favorable climate for the promotion and attraction of foreign investment, with a view to facilitating the inflow of capital needed for social development support activities.

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### **Nature**

Rapid population growth, urbanization and industrialization have been posing challenges to sustainable nature management in Mozambique. For example, migration from rural to urban and coastal areas following the civil war has put additional pressure on the environment. Thus, the country has in recent years assumed the conservation of the environment and biodiversity as central activities in the promotion of sustainable development.

Mozambique is the third African country most exposed to the risk of climate change. Its ecosystems are highly vulnerable to drought, floods and cyclones due to its geographical location in the inter-tropical convergence zone, downstream of shared river basins, their long coastline and the existence of large areas with altitude below current water levels, from the sea.

Mozambique's Disaster Management Policy, Resolution No. 18/99 of 10 June, focuses on its prevention and specific contributing to the conservation and preservation of the environment as one of its objectives. Disaster management policy is implemented by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). INGC, in turn, coordinates Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actions through the implementation of appropriate communication and information system measures, Early Warning Systems, policy development, strategies, legislation and operational plans aimed at the prevention, mitigation, relief and rehabilitation of the economic and social fabric.

In turn, the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013-2025) aims to establish guidelines for action to build resilience, including reducing climate risks in communities and the national economy, and promoting low carbon development, the green economy through its integration into the sectorial and local planning process.

The existence of a legal framework is not in itself a response to sustainable nature management. The environment sector generally has no economic funds and its direct revenues (on average 0.4% of the state budget and 0.1% of GDP) and National Environment Fund fees and fines, as well as donations, do not cover the implementation costs of plans and projects. The sector receives from the state budget only 0.7% of the state budget, far below sectors such as education, health, justice and agriculture.

Another challenge is inadequate sanitation and waste management. There is a general shortage in Mozambique of sewage and drainage systems as well as public toilets. These problems directly lead to the spread of water-borne diseases such as malaria, diarrhea and cholera.

The fire brigade, the army and the health sector, which must provide immediate assistance to those affected by climate change, also lacks the means to minimize human losses.

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## **Future generations**

The present generation of Mozambicans takes on the responsibility of protecting future generations. To reconcile immediate needs with future needs, Mozambique has been focusing on political designs that reflect sustainable and inclusive development, with emphasis on the preservation and consolidation of individual and collective peace.

Mozambique's other efforts for future generations include universalizing education, improving health and medical care, designing and implementing an effective poverty alleviation strategy, promoting and developing agriculture, promoting job and employment opportunities for young people, strengthening of public and private institutions, appropriation of communication and information technologies, rational exploitation and management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity.

With regard to access to education, for example, compulsory schooling went from the seventh to the ninth grade and enrollment and registration fees were exempt. The reduction in illiteracy rates is another concern of Mozambique, because the country is certain that there is no future without educated people committed to the welfare-building project towards a country of progress and prosperity.

In addition, Mozambique's Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development aspires in the long term that the country be endowed with educational institutions and technical and scientific personnel specialized in environmental matters, with the ability to transmit useful environmental conservation information to current and future generations. Mozambique's vision is to protect, conserve and manage ecosystems, species, genetic diversity and associated ecological processes in a sustainable manner.

The National Sustainable Development Program (2015-2030) has developed around 14 projects and actions that advocate the sustainable development of Mozambique's rural areas, giving rural families the means and skills to thrive. Still in the embryonic phase, politics has launched a quarter of these projects. The New Centralities Project is under study and is worth mentioning, which foresees the construction of 25 agricultural centers, 6 tourist centers, and the projection of 5 housing centers and 7 cities of the future; The Environment in Motion Project, whose priorities are: (i) environmental education, (ii) effective supervision, (iii) construction of solid waste management infrastructure, and (iv) construction of other infrastructures, and Project Floresta em Pé, whose main objective is to promote rural development based on the protection, conservation, enhancement, creation and sustainable use of the forest.

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## **Legacy**

A real generation of Mozambicans is an heiress of a visionary generation who, stone-by-stone, firmly and with conviction, fight for the cause of freedom and well-being of Mozambicans. This historical legacy is based on three fundamental achievements: (i) National Independence, the starting point of our entire journey as a people and as a nation; (ii) a National Unity, a condition for the construction of a democratic, unitary and advanced Mozambique; and (iii) Peace, the historical condition for political stability, economic development, harmony and social equity. It is

up to this generation to maintain a culture of peace and to help protect future generations from the violence of war.

Mozambique is a nation where young people make up 65% of the population. The country believes that in the future it will maintain today's values by promoting love of work, respect for others, creativity, a spirit of sacrifice, tolerance and innovation, fostering social harmony, progress and development. On the other hand, Mozambique's future lies in providing productive employment opportunities for these young participants in the economy. The country aims to make the demographic challenge an economic opportunity, empowering young people, in particular girls for the future.

The Government of Mozambique underlines the importance of ecological action in the exploitation of natural resources. For Mozambique, natural resources are an irreplaceable heritage and represent most of our heritage for generations to come. They determine Mozambique's national brand and, perhaps most important of all, contain an invaluable part of the economic potential for the country's future development.

During the Sovereign Fund Seminar, held in March 2019, the Government assumed that mineral resources belong to the entire Mozambican people, as well as the benefits, being shared by all Mozambicans, including generations to come.

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### ***ITEM 1 - TEXT - STICKER ON FLOOR***

The words of the stickers on the floor are:

- Agriculture
- Energy
- Infrastructure
- Tourism
- Investment and Business Opportunities

## ITEM 2 - TEXT - PAVILION STORY INFORMATION



Image of a smiling girl with Mussiro cream in the face, wishing visitors, welcome to the Pavilion

### **Mussiro Cream**

Mussiro is a traditional skin cream made from the stem of a plant known by the same name. It is claimed that this cream is rejuvenating and also fights pimples and acne. Macua women from Nampula Province start using Mussiro as they move from adolescence to youth. That's why they are known as “muthiana orera” or simply beautiful girls.

They use a peculiar technique of skin care from an early age, using a highly sought-after forest species called Mussiro, a plant which scientific name is *Olex dissitiflora*, from the *Olocaceae* family.

Macua women produce a mask known as Mussiro or N'siro, they grind parts of the bush on a rock and add water. Women started using it as they moved from adolescence to youth and the plant is also used to cure various diseases.

Mussiro is in the process of multiplying in the district of Mossuril to meet the growing demand for this plant in recent times, particularly in the coastal districts of Nampula and Cabo Delgado, where women use it for beauty and medicinal purposes. The plant is said to be in danger of extinction. The multiplication work is proceeding at a satisfactory pace and is handled by local agricultural technicians under the guidance of an FAO expert.

It is in this context that initiatives arise from different entities in search of means for the processing and subsequent commercialization of derivatives of these species. One example is the project designed by the Government, in partnership with some institutions, such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR.

In areas where Mussiro is abundant, conditions are created for its industrialization in order to give the product greater commercial value so that the communities involved in the business can increase their income and improve their standard of living.



In the past, the Mussiro was used to prepare the girl for marriage. In the present day, the mythical lotion has acquired other applications generating diverse opinions between generations.

The Olax dissitiflora plant is on the list of those to be preserved and multiplied.

**ITEM 3 - IMAGE IN THE WINDOW**



**ITEM 4 - ARCH 1 - VIDEO - MOZAMBICAN GIRL**

In this area we have prepared the video titled “Mozambique is happening”. This video can be edited. You can use the photographic image of the smiling girl with the following words written “Hoyo-Hoyo”. This is the typical expression on local language meaning “Welcome to Mozambique”. Please kindly find that video on the expo sharefiles site.



Image of a smiling girl, wishing visitors, welcome to the Pavilion

**ITEM 5 - ARCHES (BACK VIEW) - FIVE IMAGES OF GOVT. PROJECTS**







***ITEM 6 - TEXT - INFORMATION ON GOVT. PROJECTS***

**Agriculture**

**Name of project: For agri-business-oriented agriculture, food and nutrition security**

Agriculture plays a key role in Mozambique's socio-economic development process, and has a responsibility to ensure sufficient and quality food production with a prosperous, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, able to deliver sustainable responses to the challenges of food and nutrition security and reach global agrarian markets.

**Energy**

**Name of project: Energy for All**

The Project's objective is to intensify access to electricity for more families and companies throughout the country, contributing to the universal electrification of Mozambique by 2030, as established in the National Electrification Strategy. The Project will help expand access to electricity to peri-urban and rural areas throughout the country, using and expanding the existing national grid and installing mini-grids based on solar generation in areas not covered by the national grid.

**Infra-structures**

**Name of project: Infrastructure Development**

Infrastructure development focuses on:

- Logistics - comprising transport and storage infrastructures, focusing on agricultural products, fisheries, minerals and hydrocarbons;
- Maritime cabotage for cargo transportation over long distances;
- Electricity and alternative sources of energy;
- Natural gas supply systems;
- Sustainable management of water resources;
- Social infrastructures; and
- Integrated Tourism Resort Zones.

## **Tourism**

### **Name of project: Mozambique preferred destination for international tourism**

Tourism promotion is based on the establishment of the Mozambique Brand as the most attractive destination for an authentic African sun and beach experience and nature, complemented by a range of attractive options related to wildlife, adventure, culture and more; Diversification of tourist attractions and services in the country to accommodate more travelers without reducing the sustainability and environmental quality of tourist destinations;

## **Investment and Business Opportunities**

### **Name of project: Consolidating macroeconomic stability**

The economic potential of the country to attract investment in agriculture, agro-industry, tourism, fishing and mining is enormous. Projects such as Mozal, Cahora Bassa Dam, railways and tourist complexes throughout the country have all contributed significantly to putting Mozambique on the path of major regional and international investments. In general, important projects are being developed and implemented in the area of extractive industry.

**ITEM 7 - ARCHES (FRONT VIEW) CULTURAL PEOPLE IMAGES**











### **ITEM 8 - KIDS ACTIVITY - PHOTOS INFO**

In Zone 1, item 8, kids activity, in addition to the activities (table games) we introduced the traditional musical instrument, known as “Timbila” declared by UNESCO in 2005 as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, for the use of children and other visitors. This activity is part of the preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge to younger generations.

#### **Timbila Musical Instrument**

Requires a wood base box of the following dimensions:

**Base:** Height 75 cm. Width 60 cm. Length 175 cm.

**Size of the mask:** Height 32 cm. Width 60 cm. Length 170 cm.

**Weight:** 12kg

**Type/Title:** wood and calabash music instrument /Timbila

**Text:** Timbila is a traditional cultural expression that was proclaimed a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2005.

The term mbila (plural "timbila") is associated with the Chopi people of the Inhambane Province, in southern Mozambique. It is not to be confused with the mbira. The style of music played on it is believed to be the most sophisticated method of composition yet found among preliterate peoples. The gourd-resonated, equal-ratio heptatonic-tuned mbila of Mozambique is typically played in large ensembles in a choreographed dance, perhaps depicting a historical drama. Ensembles consist of around ten xylophones of three or four sizes.

A full orchestra would have two bass instruments called gulu with three or four wooden keys played standing up using heavy mallets with solid rubber heads, three tenor dibinda, with ten keys and played seated, and the mbila itself, which has up to nineteen keys of which up to eight may be played simultaneously. The gulu uses gourds and the mbila and dibinda Masala apple shells as resonators.

They accompany the dance with long compositions called ngomi or mgodo and consist of about 10 pieces of music grouped into 4 separate movements, with an overture, in different tempos and styles. The ensemble leader serves as poet, composer, conductor and performer, creating a text, improvising a melody partially based on the features of the Chopi tone language and composing a second contrapuntal line.

The musicians of the ensemble partially improvise their parts. The composer then consults with the choreographer of the ceremony and adjustments are made. The longest and most important of these is the "Mzeno" which will include a song telling of an issue of local importance or even making fun of a prominent figure in the community.

Today, the vitality of Timbila is threatened by the absence of young instrument makers, the old age of most practitioners as well as the lack of performance opportunities. Deforestation has also caused the scarcity of the mwenje tree, the basic material of timbila.

Illustration	
	
<p>Timbila</p>	<p>Child playing Timbila</p>

### Ntxuva Game

Requires a table and chairs for kids.

**Size of the board:** Height 4 cm. Width 35 cm. Length 50 cm.

**Weight:** 3kg

**Type/Title:** Ntxuva traditional Game

Text: Ntxuva is a very popular board game in Mozambique. It teaches math in a playful way and is known as African chess. It is practiced by all generations, particularly by children.

Illustration	
	
Ntxuva Game board	Table and chairs for children

### Puzzle games

We introduce puzzle games based on the image (map) of Mozambique, its nature, wealth and culture. Each assembled puzzle forms the size of A3 paper. There will be a model with reference to nature, wealth and culture to be followed as standard.

Puzzle is a game, problem, or toy that tests a person's ingenuity or knowledge. In a puzzle, the solver is expected to put pieces together in a logical way, in order to arrive at the correct or fun solution of the puzzle

Illustration	
	
Mozambique Map	Using the same Table and chairs for children

**Note:** Somewhere on the front panel of the Pavilion entrance, we have to put the National Flag of the Republic of Mozambique.



Maputo, October 25, 2019