

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was produced to support the Coalition for African Rice Development - CARD in its efforts to develop the Rice sector in Mozambique. With support from CARD, Mozambican Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a National Rice Development Strategy – NRSD in 2009. This report focused on analyzing the NRDS document in the context of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and agriculture related Policies and Strategies in Mozambique. Unsatisfied needs and gaps to the implementation of the NRDS were identified and confronted with existing policies and strategies as an effort to find what the possibilities are to fulfill those needs.

The overall result of this analysis is that the existing/strategies/policies/programmes and expenditures frameworks are capable to match the identified needs to implement the NRSD. Many of them even recognize rice as a priority crop with potential to contribute to the economic development and poverty reduction in Mozambique.

The challenges preventing the rice sector to develop are not only related to issues like extension services, road and irrigation infrastructure, market access; the major challenge is how to translate the importance given to rice as it is written on the policies and strategies, to practical actions to buster its production clearly addressed in the planning and budgets process at national and sub-national level. To address this challenge, rice and it's potential to contribute to the implementation of PARPA II and Agriculture related objectives need be well known by the highest representatives of MINAG and its departments. Only the highest level the commitment from MINAG minister and directors can generate enough importance to the NRDS in a way that it's needs will be taken in consideration by the different stakeholders at the time of preparing their plans and budget proposals. This report proposes actions focused on advocacy, awareness raising and dissemination, as the way to raise the profile of the NRDS among the key stakeholders.

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List of Acronyms

CFFM	Common Flow of Funds Mechanism
CUT	Central Treasury Account
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
<i>DNDR</i>	<i>National Directorate of Rural Development</i>
DNEA	National Directorate of Agricultural Extension
DNSA	National Directorate of Agricultural Services
EMP	Extension Master Plan
EU	European Union
GBS	General Budget Support
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoM	Government of Mozambique
IAM	Institute of Cotton of Mozambique
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIAM	Institute of Agricultural Research of Mozambique
INCAJU	Institute of Cashew
INE	National Institute of Statistics
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OE	State Budget
PAAO	Annual Work Plan and Budget
PARPA	Poverty Reduction Action Plan
PES	Economic and Social Plan
PPG PROAGRI	Partners Group
PROAGRI	National Programme for Agricultural Development
PRONEA	National Agricultural Extension Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWG PROAGRI	Working Group
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach

INTRODUCTION

Context

The Government of Mozambique has engaged in an ambitious economic, social and political reform agenda, and has made efforts to consolidate macro-economic stability, as a result of which the country is experiencing strong economic growth, averaging eight percent between 1996 and 2006, and has made significant progress in reducing poverty.

The agriculture sector has greatly contributed to the economic development on Mozambique. In 2007, the agriculture sector contributed with 28.1% of the GDP, in 2008 agriculture production contributed with 28.6% of GDP, showing an increase of 0.5%. In terms of gross production the agriculture sector has historically increased its contribution to GDP from 5.1% in 2004 to 11.6% in 2008¹.

Agriculture is the sector with highest importance when it comes to employment, been responsible for occupying 79.6% of the labor force in Mozambique. The great majority of woman in the country, 89.3%, work in agriculture², therefore it is the most important economic sector when it comes to gender and employment issues.

Rice production has contributed to the sector improvement with increased area and production as presented in table 1 below.

Year	Rice Sown area (10 ³ Ha)	Rice Production (10 ³ TON)
2004	184	91
2005	191	65
2006	-	98
2007	358	103
2008	-	100

Table 1: Rice production from 2004 to 2008. Source: INE

Despite the high economic growth rates, the country remains one of the poorest countries in the world and was ranked 172nd out of 177 in the 2007/08 Human Development Index.

¹ National Statistic Institute

² PARPA II – Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Mozambique Ministry of Planning and Development estimated the impact of soaring food and fuel prices on the poverty situation, combined effects could result in an overall increase in the poverty headcount from 51.5% to over 58%, thus reversing recent gains in poverty reduction and threatening the achievement of the second poverty reduction strategy (PARPA II) target of reducing the poverty headcount to 45% in 2009. The plans developed and under implementation by the Government and its development partners seek to mitigate the impact of rising food prices and ultimately continue to reduce poverty in Mozambique.

Government has recognized Rice as a priority crop. This is a signal that the development of the rice production can contribute to the overall agriculture sector improvement and to consolidate PARPA II objectives.

Methodology

The methodological approach was defined in a meeting in Accra - Ghana, where CARD, IFAD and national consultants had the opportunity to level the understanding of the consultancy objectives and shaped the format that has been used in the present report.

This report was prepared based on a desk study which involved the collection and review of documentation and a few interviews with selected key stakeholders. Furthermore, the specific requirements of the Terms of Reference for the assignment have guided the preparation of this report.

STRATEGIES / POLICIES / PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORKS

Reminder of various strategies, policies / programs and expenditure frameworks at national and sector level.

PARPA II (PRSP)

The principal objective of PARPA is reduction in incidence of absolute poverty from the estimated 70% in 1999 to less than 50% by 2010: it is estimated to have already dropped to 54% in 2003. Priority areas for promotion of human development and the creation of a favorable environment for growth are: (i) education; (ii) health; (iii) agriculture and rural development; (iv) basic infrastructure; (v) governance; and (vi) macroeconomic and financial policies. In relation to agriculture two main pillars are envisaged; (i) empowering producers to increase their productivity; and, (ii) transforming the role of public institutions. Mozambique is currently implementing its second poverty reduction strategy plan. PARPA II, as it is called, started to be implemented in 2006 and

should be finishing in 2009 but has been extended to 2011. Following the national elections in October 2009, the Government of Mozambique is expected to develop a new Five-Year Plan (2010-2014), which will feature components of the PARPA II. Meanwhile, the Government extended the current PARPA II to ensure consistency in the development approach and to ensure the continued commitment of the donor community.

PROAGRI is implemented as a centrally-led development programme and has strengthened institutions responsible for the provision of some public services at the national level (i.e. administrative, research, extension). The program also supported decentralization of services by channeling resources to provinces and districts. While progress was made in some areas, such as the adoption of on-farm approaches by the research and extension services, the overall orientation of the services remained mainly supply-driven with weak linkages with farmers were established. The donor community, has been involved in formulation of the second phase of the SWAP (PROAGRI II) which focus on three areas: (i) core functions including continued support for institutional development, (ii) strategic activities, such as research an extension, and (iii) new activities, covering public investments in rural infrastructure and public-private partnership ventures. PROAGRI II is scheduled to be implemented until end 2010 and it is the main expenditure framework financing agriculture sector in the country. Vision in the PROAGRI II Strategy, has a dual focus; support to both the family sector - subsistence and food security; and commercial actors - economic development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Approved in 2007, this strategy aims to increase the provision of public agricultural services and financial services, as well as improving the allocation and rationalization of resources, in order to boost agricultural production.

GREEN REVOLUTION STRATEGY: This is Mozambique's response to the AGRA initiative, offering a strategy for improved production and productivity, by increasing the production areas, seeds and fertilizers use, and investments in irrigation and mechanization.

FOOD PRODUCTION ACTION PLAN: In April 2008, the Government of Mozambique established an inter-ministerial committee, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. The committee presented an ambitious 3-year Food Production Action Plan that was approved by the Council of Ministers this June 2008. The plan has two key objectives:

- to eliminate the deficit of a group of major food commodities in three years; and
- to reduce the national dependency on food imports.

The plan covers three agricultural seasons (2008/09 to 2010/11) and is budgeted at approximately USD 600 million, of which roughly 25 per cent is to be funded by private investment and 75 per cent by the State budget. The Government is currently

reviewing its financing options both through external resource mobilization and re-allocation of existing resources.

NATIONAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME

This is a seven year plan to address the extension services needs to improve the agriculture sector from 2007 to 2014. The programme aims to reduce poverty by improving relevance and responsiveness of agricultural advice and technology development; and adoption by large numbers of farmers of more productive, economically rewarding and environmentally sustainable practices.

Process of implementation of strategies / policies / programs and the expenditure frameworks.

PARPA II: the funds indicated in PARPA specifically for the agricultural sector are included in the overall expenditure estimates for MINAG under PROAGRI.

PROAGRI: it is the main expenditure framework in the agriculture sector. Its implementation process has experienced changes along its phase I and II. It has started as a basket fund mechanism where funds were earmarked broadly to support MINAG's systems and policies. In phase II, it has shifted to sector budget support where funds from donors were earmarked to specific sub-sector areas or activities. Along PROAGRI's implementation a harmonization between procedures for managing the basket fund and the country's systems has been achieved. The planning and budget calendar of PROAGRI has been progressively aligned with that of the State Budget. PROAGRI funds follow the state budget cycle, including the elaboration of a three-year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the annual State Budget (OE) approved by Parliament. It is therefore important that plans submitted by MINAG and line ministers have incorporated NRDS investments explicitly identified. This means that in order to increase investment in the support the NRDS implementation there is need to have its objectives mainstreamed to government planning process at central and decentralized levels.

AGRARIAN POLICY and STRATEGY: This government programme from 1995 sets agriculture as a basis for the country development and food security. It was approved by resolution 11/95 which also creates the Agrarian Policy and its Implementation strategy.

AGRARIAN POLICY DOCUMENTS: This long term agriculture development strategy paper sets the basis for the sector development in view of the country needs. Based on a SWOT analysis it identifies the priority needs and proposes a set of goals to be funded by PROAGRI.

AGRARIAN INTENSIFICATION and DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAMME:

This programme was announced by MINAG in 2006 as one of the highlights of its annual economic and social programme for 2007.

Analysis of strategies, policies / programs and expenditure frameworks.

PARPA II recognized Agriculture as a priority sector. Under its economic development pillar, it gives priority to inter-sector connections in order to ensure higher productivity in agriculture and related sectors. It also prioritizes infrastructure improvement and draws attention about the need to ensure availability of natural resources as basic conditions to economic development and poverty reduction.

PROAGRI: this is the main framework to improve coordination and to develop a common vision for the agriculture sector development in the country. Since the beginning of the first phase, PROAGRI has been very successful in leveraging funds to its implementation. The strategy prioritized to invest in MINAG institutional development rather than to improve service delivery. As a result, public sector interventions in the agriculture sector have not been very effective to address the challenges facing the sector. Little has been done to assist the market development. Inadequate extension services have been some of the causes of low productivity, the low level of agricultural input use and limited access to technology. Weak progress on establishing and promoting inter-sectoral linkages, have contributed towards the lack of rural infrastructure and associated high transactions costs, absence of formal financial services in rural areas and a weak regulatory framework. This underlies poor market development in the sector. These weaknesses have been intensively debated during the preparation of PROAGRI II, which comes with more client oriented approach.

Agrarian policy and strategy: it has been approved by the council of ministers in 1996 and recognizes rice as a priority crop in Mozambique. This policy recognizes the agriculture sector as aligned to the economic development objectives in Mozambique. Sets the sector vision to contribute to:

- Food security;
- Sustainable economic development;
- Unemployment reduction; and
- Poverty reduction.

The agrarian policy is to be implemented guided by four main principles as described by its implementation strategy, as follows:

- Sustainable use of natural resources;

- Productive capacity development ;
- Equilibrated institutional development;
- Follow up measures;

Agrarian Priorities Document: this was a MINAG internal priority setting exercise focused on levels of agricultural production. The document specifies annual production targets for each priority product (food and cash crops, livestock and forestry products) as well as generic priority interventions to pursue those production targets. Agrarian Priority Strategy document brings two main objectives for the sector: i. subsistence agriculture development to contribute with over production to the market; ii. Development of an efficient agrarian private sector. The strategy also explicitly refers to rice as a subsistence crop important to assure food security and also as a priority culture to be further developed.

Agrarian Intensification and Diversification Programme: this programme was announced by MINAG in 2006 as one of the highlights of its annual economic and social programme for 2007. It was set to address chronic food security and the country's structural cereal deficit through increased production and productivity. In order to reach these objectives it proposed to distribute agricultural inputs, disseminate technology and provide credit to selected farmers in areas of high agro-ecological potential.

Green Revolution Strategy: the country launched its Green Revolution Strategy in 2007, in response to high food and fuel prices. The strategy targets smallholder farmers directly, as well as medium and large-scale farmers.

New roads and bridges have been built to strengthen links between farmers and consumers. A decentralized budget has been created which allocates money to local communities to take charge of designing and carrying out projects of their own to improve income, food production and job creation.

Agricultural Production Action Plan (PAPA 2008-2011): this is an action plan for the implementation of the Green Revolution agenda although with a strong focus on food production and enhanced self sufficiency, across a number of selected priority food production areas. The plan is focused on a selection of agricultural products (maize, rice, wheat, cassava, potatoes, oil seeds, chicken, fish) and proposes a number of concrete activities to increase food production levels, including, inter alia: increased access to improved seeds; increase the use of animal traction; rehabilitation and construction of irrigation systems; and increase in the number of public extension workers in the most high potential agro-ecological areas.

National Extension Programme is a demand driven approach programme to improve extension services in the most relevant agriculture goods in the country. With regard to the rice culture, it focus in what it calls Agricultural Research Zones 4 Southern Lowlands as the area with potential to increase 15% on production, corresponding to 18 128 tons/year.

Analysis of funding process of strategies /policies / programs and expenditure frameworks.

PROAGRI has been largely supported by donors. Since it was launched in 1999 it has received from donors USD 330 million by 2009. Donor community is committed to continue supporting agriculture through direct budget support modalities, but for many reasons donors are also thinking on taking a more diverse approach which may include earmarking of funds, working with other related institutions and project approach.

This needs to be taken in consideration as it may have implication in terms of strategies to mobilize financial resource to implement the NRDS. To get funds either from state budget or from donors direct budget support is necessary to have NRSD reflected on state plans.

Economic and Social Plan (PES) is the central level state economic and social plan and each sector prepares its own PES. NRDS needs to be mainstreamed not only to Agriculture sector PES, but also to line ministers PES which actually have the mandate to address some of the NRSD subsectors. needs e.g. investments in rural roads falls under the responsibility of ministry of public works and housing (MOPH). MINAG has the role of leading coordination among agriculture sectors. Current approach is more oriented to agriculture production and decentralization. In this context local government authorities are an important stakeholder and there is need to draw their attention to the NRDS so that they can be aware of its objectives and goals; therefore been able to include Rice on their planning instruments, PESOD at provincial level; and DDP (district development plans) at sub province level.

Donnor-government Agriculture Working Group: Another important process evolved along the PROAGRI process, is the improved dialog between government and donor community. This is where the demand, represented by the government starts to match the supply side, in this case the donor points of view. This forum is an important entry point to have the NRDS presented and discussed.

Agricultural Support Programme (ASP) is an IFAD loan providing support to GoM's National Programme of Agricultural Extension. The Programme has specific objectives, principles, activities and targets defined in addition to the PROAGRI general arrangement. It promotes a new extension approach based on demand-driven service provision, which guarantees the quality of services provided to farmers.

The Programme targets small farming households, especially in the poorest localities, and ensures that disadvantaged groups such as women, youth, the elderly and HIV/AIDS-affected households are involved in programme activities: introducing low-cost techniques and technologies that will help raise productivity for crop and livestock farmers, broadening access to technical support services, helping establish farmers' organizations, and building capacity within the agricultural sector.

ASP funds follow the CFFM and all financial management procedures are aligned with those of PROAGRI. For example, procurement will observe the procedures of PROAGRI II and IFAD will make disbursement into the PROAGRI basket fund account.

ASP represents an evolution in terms of financial alignment, in relation to previous IFAD operations. IFAD funding is however targeted to concrete activities (eligible expenditures) in the area of public extension.

Analysis of the key stakeholders' role and responsibilities.

MINAG has the mandate to direct, plan and implement government policies on agriculture. It has seven national directorates out of which 3 are of direct interest to rice sector: agrarian services, extension, finance and administration. There are also six subordinate institutions of interest to the rice sector development: research, commercial, agricultural support services, land management and registry and support services to specific commodities, such as cotton and cashew. Rice follows under the mandate of CEPAGRI, this institution is a key stakeholder to the NRDS. In the provinces, the ministry is represented through Provincial Directorates of Agriculture which are mandated to disseminate policies, provincial planning and budgeting and coordination of activities in the province. At the district level, the ministry is represented through the Economic Activities District Service, within the District Administration Office. Despite all effort and investment in the sector made within the last decade, agriculture governance is still weak. There is clear lack of coordination between the various sub-sectors within MINAG and also with other relevant ministries. Poor capacity is a reality at local level just as it is limited the coverage of public services.

Ministry of Industry and Trade, which is responsible for matters related to agricultural commercialization. The Agriculture commercial strategy document brings a SWOT analysis, highlighting the strengths, weakness, opportunities of agriculture products including rice needs in terms of production, storage, processing, and distribution to national and international markets. This ministry is also responsible for licensing agriculture commercial activities through its provincial directorates. Recently, new legislation has been approved to simplify and speed up the licensing process. The ministry also produces weekly bulletins in which the rice price at national and international markets are divulged.

Ministry of Public Works and Housing, is mandated with infrastructures development. It is responsible for the Road fund implementation.

Ministry of Planning and Development mandated to approve sector plans. MPD has also a rural development section which used to be in former MADER. Ministry of Finance mandated to determining the sector budget allocation. MoF and MPD are expected to ensure that financial resources detailed in the MTEF and OE are channelled to each sector as well as following implementation.

National Farmer's Union of Mozambique (UNAC) is the strongest entity representing farmer's interests in the country. It is a key stakeholder to be involved in the implementation of the NRDS due to its capacity to reach out and influence decision makers and farmers throughout the country.

Private sector involvement in rice is a determinant factor to NRDS successful implementation and has been playing a big role in terms of investment to increase rice production. Two main players were identified and their initiatives described below can demonstrate how important private sector is to promote rice production:

Bela Vista-Rice Project to Produce 40,000 Tons of Rice in Mozambique is a consortium formed by the Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAP) and the Mozambican company Ubuntu SA have launched a \$30 million project to raise rice production in the southern province of Maputo. The "Bela Vista-Rice Project" started in 2009 and will be implemented within the next five years. Initially rice will be grown in an area of nine hectares, with an expected annual harvest of 40,000 tons of rice. Of this amount, \$10 million will be used to build a new processing plant and storage silos.

Moçfer Indústrias Alimentares SA - MIA has been in the Chókwè region since 2005, investing all its efforts in the rehabilitation of an old processing rice factory (ORLI), and currently holds 5 silos with an individual capacity of 2,000t, with the projected installation of a further 5 silos until April 2010. This added capacity will allow for a total of 20,000t of rice. A drier shall be fitted with a capacity of processing 350t a day. Although rehabilitation work is still underway, the factory already allows for an annual processing capacity of 20,000t of rice using Buhler equipment. The MIA Project increased its production volumes and cropped area during the 2009/2010 season to 5,000ha-1 through partnerships with associated producers.

MATCHING OF THE STRATEGIES / POLICIES / PROGRAMS AND THE EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORKS WITH THE NRDS'SUB-SECTORS

Government defined its National Rice Development Strategy with four main elements:

- To develop enabling environment for market-based agricultural development;
- To improve the road transport and communications infrastructure;
- To intensify smallholder production making appropriate technologies available; and,
- To regulate agricultural markets and use of natural resource.

Table 1 bellow presents the Rice sub-sectors as identified in the NRDS. It also presents suggested strategies to address each subsector need, set some goals that can be used as indicators to measure achievements.

NRDS Sub-sectors	
Sub-sectors	Strategies to address subsector needs
Seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genetic purification and increase in production of seeds of improved varieties. - IIAM in cooperation with IRRI. At Chokwe (irrig.) and Quilimane (rainfed) - use of improved seed: 80% of total area by 2015
Fertilizer	Area under fertilizer use to cover 40% of total by 2015
Post-harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote private investment under the current law on investment for rehabilitation of existing milling factories - Grading and quality standard to be established for future export
Irrigation and water control technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation development to be promoted further. - Irrigation development strategy under preparation - 188 water pumps for suppl. irrigation needed for the first 3 years with 219 M USD..
Agric. Research	- IIAM to collect and preserve genetic materials for selecting varieties appropriate for the Mozambican agro-ecosystem
Agric. Extention	Based on agricultural knowledge and information system (AKIS) at provincial and district level
Agric. Training	- Training on association management, irrigation management, rice production techniques, marketing, storage and conservation by conducted.
Access to credit/ agricultural finance	Provision of inputs to producers: (Central and Northern Clusters: vouchers/revolving fund, South: concessional credit)
Other strategy	Four rice production clusters (Xai-xai, Beira, Quelimane, and Nampula)

Table 1: Reminder of the NRDS' sub-sectors

Matching of the various strategies / policies / programs with the NRDS' sub-sectors

The table 2 bellow presents the subsectors as indicated in the NRDS and matches them to existing policies, strategies and programmes in Mozambique. Important conclusions can be drawn after analyzing the table. First and possibly most important conclusion is that Rice is explicitly recognized as key crop for the agriculture sector in Green Revolution Strategy, Food Production Action Plan and Agrarian Policy and Strategy. It is possible to conclude that all NRSD subsectors needs are addressed by a variety of plans and strategies, ranging from PARPA II to agriculture sector related policies and strategies.

NRDS Sub-sectors	Existing strategies / policies / programs					
	PARPA II	PROAGRI	Green Revolution	Food production Action plan	Agrarian policy and strategy	Other specific programmes
Policies and strategies	Rural development is an objective of Economic pillar. Gives priority to intersectoral connections in order to ensure higher productivity in agriculture and related sectors		strategy for improved rice production and productivity	Rice is a priority crop	Recognize Rice as priority crop; Foresee need to develop specific strategies like NRDS.	
Seed			Increase production and use of improved seeds	Increase production and use of improved seeds		
Fertilizer			Increase use	Increase use	Sustainable use of agroquimics	
Post-harvest				Support to improve storage and processing		
Infrastructure (water,	Priorities: improvement in infrastructures; implement irrigation	Whole subcomponent on irrigation	Irrigation and Mechanization	Improve road access from	Infrastructure development; Sector	National Irrigation Policy and; Road Fund;

NRDS Sub-sectors	Existing strategies / policies / programs					
	PARPA II	PROAGRI	Green Revolution	Food production Action plan	Agrarian policy and strategy	Other specific programmes
roads, storage)	programmes			production to market	participation in the water resources management	Irrigation National Fund; Water use strategy
Agric. Research	Increase access to technology	Whole subcomponent on research		Revitalize sector	Research development	
Agric. Extension/ Training	Increase access to extension	Whole subcomponent on extension		Revitalize and improve services	Recognized as main instrument ; Development of professional capacity	Extension master plan; National extension programme 2007-2014;
Access to credit/ agricultural finance	Development of the banking and financial systems to finance production, particularly by small and medium-sized companies	Agriculture Fund Agriculture hydraulic fund		Improve access to credit; Agrarian Development Fund	Lists a number of options (Tax exemption; subsidies. etc)	
Market Access	Disseminate market information to provinces	Intervention area II		Strategy address market access issues	Lists private sector development actions at national and province level.	Agriculture commercial strategy; Agricultural Marketing Strategy II; Made in Moz

NRDS Sub-sectors	Existing strategies / policies / programs					
	PARPA II	PROAGRI	Green Revolution	Food production Action plan	Agrarian policy and strategy	Other specific programmes
Clusters		Centers in each zone; Region (R4) Trends to rice production in Médium Altitude Region of Central Mozambique; Region (R6): Semi-arid Region of the Zambezi Valley and Southern Tete Province		Cluster approach	Production support centers at local level	
Crosscutting issues in NRDS subsectors						
Environment	ensure the availability and sustainable use of natural resources	Intervention area III; Inadequate agriculture irrigation practices				Sustainable development strategy – EADS;
HIV/AIDS	Every sector to have a	Chapter VII				

NRDS Sub-sectors	Existing strategies / policies / programs					
	PARPA II	PROAGRI	Green Revolution	Food production Action plan	Agrarian policy and strategy	Other specific programmes
S	plan					
Gender	Sector are to implement the gender policy	Chapter VII				National Gender policy; Gender strategy in Agriculture sector

Table 2: matching NRDS subsector with existing policies, strategies and programme.

* Where cells are blank it means there is no clear or specific link between the policy and NRSD.

Matching of the expenditure frameworks with the NRDS' sub-sectors

Government of Mozambique have also defined PROAGRI as the main funding framework for agriculture sector. Within PROAGRI all four above listed main elements of the NRDS are eligible for receiving funds. All NRDS subsectors are also eligible to be funded by PROAGRI. Therefore, PROAGRI is the most important funding framework to meet the gaps to rice sector development. Not only because it detains the highest volume of funds available to agriculture development, but also for been the most institutionalized way to develop rice sector.

Apart from the overall support from PROAGRI which potentially covers every NRDS subsector, there are other additional funding frameworks which focus more specifically to one or another NRDS subsector. These can be seen as complementing funding opportunities to PROAGRI. Therefore, efforts to have funds from those sources addressing rice subsector needs should be seen as a parallel approach to obtaining PROAGRI funds. The most important funding opportunities for rice development outside PROAGRI are presented below:

The Road Fund, managed by the Ministry of Public Works is suitable to address funding needs to address NRDS issues in roads and transport. Another source of funds is the Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Project administered by Agencia National de Estradas-ANE, an autonomous institution linked to MOPH.

The National Investigation Fund focus in supporting science and technology development including, but not limited to the agriculture sector. Ministry of Science and technology is the institution managing the fund.

The African Development Bank-ADB has an ongoing rural finance programme until June 2011. This off budget loan of 22,900 million is an additional source of funds with potential to support NRDS needs in this area. ADB also has a Women's Entrepreneurship and Skills Development project with "Ministerio da Mulher e da Accao Social" that can be another funding opportunity to address Gender and HIV/AIDS issues related to NRDS.

The Canadian bilateral cooperation has a Coastal Rural Support Programme that has a geographical focus on the NRDS clusters. This is an off budget support of USD 8.6 million running until 2012 with potential to be address NRDS subsectors complementarily to PROAGRI .

European Community has a USD 1.4 million programme focused in development of certified economically, environmentally and socially sustainable pilots projects on supplying processed biomass. This can potentially support a rice waste utilization to avoid methane emissions in Zambezia, Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces.

IFAD has an loan off budget support of USD 9,4 million to support rural financial services. It is known as “Fundo de Apoio à Reabilitação da Economia – FARE” and can potentially address rice needs in this area.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) implements a USD 3.2 million off budget grant from Sweden on Agriculture policy; this is another opportunity to NRDS in parallel from PROAGRI.

DETERMINATION OF UNSATISFIED NEEDS (GAP)

MINAG is leading the process of determining the unsatisfied needs to implement the NRDS. At the present moment they are engaging in consultation with other sectors and key stakeholders to debate and hopefully define roles and responsibilities each actor needs to take to address the Rice sector needs. The following needs were pre-identified and are going to be debated during a meeting taking place 15th April 2010 and organized by MINAG.

Policies issues:

- Establishment of a rice seed production research programme;
- Improve timely farmer access to fertilizers and improved seeds (Vouchers/Revolving Fund; Concessional Credit) via an appropriate client oriented policy to assure input supplies;
- Seed certification program;
- To improve market access;
- Reference prices to encourage production;
- To create rice credit line in financial institutions;

Institutional issues:

Creation and establishment of coordinating group at province level for each cluster. Provincial directorates of Agriculture should be the leading institution. This is a recommendation in the NRDS that has not been implemented so far, but is of highest importance to mainstream Rice needs to provincial development plans.

Regulatory framework (Law, regulations, etc.)

There is need to better understand implications the implementation of NEPAD, SADC and COMESA may represent to rice sector.

For example, Malawi is a neighbor country much stronger in rice production than Mozambique, incentives in this regional agreements may facilitate their access to reach Mozambique national market which may represent another barrier to improve national production.

In the other hand, Mozambique benefits of preferential market access in regional and international markets through bilateral agreements, such as in EU and USA.

In the international domain, there is need to an in-depth analysis of those agreements to determine the opportunities or challenges they may represent to the rice sector development in Mozambique.

Infrastructure

- Regional laboratories in central, northern and southern provinces rehabilitation in terms of physical structure, qualified technicians and equipment;
- Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures;
- Establishment of demonstration fields to transfer technologies (Chockwe and Lionde with HICEP);
- Mechanization (small farm equipment) to increase productivity in the field;
- Rehabilitation of rice processing plants to improve quality of rice processing and reduce losses after harvest; and during transport to consumption markets;
- Improved road access to rice markets.

Capacity building

- Need to have more national professionals in seed improvement and multiplication;
- Need to improve rice processing and packing;
- Training of extension staff in fertilizer application and appropriate technologies for rice production;
- Training of irrigation association staff in appropriate irrigation techniques and water use;
- Cooperative and farmer association development;

Costs of unsatisfied needs are not yet determined. Rice related activities have to be mainstreamed into the existing planning process from central to provincial and district level with respective budget requirements identified at this stage.

OPPORTUNITIES OF TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE UNSATISFIED NEEDS

The current approach widely adopted by Government and Donor community in Mozambique to development of the agriculture sector is: (i) continue supporting PROAGRI II through general budget support under the PARPA II, (ii) support policy advice through analytical activities and (iii) stand alone projects that address demand-side activities that are primarily community driven, and with clear links with PROAGRI II and Government sector policy.

Out of the above mentioned approach, PROAGRI II is the main funding framework where government and the development community put great part of their effort and financial resources in the sector. It is through PROAGRI II that the most

important agriculture policies and strategies are implemented. PROAGRI II is largely funded by donors community, whom cover roughly 70% of the programme funds and government is responsible for 30% approximately. Therefore, it is the main framework to meet the NRDS unsatisfied needs with funding opportunities.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All major agriculture related policies and strategies in Mozambique presented in table 2 address issues that appear as unsatisfied needs and gaps to be fulfilled to allow for the rice development. This means that there is an existing policy and strategy framework in place to support rice development.

The challenge is to present the NRDS to relevant stakeholders as valuable opportunity to implement policies and strategies such as: Green revolution, Agrarian Policy and Strategy & Food Production Action Plan. Those plans and strategies are very high on the government agenda, often mentioned in public speeches by minister of agriculture and even the president himself. Succeed in presenting the NRDS as an opportunity to contribute to these key priorities and strategies will make it become more relevant to the political scene in the agriculture sector. The rice sector development needs to be seen by the key stakeholders as a valuable opportunity to implement the government plans.

Despite the fact that rice is considered as one of the most important crop to the country as stated in many of the strategies and policies, this is not translated into practice when it comes to support rice sector development. In fact, the NRDS is a very new document and not yet largely disseminated. In order make the NRDS well known and the rice development to become a priority in government planning and budget process, a list of actions and stakeholders is presented bellow.

What are the actions required for improving the status of rice value chains in the different national strategies and investments plans?

Action 1: In order to have rice development needs addressed by national strategies, plans and budget processes, there is need to a rice advocacy action to be carried out at the highest level. High level government representatives from MINAG, desirably the minister, general inspector and directors, are key leaders to be sensitized about the NRDS.

Their commitment to rice sector development could have direct influence in plans and budgets for the following mentioned potential champions:

Key commodities in the country, like Cashew and Cotton, have institutes established within MINAG's structure with the specific mandate to meet the needs to develop its production. All other crops and agriculture commodities, including Rice, follow under the mandate of CEPAGRI, the Center for Promotion of Agriculture. CEPAGRI has developed a Rice Value chain study which was used as a basis to the NRDS development. This study was developed in 2005 and NRDS has been proposed in 2009. A 4 years' time gap occurred between the study and the strategy, this shows how easy it is to lose focus on rice. CEPAGRI has potential to become a champion in the rice development but because of its wide mandate and its subordination to MINAG it may take a higher political commitment to the rice sector before it really happens.

A similar situation occurs with the Agrarian Investigation Institute of Mozambique IIAM. It is mandated to agriculture research, development and dissemination; it has decentralized centers (Centros Zonais), each of them geographically mandated to Rice cluster. But again, political will and commitment to rice sector are necessary to put rice higher up in IIAM's priorities.

Just like the above mentioned institutions, National Direction of Agrarian Extension; the National directorate of Agrarian Services; Department of International Cooperation; Those are all potential champions to rice sector development within MINAG's central level organizational structure, each of them has under its specific mandate one or more of the unsatisfied needs of the NRDS.

Traditionally in Mozambique, strategies which receive highest political level commitment are likely to be widely implemented from National to provincial and district level; it could also assure NRDS is approved by the council of ministers. This could be a very important way to have NRDS recognized as an official strategy and therefore gain priority in the planning and budgeting process at all levels.

Action 2: Improve Agriculture sector coordination with line sectors listed in Matrice 1.

Many of the gaps identified in the NRDS are to be addressed by other sectors, such as Ministry of Public Works when it comes to roads maintenance; Ministry of Industry and Trade when it comes to market access; that's when cross sector coordination becomes a challenge. MINAG has the mandate to inter-sector coordination. This is another reason why it is important to have rice as a priority at the highest level in MINAG, so that NRDS's needs can be clearly understood by MINAG and line ministries.

Action 3: To engage in a Rice advocacy campaign with PROAGRI Donor community members in a way to make them sensitized about NRDS.

As the Agriculture donors group is in constant dialog with MINAG, an awareness raising campaign could generate pressure in favor of rice support through PROAGRI. Some donors also run projects outside PROAGRI that are of interest to Rice

development. Raising donor awareness about the NRDS could bring more funds to meet its gaps and unsatisfied needs presented in this report.

Action 4: Disseminate and debate the NRDS at Provincial level

This action follows the same rationale presented in Action 1, but is directly focused at province level. The NRDS foresees the creation of the “Rice Coordination group for each Cluster”. This may be a good option but an alternative to it is to disseminate the NRDS to existing forums, such as Provincial Consultative Council (PCC).

Who are the key stakeholders of such an improvement?

NATIONAL LEVEL: The main planning and budgeting instruments at national level are the long term Government Programme, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (CFMP) and the short term - annual - State Budget (OGE) and the Economic and Social Plan (PES) capture internal revenues, direct budget support and donor funds disbursed through Government; as well as sectoral planning and budgeting, often financed by SWAp-type arrangements as it is PROAGRI. The key stakeholders in the agriculture sector sit together in MINAG Consultative Council, comprised the Minister and Vice minister, National Directors and Joint-directors, Directors of Subordinate Institutions, the Inspector General and Heads of Autonomous Departments, address the fundamental questions of the policies, regulations and operations of the Ministry, as well as its plans and budgets, and could be seen as the ministerial executive group. Within the MINAG’s autonomous departments CEPAGRI is of particular importance to the rice sector they have been involved in the preparation of the Rice sector study and in NRDS.

In terms of decentralization process and vertical coordination between the national and sub national governments, the forum is the Coordination Council comprising the Consultative Council plus the Provincial Directors of Agriculture which are also key stakeholders.

SUBNATIONAL LEVEL: Provincial Directors operate under the jurisdiction of the Governor as the administrative arm of Government. Their counterpart institution is the Provincial Consultative Council (PCC), composed of appointed or nominated delegates representing a cross section of political, religious, and civil society interests and therefore comprising the executive arm of local government. The main Directors and the PCC come together to form the group or development committee whose purpose is to assimilate proposals and plans from districts; consider them in the context of cross-sectoral interest, development priorities and availability of funds; and finally put them into a Provincial Development Strategy or Plan. The Planning Departments prepare the sectors plan and budget; while the Administration and Finance Departments prepare the Provincial Government budget proposals. In the specific case of the Agriculture, PAAO is the sector annual plan and budget, and the existing framework for acquiring investment and operational funds to rice sector.

The NRDS proposes as implementation mechanism to focus on geographical areas so called Clusters, where it foresees the creation of Rice Coordination Group in each one of this clusters. The process of creating new structures can often be lengthy and effort demanding. So far, this group has not been created. An alternative option is to work through existing institutions, in this case the PCC brings together the stakeholders mandated to approve the final provincial level strategies, plans and budgets. This is the forum where the NRDS can be mainstreamed and therefore translated to practical activities to be funded by state budget.

Apart from the above mentioned PCC and its member that are key stakeholders and processes in every province, there are also key stakeholders linked to planning and budgeting process is NRDS specific clusters. Cluster 3 has the Decentralized Planning and Financing Project, (DPFP), funded by the World Bank/IDA, which covers not only Zambezia but also Manica, Sofala, Tete where it is projected to encompass 43 districts. Cluster 4 has the District Planning and Financing Project (PPFD), financed by UNCDF, UNDP, the Netherlands, Norway, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) and Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI), covering Cabo Delgado and Nampula, and now operational in some 24 districts.

In terms of extension services, there are major nongovernmental players working on the ground at mainly at district level. The key stakeholders are: World Vision, funded mainly by USAID, as the largest operator, providing extension services and supporting farmer organization, currently in four provinces; CARE International covering the same range of activity, working mostly as an out-source for projects and programmes; the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA), which again is an outsourced service provider mainly in farmer organization and extension for commercial and marketing development for farmer groups. Aga Khan Foundation, CONCERN and Oxfam, are mainly oriented to community development, participation to local governance aspects of development, but which also provide extension services; Helvetas, a Swiss NGO which is testing approaches and mechanisms for community empowerment in two districts in Cabo Delgado Province with IFAD grant assistance; and Technoserve, working on small business technical and marketing development in agro-industry with private sector and farmer groups. Technoserve and other NGO actors, as well as projects, are increasingly working with the emerging rural micro-finance providers that will also be participants in the IFAD-supported Rural Finance Support Programme.

PRIVATE SECTOR: PARPA II states the creation of a strong and competitive private sector as a necessity to foster sustainable long term economic development, particularly in the agriculture sector. The private sector has an important role to play to increase rice production and NRDS implementation in many ways. It is a strong player in terms of meeting financial needs to increase rice production. But the rice sector role transcends that of financial investment. It has also the capacity to catalyze and coordinate different actors to act in an efficient and collaborative way. Direct private sector investment, as earlier presented in page 13 of this report, is capable of addressing

efficiently many of the gaps identified such as irrigation, storage, market access, improved seeds availability and so on. Private sector, when working together with government and local farmers, can also complement government efforts in areas such as extension and technical capacity development. For those reasons private sector should be seen as a key stakeholder for rice sector improvement.

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+ANNEXES

Mr Joseph Rickman – Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR)

Mr Antonio Jacinto da Graca - National Directorate for Agrarian Services, Ministry of Agriculture

MATRICE 1 ON NATIONAL STRATEGIES/POLICIES- ONGOING & PLANNED WITH INPUTS FOR NRDS

Examples of Line Ministries	Strategies / Policies	Status (on going and in the pipeline)	Period	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors	Remarks
Agriculture	PROAGRI	On going		Institutional reforms for the Ministry of Agriculture	annual increase of around 6,800 tons of rice through irrigation systems (GOM 2001).
Agriculture	Green Revolution Strategy	Approved 2007 by the council of ministers and ongoing		Plan of Action for the Food Crops Production consists of an accelerated implementation of the Green Revolution	1)to support women and men in the family sector to develop agriculture and enhance their livelihoods; 2) to stimulate increased agricultural production; 3) to guarantee sustainable

				Strategy	natural resource management.
Agriculture	Food production Action plan (PAPA)	Ongoing		Rice is priority crop	
Agriculture	Agricultural Marketing Strategy II	Ongoing		Market Access	
Water	National Irrigation Policy and Strategy	Ongoing		Irrigation	
Industry and trade	Agriculture commercial strategy	Ongoing		Market access	
Planning/ Finance	PARPA II (PRSP)	Ongoing	2006 to 2009 Extended 2011		Planning for next plan in 2010
Planning/ Finance	National Strategy for Decentralization of Development Planning and Funding	Ongoing			
Environment	National Strategy for Sustainable development	Approved 2007 by the council of ministers and ongoing	na	To promote sustainable Natural resource use to improve agriculture production and food security	
Environment	Soil Erosion prevention and control Action plan	Approved 2007 by the council of ministers and ongoing	2008 to 2018	Erosion control in agriculture sector	Recommends MINAG to adopt an erosion control plan and extension services to disseminate erosion control techniques
Interministerial Commission	Plan of Action for Food Crops	On going	2008-2011	According the Action Plan rice is	Interministerial Commission was created for elaboration of

	Production			the second top priority crop after Maize	this plan.
Investment promotion center(CPI)	Private Sector	Ongoing		Private investment Center including agriculture	cpi@cpi.com.mz +258 21313310 +258 21313310 http://www.mozbusiness.gov.mz/
IIAM	Research	Ongoing		Improved Rice seeds and technologies	Memorandum of Collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and some contacts with WARDA. EMBRAPA is also a major possibility for south south cooperation

MATRICE 2 ON FUNDING FRAMEWORKS- ONGOING & PLANNED WITH INPUTS FOR NRDS

Name of funding framework	Status (on going and in the pipeline)	Period	Stakeholders (to list, see their awareness of the existence of NRDS and its contents and identification of champions / leaders among them)	Activity Funded	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget (USD)	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
PROAGRI II	On going		Ministry of agriculture	Agriculture all areas		Not determined	Match with all NRSD subsectors	Main funding framework in Agriculture
Fundo Nacional de Investigaçã o	On going		Ministry of Cience and Techonology Directora Executiva do FNI Doutora Alsácia Atanásio fni@mct.gov.mz +258 21 724917	Science and Technology developme nt including agriculture	Grant	Not determined	Rice Research	
Roads and Bridges Manageme nt and Maintenanc e Project	ongoing	2002 - 2012	www.ane.gov.mz	Roads infrastrucut re		Not determined	Access to market/ Transport infrastructure	
Road Fund	ongoing	ongoin g		Roads infrastrucut		Not determined	Access to market/ Transport infrastructure	

				re			
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MATRICE 3 ON FRAMEWORKS OF POLICIES DIALOGUE- ONGOING & PLANNED WITH INPUTS FOR NRDS

Name of the framework of policies dialogue (including those implying donors)	Status (on going and in the pipeline)	Period	Stakeholders	Agenda	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors	Remarks
PRSP impact evaluation	On going		Ministry of Planning and Development	Rice is priority crop in the PRSP	Policy strategy	
Public expenditure review in agriculture and line sectors	Not determined	2 years	MINAG		All subsectors	
Donnors Agriculture working group	On going	N/A	All donors in the agriculture sector	Agriculture policy and budget support	All subsectors	PROAGRI is main framework
Donnors Environmental working group	On going	N/A	All donors in the environment sector	Sustainable natural resource management in agriculture	Cross cutting	
Interministerial Commission	On going, 2008-2011	N/A	N/A	elaboration of Plan of Action	All subsectors	Its Action Plan has rice is the second top priority crop after

				for Food Crops Production		Maize.
WTO	Member since 1996			customs duties on all agricultural products	Market access	rice tariff rate is 7.5%
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	On going	N/A	Ministry of Industry and Commerce has technical unity for national products promotion; Tax reduction for product export/import	Trans-boundary issues	Market access	
National Agricultural Extension System	Ongoing	continuous	extension providers interact, with MINAG's DNEA and other public extension agencies, NGOs, Private Sector Extension	Rice extension and technology dissemination	Extension needs	
Provincial Coordinating Group	Not started		Provincial Director of Agriculture,	Province leader to implement		

				the rice strategy		
Made in Mozambique	On going	N/A	Ministry of Industry and Trade/ CPI	Market access	Market access	www.madeinmozambique.gov.mz

MATRICE 4 ON PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES OF PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT- ONGOING & PLANNED WITH INPUTS FOR NRDS³

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
ADB	ARA - SUL (MOPH)	Pipeline	Jan/ 2009 to Dez/ 2011	Cofamosa Irrigation Development project in	Moamba, Maputo province	Loan On Budget Project	22,400,000		This is a pipeline project that has not been appraised. Relevant project info including Project No., Officer, Title will not yet available.
ADB	Ministério da Agricultura Programa de Irrigacao de Pequena	Fase out	Mar/ 2010	Small scale irrigation		Loan On Budget Project	20,350,000	Suports increase in Rice	ADB Contact Mr. Hesham Kandil Telephone: +216 71

³ Kindly see information on site : www.inforice.org / www.inforiz.org

	Escala Coordinator Mr. Armando Ussivane +258 823043160 +258 8 23043160 a.ussivane@tvcabo.co.mz							productio n among other crops.	333511 h.kandil@afdb.org
ADB	Women's Entrepreneurship and Skills Developmnet project Ministerio da Mulher e da Accao Social	On going	Dez/ 2012	Women's Entrepreneurs hip and Skills Developmnet	Manica e Sofala Provinces	Loan Off Budget Project	3,750,000	Gender, HIV/AIDS	Ms Nana Oumou Toure Telephone: +216 71 333511 +216 71 333 511 , Email: n.toure@afdb.org
ADB	Programa de Apoio as Financas Rurais Mr. Martinho Madeira Coordinator Phone: +258 21 311176 mmjfernandes_06@yahoo.com.br	On going	Jun/ 2011	RURAL FINANCE INTERM. SUPPORT PROJECT		Loan Off Budget Project	22,900,000		ADB Contact Ms. Nana Oumou Toure Telephone: +216 71 333511 +216 71 333 511 , Email: n.toure@afdb.org
Austria	PROAGRI II MINAG Dr. Songane Phone: +258 21 46 00 2 6	Pipeline	Dec/20 10	Support to Proagri II	Sofala province	Grant On Budget Budget Support	715,000	Programm e formulatio n & design	Eva Kohl Telephone: (+258) 2 1 31 73 05 (+258) 21 31 73 05 , Email: maputo@ada.gv.at
Austria	Support PROAGRI II Ministério das Finanças, Direcção Nacional de Tesouro 00258 21 31 50 00 MINAG Dr. Francisco	On going	Dec/ 2010	PROAGRI II in	Sofala Province	Grant On Budget	4,285,000		Eva Kohl Telephone: (+258) 2 1 31 73 05 (+258) 21 31 73 05 , Email: maputo@ada.gv.at

	Songane 00258 21 46 00 26 002 58 21 46 00 26 fsongane@map.gov.mz								
Austria	Land Access Program ORAM - Mozambique Elizabeth Augusto Roque 00258 23 31 12 20/21 orambeira@teledata.mz	On going	Jun/ 2010	Land access and sustainable development	Sofala	Grant Off Budget Project	660,000	Projects at Sofala, a priority province to NRSD.	Eva Kohl Telephone: (+258) 2 1 31 73 05 (+258) 21 31 73 05 , Email: maputo@ada.gv.at Hilfswerk Mocambique Francisco Mbofana 00258 21 41 00 52 0 0258 21 41 00 52 hilfswerkmaputo@tvcabo.co.mz
Belgian	NGOprogram	Ongoin	Dec/20 10	Support to agricultural cooperations, food security and water provision	National	Grant Off Budget Project	1,900,000		Contact Marc Deneer Telephone: +258 21 49 20 09 marc.deneer@diplo bel.fed.be
Canada	Support to PROAGRI II	Ongoing	Nov/ 2011	PROAGRI II		Grant Direct Budget Support	18,000,000		MINAG Fernando Songane fsongane@map.gov. mz
Canada	Coastal Rural Support Program	Ongoing	March/ 2012			Grant Off Budget Project	8,600,000		CANADA Contact Alberto Silva Telephone: 258- 21499889/91, Email: alberto@cida-

									psu.com
CANADA	CARE	On going	Dec/2012	Sustainable and Effective Economic Development		Grant Off Budget Project	7,270,000		Alberto Silva 21499889 / 21499891, alberto@cida-psu.com
CANADA	SLAP	On going	Nov/2011	Sustainable Livelihoods and Agriculture	TETE All Districts and Moatize MANICA Guro Tambara	Grant Off Budget Project	5,450,000		Alberto Silva 258-21499889/91, alberto@cida-psu.com
Danida	ASPS II	Ongoing	Dec/2010	PROAGRI II : Private sector development; roads and land access	National	Grant Direct Budget Support	26,000,000	Executed under the National Road Administration and implemented by the Provincial Roads Departments (DEP).	DENMARK Contact Karsten Peter Nielsen/ Paulino D' uamba Telephone: 21480000, Email: karniel@um.dk ; paudua@um.dk
Danida	ASPS III	Pipeline	2011-2015	PROAGRI II Support to Public and private Sectors ;		Grant Direct Budget Support	65,000,000		

				International Advisors Agriculture					
EC		On going	2007- Dec 2010	PROAGRI II		Grant Direct Budget Support	25,000,000		Francoise Millecam Telephone: +258- 21-494949 +258-21- 494949 , Email: francoise.millecam@ ec.europa.eu
EC Africa Works Tinashe Chitambira +258 21 486180/3 chitambira@gmail.com	AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	On going	May/ 2012		In Gaza and Maputo provinces	Grant Off Budget Project	265,500		Giancarlo Monteforte +258-21- 494949 giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu
EC	Oxfam Novib Theo Bouma/ Antonio (Apac) +258 21 488721 abosquetapac@tdm.co.mz	On going	Nov/ 2011	Rice marketing		Grant Off Budget Project	315,000	Rice focused project on a NRDS geographi c area	Giancarlo Monteforte +258-21- 494949 giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu
EC	STICHTING HIVOS Jean Paul Heerschap Phone: +31(0)70376550 0 +31(0)70376550 www.concern.ie odr@hivos.nl	On going	Nov/ 2011	Rice value chain development	Nampula Angoche district	Grant Off Budget Project	290,000	Rice focused project in a NRDS geographi c area	Giancarlo Monteforte +258-21- 494949 giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu
EC		On going	Jan/	development		Grant	1,400,000	Environm	Ana Monge

			2013	of certified economically, environmentally and socially sustainable pilots supplying processed biomass		Off Budget Technical Assistance project		ental sustainability of rice value chain	Telephone: +258 49 49 49 +258 49 49 49 , Email: ana.monge@ec.europa.eu
EC	Tranche MPF 2005	On going	Jun/2006 - Jun/2012	AGRICULTURE : - Protocolo de Acordo 'facilité en devise' 2006. - Reforme Institutional MIC INAM - Reforma dos recursos humanos MINAG - MIC - INAM - Apoio Institutional IAM INCAJU CEPAGRI - Provincial Outsourcing	National	Grant Direct Budget Support	6,000,000	Ministério das Finanças Implementing Organisation Direcção Nacional do Orcamento / DNT Arginaldo Andrisse Muandula +25821311392	EC Contact Antonio Crespo Telephone: +258-21-494949 +258-21-494949 , Email: antonio.crespo@ec.europa.eu
Embrapa-JICA	Agriculture development	Starting 2010	Regional			grant		Capacity building/ technology	South-south cooperation Contact

								y transfer	contini@embrapa.br and ask contact of brasilian whom is coming to Moz to coordinate
Embrapa- USAID	Agriculture development	Starting 2010	Region al			grant		Capacity building / technolog y transfer	South-south cooperation
FAO/ Norway funded	UP-CA	On going	Aug/ 2010	Conservation Agriculture for Improved Food Security Using the CAADP Framework		Grant Off Budget Project	1,100,000		Jose da Graça Jose.DaGraca@fao.org MINAG DNEA Jose Gaspar
FAO		On going	Jun/ 2010	Building Commodity Value Chains and Marketing Linkages for Farmers' Assoc iations	National	Grant On Budget Project	440,000		Ministry of Industri and commerce/ MINAG
FAO	CAP II	On going	Jun/	Preparatory	National	Grant off	379.000	Important	FAO

			2010	assistance to the 2nd Census of agriculture and livestock		budget Project		to generate M&E information to NRDS	Eugenio Macamo eugenio.macamo@ao.org INE Coordinator Azarias Nhanzimo anhanzimo@ine.gov.mz
FINLAND	Support to PROAGRI MINAG Dr. Fernando Songane	On going	Dec/2010	PROAGRI		Grant On Budget	7,000,000		Marjaana Pekkola Telephone: +258 82 310 7360 marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi
FINLAND	Ministry of Planning and Development Ms. Ofélia Santos +258 21414622 ossimão@yahoo.bom.br	On going	May/2010	Support to Rural Development in	Zambézia Province,	Grant On Budget Project	7,140,000		Marjaana Pekkola Telephone: +258 82 310 7360 marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi
GERMANY	Support to Program of Decentralized Planning and Finance (PPFD)MPD-Ministry of Planning and Development	On going	Dec/2010	Agriculture planning and development	National	Grant On Budget Technical Assistance	20,000,000		GERMANY Contact Dr. Claudia Maennling Telephone: +258 21 305505 +258 21 305 505 , Email: Claudia.Maennling@gtz.de
IFAD	Agricultural Support Programme MINAG DNEA José António Gaspar +258 21460280	Ongoing	2015	Under PROAGRI II supports the National Programme	National	Loan On Budget Project	20,000,000		Alessandro Marini +39 0654592115 a.marini@ifad.org Custódio Mucavele +258 82 3044880 c.mucavele@ifad.org

	jgaspar@map.gov.mz			for Agricultural Extension (PROMER)					mucavel@ifad.org
IFAD	Fundo de Apoio à Reabilitação da Economia - FARE Martinho Mareira Fernades +258 82 3062520 mmjfernandes_06@yahoo.com.br	On going	Jul/2013	Rural Financial Services	National	Loan Off Budget Project	9,450,000		IFAD Contact Custódio Mucavele +258 82 3 044880 c.mucavel@ifad.org
IRELAND	Fernando Songane Coordinator Phone: +258(82)3053880 +258(82)3053880	On going	Dez/2012	MINAG: Agricultural policy and administrative management	National	Grant Direct Budget Support	33,500,000		Palmira Vicente Telephone: 258 (1) 496312, Email: palmira.vincente@dfa.ie
ITALY	Ministério da Administração Estatal Placido Pereira placido.pereira@mae.gov.mz	On going	Jun/2010	Support to the decentralisation and local economic development		Grant On Budget Project	9,000,000		ITALY Contact Paolo Mistè Telephone: +258-21-491782 paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz
ITALY	PSSR	On going	Jul/2010	Support to the rural development	Manica and Sofala provinces	Grant On Budget Project	20,800,000		ITALY Contact Paolo Mistè Telephone: +258-21-491782 paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz
ITALY	NGO MATE	On going	Dec/2010	Agriculture for Socio-	Gilé district,	Grant Off	1,100,000	NRDS geographical	Paolo Mistè Telephone: 00258-

				economic development	Zambesia Province	Budget Project		cal priority area.	21-491782 00258-21-491782 , Email: paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz
MCC	Ministry of Planing and Development; Minstry of Finance; MCA Mozambique	On going	5 years	Increase the productive capacity of the population	Northern provinces Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambézia	Grant	506,900,000	Water Supply; Roads; Land Tenure; Farmer Income;	
SPAIN	Fundación CEAR Amalia Hernando 21429885 cearfun@tvcabo.co.mz	On going	Set/ 2010	Rural Development	District of Catuane	Grant Off Budget Project	3,200,000		SPAIN Contact OTC Telephone: 21309777, Email: otc@aeci.org.mz
SPAIN	PROSALUS Blanca Abad 826924580	On going	Jun/ 2010	Rural Development	District of Boane and Namaacha	Grant Off Budget Project	4,300,000		SPAIN Contact OTC Telephone: 21309777, Email: otc@aeci.org.mz
SWEDEN	PROAGRI support MINAG Dr. Victorino Xavier +258 21 460004/69 vxavier@map.gov.mz	On going	JUN/ 2011	PROAGRI support		Grant On Budget	13,500,000		Anna Liljelund-Hedqvist Telephone: +258 21 480 300 +258 21 480 300 , Email: anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se
SWEDEN	SAKSS 08-11 Capacity dev MINAG	On going	Jun/ 2012	Agricultural policy and		Grant Off	3,200,000		Anna Liljelund-Hedqvist

	Implemented by IFPRI James Garrett j.garett@cgiar.org			administrative management		Budget Project			Telephone: +258 21 480300 +258 21 480 300 , Email: anna.liljelund- hedqvist@foreign.mi nistry.se
SWEDEN	Community Land Use Fund	Pipeline	April/ 2010 to Jun/20 11	Land use	Provinces	Grant Off Budget Project	570,000	Project in NRSD provinces	Anna Liljelund- Hedqvist Telephone: +258 21 480 anna.liljelund- hedqvist@foreign.mi nistry.se
SWEDEN	Malonda Foundation +258 21 48 76 71	Pipeline	Jan/ 2010 Dec/ 2014	Rural Development in	Niassa Province	Grant Off Budget Project	10,000,000		Anna Liljelund- Hedqvist +258 21 480 300 an na.liljelund- hedqvist@foreign.mi nistry.se
WB	Ministry of Planning and Development Salim Vala Phone: +258-21- 419824 +258-21- 419824 salimvala.dnpdr@tvcab o.co.mz	On going	Mar/ 2013	Market led Smallholder AgricultureDe velopment	Zambezi Valley ZAMBÉZIA: Mopeia, Morrumbal a TETE: Mutarara SOFALA: Chemba, Maringue	Loan On Budget Project	26,000,000		WORLD BANK Patrick Verissimo Telephone: +258- 21-482342 +258-21- 482342 , pverissimo@worldb ank.org web.worldbank.org/ external/default/mai n?pagePK=64027221 &piPK=64027220&t heSitePK=382131& menuPK=382166&Pr

									objectid=P093165
WB	Market Driven Irrigation MINAG Implementing agency	Pipeline	Jan/ 2010 to Dez/ 2014	Irrigation		Grant On Budget Project	50,000,000		Patrick Verissimo Telephone: +258- 21-482300 +258-21- 482300 , Email: pverissimo@wolrdbank.org
UK	Land tenure KPMG Emidio de Oliveira Telephone: +258 21351 400	On going	Jul/ 2010	land tenure and natural resource rights to local communities		Grant On Budget Project	4,100,000	Projects in NRDS geographi cal priority provinces	