



REPÚBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND
FISHERIES

Mozambique

GM10 country presentation

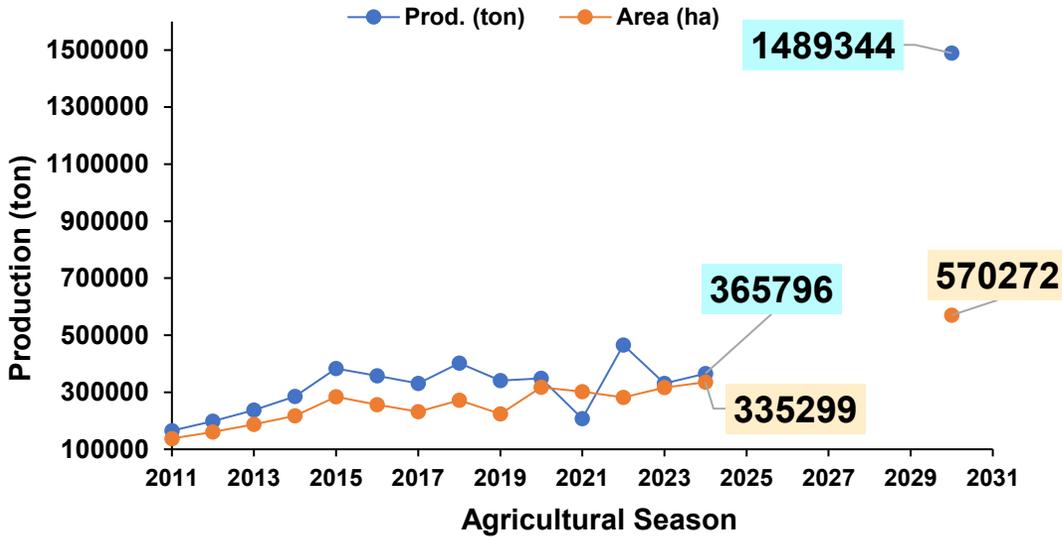
Custódio Daniel Mendes

Madagascar, March 2026



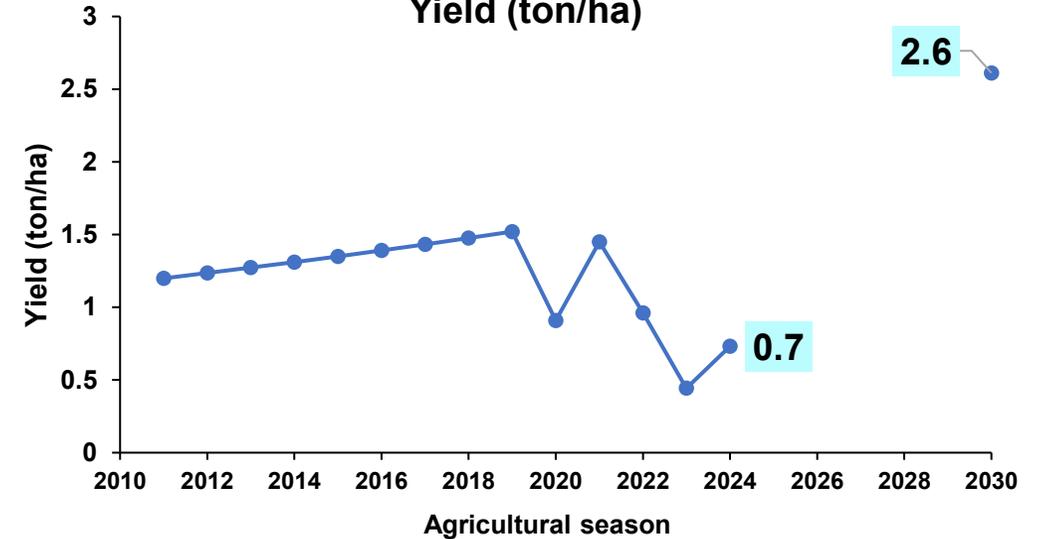
Mozambique Overall Indicators

Paddy Production (ton) and Harvested Area (ha)

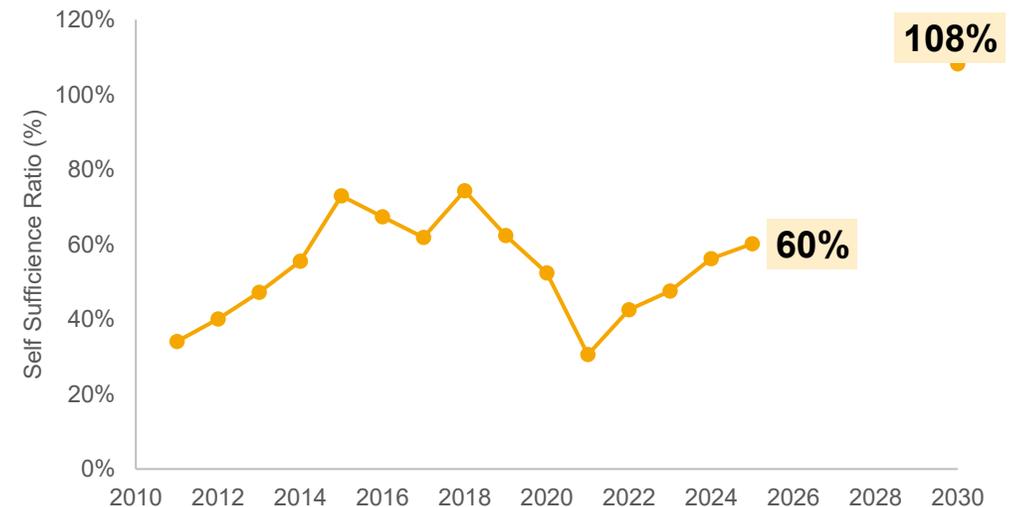


- ✓ It is estimated that Mozambique has around 900,000 ha of arable land for rice cultivation (potential for rice cultivation).
- ✓ Rice is largely (97.7%) grown by small-scale subsistence farmers in a rainfed condition;

Yield (ton/ha)



Self Sufficiency Ratio (%)



Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

Activities in Progress

Elaboration Phase

- ✓ Revision of NRDS held on 25 - 27 October 2022, financed by JICA.
- ✓ Elaboration of CN: September 23
- ✓ Workshop for transforming the Concept Notes into proposals, 8 - 12 July 2024. Financed by IRRI.
- ✓ Technical Validation has been done on 25 – 27 October 2022 in Macaneta.
- ✓ Launched in November 2022.

Progress on NRDS Monitoring Phase

- ✓ NRDS2/CARD M&E framework and indicator list were finalized in 2024 with CARD support;
- ✓ baseline data for 2022 were collected using PESOE and other national sources.



(Example) Implementation of NRDS and Lesson shared

Overview of major upcoming project(s) GM 9

Partner	Period	Project Name	Amount
AfDB	2025-2030	Project in the Rice Value Chain and Resilience to Climate Change (RIVACREP)	25 millions USD
JICA	2026-2030	Rice Cultivation Systems Adapted to Climate Change	Technical Assistance

- ✓ Direct contacts with DPs and TF during the transformation of CNs into detailed Projects was critical
- ✓ By participation of TF member in the preparation of Project Framework Matrix with AfDB, it was possible to include major components to respond to the NRDS priorities.
- ✓ The development objective of the Project is to **“Improve competitiveness and climate resilience of the rice value chain in Mozambique, improve production, productivity, market share (competitiveness) and income generation from the rice production”** through implementation of the following components:

Overview of major upcoming project(s) GM 9 (cont.)

Component 1: Improve climate smart rice productivity and production;

- a. Research and Extension to Strengthen Rice Seed Development Systems.
- b. Infrastructure development for rice production.

Component 2: Promote the Integration of private sector into rice development value chain;

- ✓ Access to Market and Financing Mechanisms for Development of the Rice Value Chain.

Component 3: Institutional and Policy Strengthening and Implementation Support

- ✓ Project Coordination and Management): All the coordination and monitoring activities of the project, including those related to administrative and financial management, as well as procurements will be carried out under this sub-component:

Overview of major upcoming project(s) GM 9 (cont.)

- ✓ Similar exercise is ongoing with JICA “Rice Cultivation Systems Adapted to Climate Change” under preparation with close participation of TF.
- ✓ The main objective is to describe the rice value chain in the five target provinces, namely Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo.
- ✓ The study results include identification of key stakeholders, description of their structures, technologies, operational and business management, and coordination.

Overview of major upcoming project(s) GM 9 (cont.)

- ✓ In providing loans, resources should not be disclosed directly to farmers to avoid misunderstanding the finance as grant aid.
- ✓ Loans could be tied to farming contract between farmers and millers/other off takers with prices by grades.
- ✓ The disbursements of most share of the loans should go directly to inputs and services providers (in a timely manner) to minimize risk.
- ✓ Given the vulnerability of Mozambique to natural disasters, a cropping season to avoid flood timing (Jan-Mar) needs to be considered to establish stable and high productivity rice farming system
- ✓ Along with a cropping calendar, there is a need for an intensive investment on dike protection construction and irrigation development.

Implementation of NRDS and Lesson shared

Good example and Challenge in terms of implementing the NRDS

Key Challenges

- ✓ Difficult to streamline resources and interventions provided by different Stakeholders towards the Rice Value Chain
- ✓ TF is not fully aware of Country Strategic Policies and Programs for some DPs across the country.

Good Example

- ✓ Resources Mobilization (RM)
 - Mozambique utilized 3 forms of RM
 - a. Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM) (Xai-Xai, April 18-19, 2024).
 - b. Individual Stakeholders Visit:
 - c. Sensitization in Donor Agriculture Sector Working Group (AgRED): November 2024
 - By using the Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM) we wanted to provide high level platform and bring together DPs (FAO, AfDB, AGRA, JICA, AFAP, Brazil Ambassador, Brazil Chamber of Agriculture, PS (CTA, Seed Producers, Processors, Agro-dealers) to announce commitments agreed in separate meetings with (AgRED and DPs).
 - Individual Stakeholders Visits Allows focused technical discussion on specific concept notes with each DP.
- ✓ NRDS itself stimulated new rice projects – all initiatives aligned with NRDS;
- ✓ Provides coordination, planning and accountability to partners
- ✓ Improved CN development boosts project funding and alignment;
- ✓ Worked with AfDB in Framework Results Matrix – useful to integrate CN;
- ✓ August 2025 launched Financing Seed Production Value Chain;

Summary of ARSRM & Resources Mobilization (RM)

1. Annual Rice Sector Review Meetings (ARSRM)

- ✓ Bring together most relevant stakeholder of the Rice Value Chain (Public and Private Sectors, DPs, South-South Cooperation, NGOs, International Organizations);
- ✓ For accounting on previous commitments;
- ✓ Building consensus/approval of NRDS and respective CNs and related approaches for their implementation;
- ✓ Planning for next steps;
- ✓ Sensitize Donors and Private Sector for financing the potential projects emerging from the Concept Notes.

Summary of ARSRM & Resources Mobilization (RM) (cont.)

2. Resources Mobilization

2.1. Agriculture Sector Working Group (AgRED)

- ✓ This is a good approach to create awareness to the Donor Community when new Strategy and Concept Notes are designed
 - ✓ It allows to the DPs to select some CNs that are aligned with their initiatives in the country
 - ✓ Consequently, the DPs and the NRDS-TF agree on next steps for eventual transformation of CNs or parts of CNs in full implementable Projects
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Summary of ARSRM & Resources Mobilization (RM) (cont.)

2.2. Individual Stakeholders Visit

This approach can be divided in two parts:

2.2.1. Follow-up in the design of Projects based on the CNs selected y DPs examples:

- a. AfDB “RIVACREP” the TF members were engaged in the design of the Project particularly in filling the Results Framework Matrix and ensured the incorporation of most important NRDS-CNs that were aligned with Banks priorities (Components 1, 2, 3)
- b. JICA “Rice Cultivation Systems Adapted to Climate Change” The Project is still under preparation but the NRDS-TF is already involved to ensure that the final document reflects NRDS/Government priorities

2.2.2. Explore potential areas emerging from the DPs country’s strategies

By meeting DPs, it was found that there were areas that TF was not aware but DPs were working on. Examples:

AGRA: has been supporting MinAgri in areas of Mechanization, Seed Systems, Soil Health and Policy

Advocacy and Reforms that the NRDS-TF was not aware but now became part of agenda to absorb parts of NRDS CNs

AATF: has been working together with AfDB in the areas of seed systems that the NDRS-TF needs to pay more attention.

Next Steps: Year 2026

- ✓ Continue follow-up of DPs country strategies especially where rice is not clearly mentioned as the priority crop to explore potential interventions along the Rice Value Chain.
- ✓ Planning to hold an ARSRM in 2026.
- ✓ Encourage each DP strategy/project to identify concrete entry points for NRDS.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!