PPP's a Role Model for Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Management in Mozambique?

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Presentation Layout

I. Introduction

II. State of the Art of Irrigation Development & Management in Mozambique

III. How PPPs Support Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation in Mozambique

IV. Challenges for Successful PPPs

V. Can we Consider New Models?
I. Introduction

1. Mozambique has a potential area of about 3 million hectares for irrigation and there is a need of adjusting policies, investment priorities and infrastructure development and management approaches to ensure sustainability.

2. Pragmatic and innovative PPP approach needs to provide a right and sustainable orientation for SHF management in Mozambique.

3. PPPs recognized in the National Irrigation Program (2017-2042) and aligned with the agricultural sector policy.

4. Decree Law# 02/2015, approves the legal framework that regulates the role and responsibilities of the public, private, and farmers regarding irrigation management.
II. State of the Art of Irrigation Development & Management in Mozambique

Challenges on Irrigation Management (schemes developed with Public Funds)

1. Low commitment and ownership by beneficiaries farmers (top-down approach), resulting in most irrigation-equipped areas being abandoned.

2. Current irrigation development model based on promoting farmers’ associations has proved to be unsuccessful, except where water delivery to farmers is “free” (gravity systems or supported by a public company)
III. How PPP’s Support Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation in Mozambique

1. Commercial farmer as a private irrigation operator  
   a. Outgrower schemes, provision of inputs, and training  
   b. Risk of failure when market conditions change

2. Public company managing the main network, and SHF responsible for tertiary network

3. Provision of funding for O&M  
   a. Setting up Water User Association  
   b. Training and assistance of irrigation association  
   c. E.g. Gazaworks; Gapi; ORAM; Resilience BV, Etc.
IV. Challenges for Successful PPPs

1. Political commitment to promoting PPPs
   a. Irrigation infrastructure concessions (need specific regulation to secure involvement of private sector)

2. Better supporting infrastructures and incentives
   a. Roads and electricity infrastructures
V. Can we Consider New Models? (1/2)

A. Experiences from TISA and FASIMO projects

1. Reduction of irrigation costs and increased productivity by engaging soil water monitoring tools and AIPs.

2. SHF willing to adopt tools and “Sete Agraria Company” has been appointed as “VIA tools” official representative for southern Mozambique

3. Demand-driven irrigation development proved to be sustainable
   a. E.g. GazaWorks established through PPP “a kind of revolving fund” with 12 water user associations (...provision of equipment, inputs and market)
V. Can we Consider New Models? (2/2)

A. Public-private partnerships in irrigation – Challenges on how can smallholders benefit?

1. Shift from top-down oriented interventions to demand-driven

2. GoV to switch from implementing to monitoring & evaluation entity
   a. Development of a legal framework
   b. Monitoring and evaluation

3. Fundraising by GoV to promote irrigation development;
   a. Support indirect provision of funds;
   b. Provision of low-interest rates loans
   c. Requirement for joint and affordable initiatives between private sector and SHF,

4. Legal framework for irrigation infrastructures insurance
Thank you