Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Mozambique Seed Partnership (MSP) (25-0003125)

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Date	10-07-2026
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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Mozambique Seed Partnership (MSP)
Contract party	Stichting Wageningen Research Wageningen Economic Research (30022377)
Contract party	Agencia De Desenvolviment Do Valve Do Zambeze (30218321)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	12500000
Start date	01-07-2026
End date	30-06-2031
Full name	Mozambique Seed Partnership (MSP)
Summary	Mozambique's agricultural transformation hinges on one decisive factor: farmers' access to quality seed of improved, climate-resilient varieties. Despite strong agro-ecological potential and rising demand, the seed sector remains constrained by weak coordination, underperforming regulation, limited basic seed supply, and an underdeveloped private sector. Farmers depend on a mix of seed systems, making a coherent, system-wide approach essential. For the Netherlands, this is a strategic opportunity. Seed sector transformation is a proven entry point to deliver on food and nutrition security, private sector development/ engagement and climate resilience, core priorities of Dutch foreign and development policy. MSP builds directly on more than fifteen years of Dutch leadership in seed sector transformation in Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda and Nigeria, applying the Integrated Seed Sector Development (ISSD) approach. Mozambique is ready to become the next flagship, positioning the Netherlands at the centre of a high-impact, system-wide reform agenda. The program's goal is to ensure farmers gain reliable access to quality seed at scale. It does so by simultaneously strengthening all seed systems, professionalising entrepreneurs and agro-dealers, and reforming the enabling environment. Operating nationally across farmer-managed, local enterprise, public–private, and international systems, MSP ensures that investments in regulation, research, and markets reinforce one another. Its 16 Action Pathways provide a structured, results-driven framework for implementation. MSP is designed for impact and visibility. Embedded within existing EKN-funded regional programs, it directly strengthens value chains, climate-smart agriculture, SME growth, and farmer resilience in priority provinces. At the same time, it delivers national-level reform, modernising quality assurance, accelerating variety release, improving seed planning, and transitioning from subsidy-driven approaches to sustainable market systems. This dual model positions MSP as a backbone program: linking Dutch-funded field investments to lasting national reform. Critically, MSP creates tangible opportunities for the Dutch private sector. By improving regulatory transparency, strengthening plant variety protection, and reducing barriers to market entry, it enables Dutch seed companies to invest, innovate, and scale in a high-

potential market. A dedicated public–private partnership facility supports companies to introduce and adapt varieties, build local partnerships, and expand distribution. This aligns commercial interests with development outcomes, creating a credible pipeline from Dutch innovation to Mozambican markets.

The program is implemented through a Mozambican–Dutch partnership between the Zambezi Agency, IIAM, and Wageningen University & Research. A co-leadership model ensures national ownership while embedding Dutch expertise. Governance is anchored in MAAP, supported by a multi-stakeholder Advisory Board. Through the Dutch Diamond approach, public, private, knowledge, and regulatory actors are aligned; supported by institutions such as SeedNL and Naktuinbouw.

For MAAP, MSP provides what is currently missing: the capacity to turn policy into implementation at scale. For the Netherlands, it offers a high-visibility, high-leverage investment that delivers on development goals while opening markets for Dutch expertise and enterprise.

An investment of €12.5 million over five years unlocks substantial co-financing from Mozambican institutions, existing Dutch programs, research organisations, and the private sector. This blended model maximises impact, reduces duplication, and ensures sustainability.

MSP is more than a program; it is a strategic partnership. It positions the Netherlands as a long-term partner in Mozambique's agricultural transformation, delivering measurable results for farmers, creating opportunities for Dutch businesses, and demonstrating global leadership.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	19-05-2026
Proposal's reference number	Ref date 18 May 2026
Budget holder	Ambassade Maputo (8221MAP)
Limit access	No
Related activity	None

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Main funds center	Food security delegated (1702U0101)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 25% (inclusive) and 50% (exclusive) of the activity budget
CRS code	31120 Agricultural development
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
__Trade & The Economy	Significant
_Security & Stability	Not targeted
Biodiversity	Significant
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Significant
Equality between men & women	Significant
Migration	Significant
Food security	Principal
Market development	Significant
Private sector development	Principal
Explain your choices	MSP uses seed as a strategic lever to deliver multiple policy priorities. By improving access to quality, climate-resilient varieties, it increases agricultural productivity, stabilises yields, and strengthens food and nutrition security. Through regulatory reform, market transparency, and integration with value chain programs, it reduces market inefficiencies and stimulates market development. By professionalising seed businesses, strengthening agro-dealers, and improving the investment climate, including for Dutch companies, it drives private sector development. At the same time, accelerating the adoption of drought, heat, and flood-tolerant varieties enhances farmers' resilience, making seed a highly effective and scalable tool for climate adaptation. It also supports women and youth by enabling their participation as seed entrepreneurs, agro-dealers, and service providers, improving access to inputs, markets, training, and creating inclusive jobs along the seed value chain.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Mozambique
Location type	Territory
Specific location	Beira and Nacala Corridors

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The Embassy of the Netherlands in Maputo considers the seed sector a key lever for promoting sustainable development, economic diversification, food and nutrition security, and climate resilience in Mozambique. Ongoing population growth, expanding urban demand, rising export prospects for grain crops, and a young labour force place increasing pressure on the food system, while also offering significant opportunities for long-term, inclusive growth.
Through its Multi-Annual Country Strategy, the Netherlands supports a range of food system programs that illustrate how access to high-quality seed drives productivity, boosts farmer incomes, strengthens markets, and improves resilience to climate risks. This engagement also creates opportunities for the Dutch private sector to expand its earning potential through responsible investment, trade, and knowledge exchange. In this way, strengthening the seed sector serves both development objectives and shared economic interests.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

Mozambique's agricultural potential remains largely unrealised. Despite vast fertile land, rich natural resources, and a predominantly rural population, productivity continues to lag behind expectations. At the heart of this structural constraint lies a single decisive factor: limited and inconsistent access to quality seed of improved, climate-resilient varieties.
Quality seed is not a technical detail; it is the foundation of agricultural transformation. Improved varieties that are high-yielding, resistant to pests and diseases, and adapted to diverse agro-ecological conditions are the engine of food security, rural employment, and inclusive economic growth. They determine whether agriculture remains subsistence-based and vulnerable, or becomes productive, competitive, and market-oriented. In the context of accelerating climate shocks: droughts, floods, cyclones, and erratic rainfall, access to resilient seed is also a frontline defense for safeguarding rural livelihoods and national stability.
The stakes are rising. Population growth, climate change, and external market and supply shocks are placing unprecedented pressure on Mozambique's food system. In this context, strengthening the seed sector is not optional. It is strategic and urgent. It requires deliberate, coordinated action across the entire seed value chain, from breeding and foundation seed systems to commercial and community production; from quality assurance and regulation to market development and last-mile delivery. It also demands a stronger, more inclusive interface between formal and informal seed systems to ensure no farmer is left behind.
A robust, diverse, and well-functioning seed sector is therefore a matter of national priority. It is essential for food sovereignty, nutrition, climate resilience, and rural prosperity. Above all, it is a political and economic investment in Mozambique's long-term stability, self-reliance, and development trajectory.

- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

The MSP will be positioned as a flagship national program to strengthen institutional capacity, drive innovation, and address deep-rooted structural constraints in Mozambique's seed sector. Its ambition will reflect a clear commitment to restoring trust in the seed system, strengthening pluralistic seed markets, and demonstrating the strategic value of sustained Mozambique–Netherlands cooperation in agricultural transformation and food system resilience.
Rather than operating as a set of isolated interventions, MSP will function as a coherent national platform guided by shared principles that will shape partnerships, scale, and implementation. It will enable Mozambican and Dutch institutions to jointly advance reform, pilot innovations, and generate evidence for decision-making. In doing so, it will build institutional confidence and accountability while shifting the sector from fragmented initiatives toward coordinated, evidence-based governance aligned with the National Seed Road Map (NSRM).
MSP will stimulate demand for quality, climate-resilient seed through demonstrations and field-based learning, while exposing persistent gaps in seed availability for staple crops that remain underserved by commercial markets. It will respond by strengthening a pluralistic seed system, supporting farmer-managed systems, local seed enterprises, and agro-dealer professionalisation as core pillars of seed security.
The program will also support critical policy and regulatory reforms, including seed quality assurance, traceability systems, basic seed production, variety release, intellectual property rights, and the recognition of farmers' varieties. Through pilots and digital innovations such as seed portal approaches, MSP will test scalable models for future institutionalisation by national authorities and the private sector.
In parallel, MSP will promote responsible investment by improving regulatory clarity, strengthening data systems, increasing predictability, and deepening market linkages, thereby reducing risk and expanding opportunities for Mozambican and Dutch seed companies in line with broader development and private sector priorities.
Given the continued reliance of most farmers on informal seed sources, MSP will strengthen farmer and community-based seed systems and support the emergence of inclusive intermediate systems that bridge formal and informal channels, linking them to research, extension, and quality assurance mechanisms.

Moreover, MSP will address long-standing inefficiencies in seed aid and subsidy-driven distribution by promoting responsible seed aid principles, stronger quality and traceability standards, and market-compatible instruments such as vouchers. In doing so, it will reduce market distortion, strengthen local seed enterprises, and contribute to a more resilient, inclusive, and self-sustaining seed economy.

- For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

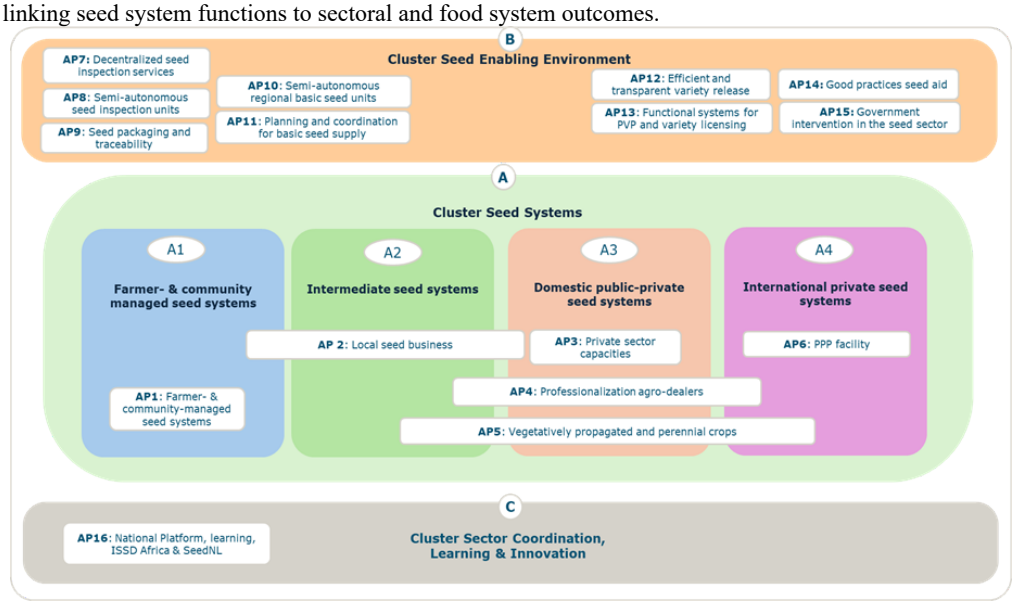
The Theory of Change is based on the premise that a balanced strengthening of seed systems, combined with improvements in the enabling policy and institutional environment, will improve farmers' access to quality seed and expand their choice of improved, climate-resilient varieties. This will drive higher adoption rates, increased productivity, and greater resilience to climate shocks, while also stimulating private sector growth, employment, and trade.

This will be achieved through: (i) piloting, validating, and scaling innovative seed system models; (ii) embedding evidence-based reforms in national policy and regulatory frameworks; (iii) investing across four complementary seed system clusters (Cluster A); and (iv) ensuring alignment with the priorities of the Governments of Mozambique and the Netherlands.

A central assumption is that all seed systems depend on a strong enabling environment (Cluster B), including efficient regulation, capable institutions, transparent quality assurance, reliable access to basic seed of demanded varieties, and coherent policy frameworks. Without this foundation, progress in individual seed systems will not be sustainable.

Equally important is Cluster C, which covers sector coordination, learning, and innovation. These functions will provide platforms for alignment, evidence generation, and adaptive management across stakeholders. Together, Clusters B and C will create the conditions for optimal seed system performance.

Figure below will illustrate how the MSP architecture aligns with the broader seed sector and food system transformation framework, linking seed system functions to sectoral and food system outcomes.



Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?

The MSP programme is designed to benefit a wide range of actors across Mozambique's seed sector and agricultural value chains. The main beneficiaries include:

1. Farmers

Farmers are the primary beneficiaries of the programme. Through improved access to quality seed of improved and climate-resilient varieties, farmers will be able to increase agricultural productivity, strengthen resilience to climate variability, and improve the sustainability of their production systems. The programme is expected to contribute to higher yields, improved food security at household level, increased incomes, and better livelihoods for farming communities.

2. Seed Producers and Seed Businesses

Actors involved in seed production, processing, distribution, and marketing, including local seed businesses (LSBs), seed companies, agro-dealers, and international seed companies operating in Mozambique will benefit from strengthened technical, business, and institutional capacities. Improved linkages within seed value chains, better access to market opportunities, and enhanced collaboration with public and private partners will support business growth and sector competitiveness.

3. Seed Sector Organisations and Institutions

Public institutions, regulatory authorities, seed trade associations, and research organisations such as IIAM will benefit from strengthened coordination, improved regulatory frameworks, and enhanced seed quality assurance systems. The programme will also support more transparent and efficient regulatory processes and improve the supply and management of basic seed.

4. Research and Development Partners

Research institutions and development programmes and collaborating organisations, will benefit from stronger partnerships, knowledge sharing, and coordinated implementation approaches. The programme will help create more integrated and effective seed systems while supporting innovation and evidence-based decision-making.

5. Civil Society and Community-based Organisations

Civil society organisations and community-based organisations engaged in agriculture and rural development will benefit from capacity development, improved participation in seed sector governance, and greater access to information, tools, and services that support local agricultural development initiatives.

6. Consumers

Consumers will benefit indirectly through improved availability of affordable, diverse, nutritious, and sustainably produced food. Increased agricultural productivity and resilience are expected to contribute to more stable food systems and improved nutrition outcomes.

At national level, the programme will contribute to broader development objectives by strengthening the seed sector as a driver of agricultural growth, food security, climate resilience, and economic development. Improved sector performance and increased private sector participation are also expected to support employment creation and long-term sector sustainability.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

MSP stakeholders are structured around four main groups of stakeholders:

(i) the consortium members;

(ii) the regional development project partners, including organisations involved in AgroVida, Mangwana, Gorongosa and GV4G, as well as other to be identified, particularly within the Beira and Nacala corridors;

(iii) programme partners, including Ministry of Agriculture (MAAP), National Directorate of Agricultural Health and Biosafety (DNSAB), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Centres, Naktuinbouw, and other Dutch, European, international, and Mozambican partners; and

(iv) Communities of Practice (CoPs) and learning partners, including SeedNL and ISSD Africa.

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?

Although WUR, the Zambezi Agency, Mozambique Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM), and SeedNL were at the forefront of the proposal formulation process, all other stakeholders mentioned in the proposal were consulted and contributed their inputs. Therefore, the proposal is the result of a co-creation process with shared responsibilities.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

The intervention will be mainly concentrated in the Beira and Nacala corridors, which constitute the geographical focus of Dutch cooperation in Mozambique, as defined in the MLS.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

The involvement of the Dutch government in Mozambique's seed sector brings several distinctive added values compared to other donors, the EU, NGOs, and local authorities.

First, the Netherlands combines diplomacy, knowledge, and private sector engagement in an integrated approach. Through its cooperation model, the Dutch government is able to connect research institutions, seed companies, farmer organisations, financial actors, and public institutions into practical partnerships that strengthen the entire seed system rather than addressing isolated challenges.

Second, the Netherlands has internationally recognised expertise in seed systems, horticulture, plant breeding, and climate-smart agriculture. Dutch institutions and companies bring advanced technical knowledge on seed quality assurance, seed multiplication, storage, certification systems, and market development, which is highly relevant for improving productivity and resilience in Mozambique.

Third, the Dutch government has a strong track record of facilitating public-private partnerships. Unlike many traditional donor approaches that are primarily grant-driven, Dutch cooperation often mobilises investment, innovation, and entrepreneurship, helping create commercially sustainable seed systems that can continue beyond project cycles.

Lastly, the Dutch approach is often characterised by co-creation, local ownership, and adaptive learning. Rather than implementing predefined solutions, the Netherlands typically works closely with Mozambican institutions and stakeholders to jointly design interventions that respond to local realities and priorities.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

Some key lessons learned from evaluations of ISSD projects in Uganda, Nigeria and Ethiopia include the following:

1. Engagement of the international private sector can accelerate innovation and investment
   International seed companies contribute advanced technologies, improved varieties, technical expertise, and stronger quality management systems, helping modernise the seed sector and improve access to climate-resilient seeds.

2. Partnerships between international and local companies are more effective than standalone interventions
   Collaboration between international and local seed enterprises strengthens sustainability by combining global expertise with local market knowledge, distribution networks, and farmer relationships.
3. An enabling business environment is essential to attract private investment
   Predictable policies, transparent regulations, efficient certification systems, and streamlined variety release procedures are critical to encouraging long-term private sector engagement.
4. Commercial viability and development objectives must be balanced
   Successful seed sector programmes align business incentives with smallholder farmer needs, ensuring that private sector participation contributes to both profitability and development outcomes.
5. Risk-sharing mechanisms can stimulate private sector participation
   Public-private partnerships, matching grants, blended finance, and innovation funds help reduce investment risks and encourage private companies to enter and expand in emerging seed markets.

These lessons were taken into consideration in the design of the MSP.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

The sustainability of an MSP or any ISSD project depends on whether it strengthens the seed system beyond the life of the project and creates conditions for continued performance without external support.

Some key factors for sustainability of an ISSD project:

1. Institutional embedding: Functions such as variety release, seed certification, research, and extension are integrated into existing national institutions rather than project structures.
2. Financial viability: Seed value chain actors (seed companies, agro-dealers, cooperatives) generate sufficient revenue to continue operating without donor dependence.
3. Strong early generation seed systems: Reliable production and availability of breeder and foundation seed ensure continuity of improved variety supply.
4. Market-driven demand: Farmers consistently demand and purchase improved seed because it delivers clear agronomic and economic benefits.
5. Private sector engagement: Both local and international seed companies invest in production, distribution, and innovation due to long-term commercial opportunities.
6. Functional seed value chains: Efficient linkages exist between research, seed producers, processors, distributors, and farmers.
7. Supportive policy and regulatory environment: Seed laws, certification systems, and variety release procedures are stable, predictable, and enabling.
8. Capacity retention and learning systems: Skills and knowledge remain within institutions and are continuously updated through training and learning-by-doing.
9. Reduced dependency on projects: Key activities continue through national systems, private actors, and market mechanisms after project closure.

The defining feature of MSP and other ISSD initiatives is not the specific thematic areas they address, but the deliberate adoption of a systems approach that ensures these elements operate as an integrated and mutually reinforcing whole. While conventional projects often focus on individual components such as seed production or distribution in isolation, MSP, grounded in ISSD principles, seeks to align all components within a coherent system, where institutions, markets, and private sector actors interact through mutually reinforcing incentives. In this sense, the sustainability elements associated with ISSD are not merely operational components of MSP; they constitute the very foundation of its theory of change.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?

Gender analysis will be further deepened during the six-month inception phase, ensuring a more detailed understanding of gender dynamics within the seed sector and informing the refinement of implementation strategies. The ISSD approach integrates gender by recognising that seed systems are not gender-neutral and that women and men have different roles, constraints, and preferences. It promotes women's participation not only as seed users but also as producers, entrepreneurs, and decision-makers, including support to women-led seed enterprises and farmer groups. ISSD also improves women's access to quality seed through strengthened local distribution systems and attention to affordability and last-mile delivery. Through participatory variety selection, it helps ensure that crop traits valued by women, such as taste, cooking quality, and storage, are considered alongside yield. While ISSD creates opportunities for greater inclusion, experience shows that targeted and sustained action is needed to address structural barriers such as limited access to land, finance, and decision-making power.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?

The ISSD approach is closely linked to climate change adaptation because it strengthens seed systems in ways that improve farmers' capacity to respond to increasing climate variability and risk.
At its core, ISSD promotes the development and dissemination of diverse, resilient crop varieties that are better adapted to changing rainfall patterns, higher temperatures, droughts, floods, and emerging pests and diseases. By connecting research institutions, seed companies, and farmers, it helps accelerate the release and uptake of climate-resilient varieties.
ISSD also recognises the importance of seed system diversity as a resilience strategy. Rather than relying solely on formal seed systems, it strengthens both formal and informal channels, ensuring that farmers can access seed through multiple pathways even when climate shocks disrupt supply chains.
Another important contribution is improving the availability of early generation seed (breeder and foundation seed), which ensures a continuous pipeline of new, climate-adapted varieties. Without this upstream capacity, adaptation efforts at farm level cannot be sustained.
Through support to local seed enterprises and agro-dealers, ISSD enhances last-mile delivery of seed, making it more likely that climate-resilient varieties reach smallholder farmers quickly and at scale, including in remote or vulnerable areas.
Finally, ISSD promotes farmer participation in variety selection and seed system governance, which ensures that new varieties reflect local climate realities and farmer preferences, increasing adoption and long-term resilience.
In summary, ISSD contributes to climate change adaptation not only by promoting improved varieties, but by building a more flexible, diverse, and responsive seed system capable of delivering them under increasingly uncertain climatic conditions.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

A key characteristic of MSP is that it is not designed as an independent seed initiative. Instead, its structure and delivery are closely integrated with EKN's corridor-based strategy and its programming under the new Multi-Annual Strategy.
Implementation on the ground is therefore embedded within ongoing and planned programmes in the two priority Development Corridors supported by EKN, the EU, other European bilateral partners, and international financial institutions.
Within this framework, MSP engages strategically with a broad portfolio of development programmes operating across the Beira and Nacala Corridors, positioning itself as a key partner in advancing seed system development and agricultural transformation.
Current collaboration includes initiatives such as AgroVida, Mangwana, and the Sustainable Landscape Development Programme in Gorongosa, financed by EKN, as well as the forthcoming EU Delegation–Dutch co-financed Green Value for Growth (GV4G) programme.
During the inception period and throughout the initial implementation phase, MSP will further consolidate its position within the donor and government coordination landscape by strengthening partnerships with programmes operating across the Beira Corridor (Manica and Sofala) and the Nacala Corridor (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia). These corridors represent strategic investment hubs where major development partners are supporting resilience-building, infrastructure development, market systems strengthening, agricultural modernization, and inclusive economic recovery in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected regions.
The interventions are backed by a strong coalition of international partners, notably the European Union, the World Bank, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the African Development Bank. By embedding itself within this evolving ecosystem of public and development investments, MSP will actively contribute to policy dialogue, sector coordination, and strategic learning processes at both national and sub-national levels. Through sustained engagement with government institutions, development partners, private-sector actors, and civil society organizations, MSP will seek to influence sector priorities, promote coherence across investments, and strengthen collective action in support of a more resilient, inclusive, and market-oriented seed sector.
This positioning will enable MSP not only to align with broader development agendas but also to serve as a catalyst for systemic change and long-term agricultural transformation.
During the inception phase, clear modalities for coordination and collaboration with other donor-funded programmes will be established.

Digitalisation

ISSD initiatives combined with digital solutions offers a powerful and future-oriented approach to transforming seed systems into more efficient, inclusive, and market-responsive ecosystems.
MSP provides the foundation by strengthening a pluralistic seed sector where formal companies, public institutions, and farmer-based systems all operate together to ensure that farmers have reliable access to high-quality, locally adapted seed. It focuses on building resilient seed value chains, improving governance, and supporting sustainable seed availability beyond short-term interventions.
Digital solutions add a new layer of acceleration and connectivity to this system. Through tools such as mobile platforms, digital seed registries, e-certification systems, and real-time market information services, seed actors can be linked more directly and transparently than ever before. This reduces transaction costs, improves traceability and quality assurance, and enables faster dissemination of improved varieties to farmers.
Together, ISSD and digital innovation create a highly attractive and scalable model for seed sector transformation. The combination strengthens trust in seed systems, increases efficiency across the value chain, and dramatically improves last-mile

delivery to smallholder farmers. It also enhances decision-making through better data, allowing governments, development partners, and private actors to coordinate investments more effectively.
In essence, ISSD provides the system architecture, while digital solutions act as the engine that makes the system faster, smarter, and more inclusive.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Food and Nutrition Security

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for this policy theme Food and Nutrition Security?
Measurements: Sustainable impact requires collaboration among farmers, research institutions, governments, and the private sector, alongside capacity building and market development.

Indicators
Description how the activity contributes to the policy theme Food and Nutrition Security?
Measurements: Boosts food production, farmer incomes, and nutrition through quality seeds, while strengthening business opportunities and earning capacity for the Dutch agribusinesses.

D. D. Knowledge & Innovation Systems

Indicators
D.1. Number of SSFPs applying new technologies/practices that aim to transform food systems towards desirable outcomes (disaggregated for male/female)
Measurements:

D.2. Number of FNS-relevant knowledge and extension institutions reached with interventions that aim to strengthen their capacity
Measurements:

D.3. Share of supported international partnerships (aimed at transformation of food systems) with participation of Dutch knowledge institutions.
Measurements: Dutch knowledge institutions will provide seed-sector research and training, and support policy and capacity development. SeedNL is a key entry points in the context of MSP.

E. Policy environment

Indicators
E.1. Number of reforms / improvements in major (inter)national FNS policies / laws / regulations, benefitting at least tens of thousands of undernourished people and/or SSFPs
Measurements:

B. Productivity and Income

Indicators
Outcome B.1.1. Number of SSFPs (disaggregated for male/female) who progressively realize a living income
Measurements:

Outcome B.1.4. Number of SSFPs (disaggregated for male/female) whose livelihood became more resilient to shocks
Measurements:

Reach B.2.1. Number of SSFPs directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of their agricultural performance
Measurements:

Private Sector Development

1. Strengthening the business climate

SDG target(s): 8a, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.8, 8.10, 10.2, 17.11. Short description: In the result area 'strengthening the business climate', the approach is to strengthen the local business climate through interventions relating to infrastructure, youth employment and entrepreneurship, policy and regulation, institutional capacity building and social dialogue to strengthen MSME's within their ecosystem and improve their access to financial and other services.

Learning questions

1.3 How can we increase the commitment of Dutch companies to contribute effectively to the SDG 8 targets in focus countries?
Measurements: NL agribusinesses and research institutions can contribute to SDG 8 in Mozambique by building partnerships, investing in sustainable value chains, promoting skills development, innovation, and knowledge transfer, while supporting inclusive business model.

Indicators

Description how the activity contributes to the result area, strengthening the business climate
Measurements: MSP support private-sector development by strengthening local seed companies, improving access to quality seed, building business and technical skills, and creating a more enabling regulatory environment for seed production, attracting international seed companies, marketing, and distribution. This helps seed businesses grow and better serve farmers.

1.L. Number of strengthened organisations contributing to a sustainable local business climate. (IATI code XXX0012)
Measurements:

1.N. Number of legal or policy reforms implemented. (IATI code XXX00014)
Measurements:

2. Strengthening trade for development

SDG target(s): 8a, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.8, 8.10, 10.2, 17.11. Short description: In the result area 'strengthening trade for development' the focus is on improving market and trading systems, where conditions for economic activity to cross borders more easily are created. We also encourage transitions to more sustainable production and trade practices through economic and social reforms (market transformation) in lower middle income countries. We contribute to increased and more sustainable trade between the EU and lower and middle income countries.

Indicators

2.L. Number of strengthened organisations contributing to a sustainable local business climate. (IATI code XXX0012)
Measurements:

3. Strengthening the financial sector

SDG target(s): 8a, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.8, 8.10, 10.2, 17.11. Short description: The result area 'strengthening the financial sector' strives for a financial sector that offers a larger range and volume of inclusive financial MSME products in an increasingly diverse and conducive financial ecosystem ("financial inclusion"). MSMEs utilise these inclusive financial products to grow and provide jobs and provide opportunities to underserved groups.

Indicators

3.L. Number of strengthened organisations contributing to a sustainable local business climate. (IATI code XXX0012)
Measurements:

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

Monitoring will be based on the approved proposal, the final results framework, the risk analysis, the budget and the reporting requirements.

Reporting table

Type of report	**Period covered**	**Deadline**
Inception report	01-07-2026 / 31-12-2026	31-01-2027
Annual plan and annual budget (including an updated risk assessment and procurement plan)	01-07-2026 / 30-06-2027 01-07-2027 / 30-06-2028 01-07-2028 / 30-06-2029 01-07-2029 / 30-06-2030 01-07-2030 / 30-06-2031	Approved 30-04-2027 30-04-2028 30-04-2029 30-04-2030
Narrative progress report, consisting of: 1. Quarterly updates on progress in accordance with the IATI standard described in the Ministry's IATI Publication Guidelines. 2. Annual narrative progress report reports, drawn up in accordance with the IATI standards described in the ministry IATI publication guidelines, under 'related documents/ document link'; reporting guidelines. 3. Final narrative progress report of the entire programme (including progress in the last year) drawn up in accordance with the IATI standards described in the Ministry IATI publication guidelines, under 'related documents/ document link'.	Periodically, in any case once every 12 months, in accordance with IATI standard. 01-07-2026 / 30-06-2027 01-07-2027 / 30-06-2028 01-07-2028 / 30-06-2029 01-07-2029 / 30-06-2030 01/07/2029 / 30-06-2030 01-07-2026 / 30-06-2031	To be published in IATI no later than three months after the end of the quarter. 30-09-2027 30-09-2028 30-09-2029 30-09-2030 30-09-2031 31-12-2031
Annual financial progress report	01-07-2026 / 30-06-2027 01-07-2027 / 30-06-2028 01-07-2028 / 30-06-2029 01-07-2029 / 30-06-2030 (last year included in final report)	30-09-2027 30-09-2028 30-09-2029 30-09-2030
(Annual) audit opinion & audit report	01-07-2026 / 30-06-2027 01-07-2027 / 30-06-2028 01-07-2028 / 30-06-2029 01-07-2029 / 30-06-2030 01/07/2030 / 30-06-2031	30-09-2027 30-09-2028 30-09-2029 30-09-2030 30-09-2031
Final financial report	01-07-2026 / 30-06-2031 (last year visible included in the final report)	31-12-2031

The inception report will include, among other, the following specific information:

- Governance Structure: A detailed governance structure will be developed during the inception phase, defining the roles, responsibilities, reporting lines, and decision-making processes of the project's governance bodies. EKN may participate in meetings of the Advisory Board solely in an observer capacity and will not have a decision-making role.
- Baseline Assessment: A baseline assessment will be conducted during the inception phase to establish the current status of key indicators, identify existing gaps, and provide a reference point for measuring progress and results throughout the project lifecycle.
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework: This will be developed during the inception phase, including baseline data, targets for the main indicators, data collection methodologies for each indicator, reporting arrangements, and mechanisms for learning and adaptive management.
- Integrated Work Plan: Integrated planning will be undertaken during the inception phase, resulting in consolidated annual and operational work plans that align activities, timelines, responsibilities, budgets, and coordination mechanisms across all implementing partners.
- Donor, Financing and Investment Landscape: A mapping of donors, financing mechanisms, and investment opportunities relevant to seed sector transformation will be conducted to inform resource mobilization and partnership strategies.
- Communication and Visibility Plan: A Communication and Visibility Plan will be developed during the inception phase and implemented throughout the activity lifecycle. In line with Ministry's principles, 1% of the total project budget should be allocated to communication and visibility activities to support effective outreach, stakeholder engagement, and dissemination of results.
- Gender Analysis: A comprehensive gender analysis will be undertaken during the inception phase to inform project design and implementation and ensure that interventions are gender-responsive.
- Integrity Training: All public officials engaged in the implementation of the MSP will be required to complete mandatory integrity training, including training on the prevention of and response to sexual harassment, in line with applicable government laws, regulations, and policies
- Procurement Plan: A Procurement Plan, including an asset mobilization plan, will be developed during the inception phase. The plan will outline procurement processes, timelines, responsibilities, and the acquisition, deployment, management, and disposal of project assets, in accordance with applicable procurement rules and Ministry's requirements.

Evaluation

A mid-term review and final evaluation will be commissioned by the Embassy in consultation with the implementing partners.

REPORT TYPE	ANY SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT	PERIOD COVERED	SUBMISSION DATE	
Mid-Term Review (MTR) report	Based on OECD DAC criteria: program's relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability	01-07-2026 / 31-12-2028	31-03-29	
An independent final evaluation	Based on OECD DAC criteria: program's relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability	01-07-2026 / 31-12-2030	31-03-31	

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.

Table 1 - Budget per partner (including secondary partners)

BUDGET Mbeu/MSP
Period: 01 June 2026 - 30 May 2031
Valuta: EUR

Partner	Chart of account (incl secondary partners)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total
ADZ	1-Staff partner Mozambique	342,000	744,000	828,000	828,000	828,000	414,000	3,984,000
ADZ	2-Activities	289,500	539,500	691,600	630,250	500,600	170,500	2,821,950
ADZ	*ADZ*	*211,250*	*333,500*	*427,600*	*412,000*	*352,100*	*124,000*	*1,860,450*
ADZ	*DNSAB/DS*	*55,750*	*124,000*	*139,000*	*112,000*	*73,500*	*28,500*	*532,750*
ADZ	*MAAP*	*7,500*	*25,000*	*25,000*	*6,250*	*0*	*0*	*63,750*
ADZ	*APROSE*	*0*	*2,500*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*2,500*	*0*	*25,000*
ADZ	*MOSTA*	*0*	*2,500*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*2,500*	*0*	*25,000*
ADZ	*Int Seed Companies (PPP)*	*15,000*	*42,000*	*60,000*	*60,000*	*60,000*	*18,000*	*255,000*
ADZ	*CIP*	*0*	*5,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*5,000*	*0*	*30,000*
ADZ	*IITA*	*0*	*5,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*5,000*	*0*	*30,000*
ADZ	4-International travel	3,000	3,800	3,800	3,600	3,000	2,400	19,600
ADZ	5-Other costs	348,505	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	18,505	475,010
ADZ	***Subtotal A***	***983,005***	***1,314,300***	***1,550,400***	***1,488,850***	***1,358,600***	***605,405***	***7,300,560***
ADZ	*Overhead*	*98,301*	*131,430*	*155,040*	*148,885*	*135,860*	*60,541*	*730,056*
ADZ	***Subtotal B***	***1,081,306***	***1,445,730***	***1,705,440***	***1,637,735***	***1,494,460***	***665,946***	***8,030,616***
IIAM	1-Staff partner Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IIAM	2-Activities	53,250	134,000	141,500	148,000	118,000	38,500	633,250
IIAM	4-International travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IIAM	5-Other costs	0	2,800	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	16,800
IIAM	**Subtotal A**	***53,250***	***136,800***	***145,000***	***151,500***	***121,500***	***42,000***	***650,050***
IIAM	*Overhead (10%)*	*5,325*	*13,680*	*14,500*	*15,150*	*12,150*	*4,200*	*65,005*
IIAM	**Subtotal B**	***58,575***	***150,480***	***159,500***	***166,650***	***133,650***	***46,200***	***715,055***
WSER	2-Activities	74,500	223,000	235,000	225,000	190,000	85,000	1,032,500
WSER	*WSER*	*3,750*	*15,000*	*15,000*	*15,000*	*15,000*	*7,500*	*71,250*
WSER	*Naktuinbouw*	*12,000*	*48,000*	*60,000*	*60,000*	*60,000*	*15,000*	*255,000*
WSER	*TBD (PSD)*	*35,000*	*105,000*	*105,000*	*95,000*	*70,000*	*35,000*	*445,000*
WSER	*SeedNL*	*3,750*	*15,000*	*15,000*	*15,000*	*15,000*	*7,500*	*71,250*
WSER	*John MacRobert*	*20,000*	*40,000*	*40,000*	*40,000*	*30,000*	*20,000*	*190,000*
WSER	3-Staff partners NL	288,096	469,095	477,664	465,147	363,627	246,184	2,309,812
WSER	4-International travel	52,000	60,000	60,000	56,000	44,000	40,000	312,000
WSER	5-Other costs	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
WSER	**Subtotal A**	***414,596***	***772,095***	***792,664***	***766,147***	***617,627***	***391,184***	***3,754,312***
Total		**1,554,477**	**2,368,305**	**2,657,604**	**2,570,532**	**2,245,737**	**1,103,329**	**12,499,983**

Pathway Overview											
Cluster	Pathway	Mozambican Lead	International Lead	Other partners	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Pathway subtotal
A. Farmer- and community managed	1. Strengthening farmer- and community-managed	IIAM	WSER		120,855	170,062	200,557	201,453	187,880	83,443	**964,250**
B. Intermediary seed systems	2. Strengthening of local seed businesses	ADZ	WSER		203,989	279,231	337,237	339,314	328,559	140,708	**1,629,038**
C. Domestic public-private seed systems	3. Capacities of the	ADZ	TBD	WSER	96,825	127,400	162,650	172,150	134,650	54,575	**748,250**
	4. Professionalization of	ADZ	TBD	WSER	127,825	179,400	198,650	188,650	181,150	75,825	**951,500**
	5. Production and dissemination of quality seed of vegetatively	IIAM	WSER/WPR	CIP, IITA	58,628	114,083	130,532	142,031	133,583	54,776	**633,632**
D. International private seed systems	6. Facilitating international (Dutch) private seed sector	ADZ	WSER		41,912	86,753	105,823	96,020	91,137	38,887	**460,532**
E. Enabling environment	7. Decentralization of inspection services	DNSAB/DS	WSER		46,758	91,716	92,714	87,202	59,042	32,280	**409,712**
	8. Establishment of semi-autonomous regional seed inspection units	DNSAB/DS	WSER		34,640	92,439	93,497	91,592	53,691	18,750	**384,609**
	9. Good practices in terms of seed packaging integrity and development of a	DNSAB/DS	WSER		46,758	92,569	107,390	103,702	88,025	42,306	**480,749**
	10. Establishment of semi-autonomous (pre-) basic	IIAM	WSER		112,335	124,356	131,140	131,952	118,275	57,599	**675,656**
	11. Planning and coordination for basic	IIAM	WSER	CGIAR	77,415	80,874	78,194	74,343	58,575	21,968	**391,369**
	12. Transparency and efficiency in variety	DNSAB/DS	WSER	Naktuinbou	44,886	84,439	82,497	65,703	56,011	38,504	**372,039**
	13. Functional systems for plant variety protection	DNSAB/DS	Naktuinbouw	WSER	12,000	78,500	108,500	108,500	111,500	34,500	**453,500**
	14. Good practices for	DNSAB/DS	WSER		42,420	67,190	69,652	58,703	0	0	**237,964**
	15. Government intervention in the seed	MAAP	WSER		36,620	67,190	69,652	44,953	0	0	**218,414**
F. Sector coordination,	16. Platform, learning, ISSD Africa & SeedNL	ADZ/IIAM	WSER	SeedNL	122,216	198,988	225,142	201,337	202,574	135,199	**1,085,456**
Programme Management	Program management	ADZ/IIAM	WSER		224,769	288,007	294,238	298,895	293,075	209,268	**1,608,252**
Overhead (ADZ &					103,626	145,110	169,540	164,035	148,010	64,741	**795,061**
				Totals	**1,554,477**	**2,368,305**	**2,657,604**	**2,570,532**	**2,245,737**	**1,103,329**	**12,499,983**

- Is the budget arithmetically correct?

Yes

- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?

The level of investment is consistent with comparable Dutch-supported national seed sector programmes in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Nigeria. Experience from these programmes indicates that sustained investment at this scale can contribute to strengthening seed systems, supporting innovation and reforms in the enabling environment, improving farmer trust and professional capacity, and reducing risks. These factors can facilitate increased engagement by domestic and international private sector actors, an approach that MSP intends to apply in Mozambique.

- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.

The programme budget supports implementation across three thematic clusters, 16 Action Pathways, programme coordination, and operational costs. A 10% overhead is applied to eligible costs managed by Zambezi Agency and IIAM.
The largest budget share is allocated to Seed Systems (43%), focusing on improving the capacity and performance of seed value chains. Seed Enabling Environment (29%) supports policy, regulatory improvements, and reforms related to seed quality, supply, certification, and government systems. Coordination, Learning and Innovation (9%) covers sector coordination mechanisms, knowledge exchange, studies, and engagement with relevant national and international partners.
Programme management (13%) includes coordination, financial oversight, monitoring, audits, evaluations, risk management, and communication. Additional contributions from IIAM, ARDPs, and private sector partners will be developed during the inception phase and formalised through partnership agreements.

- Are overheads proportional to outputs? Yes

A 10% overhead rate has been applied to both the Zambezi Agency and IIAM, calculated on the relevant cost items managed and implemented by each institution. The total overhead allocation is estimated at approximately EUR 730,000 for the Zambezi Agency and EUR 65,000 for IIAM.

- What is included? What is recharged?

It covers human resources, institutional support functions, administrative services, and other contributions provided by the Zambezi Agency. Similarly, the IIAM overhead allocation covers relevant institutional and support costs.

- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

No.

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

Yes. The programme is fully funded by the Dutch Government, and the contribution is earmarked for the implementation of the programme and its agreed objectives. These include strengthening seed systems, improving the seed enabling environment, and supporting sector coordination, learning, and innovation. Earmarking ensures that funds are used for the intended development outcomes, in accordance with the programme design, results framework, and accountability requirements agreed upon by the partners.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.

Payments will be registered as prepayments.
Due to problems transferring foreign currency from Mozambique, at the request of the Zambeze Agency, the EKN will effectuate direct prepayments to WSER's bank account in the Netherlands.
The payment requests from the Zambeze Agency will contain the following:
· a liquidity planning for the activities to be implemented by the Zambeze Agency;
· a liquidity planning for the activities to be implemented by WSER, and
· a request to the Minister, to pay directly to WSER bank account in the Netherlands, the amount indicated in the liquidity planning.

Indicative payment schedule			
Year	**Zambeze Agency**	**WSER**	**Total (year)**
2026	1,139,881	414,596	1,554,477
2027	1,596,210	772,095	2,368,305
2028	1,864,940	792,664	2,657,604
2029	1,804,385	766,147	2,570,532
2030	1,628,110	617,627	2,245,737
2031	712,145	391,183	1,103,328
Total (partner)	**8,745,671**	**3,754,312**	**12,499,983**

This above table is indicative. The number, amount, and dates of the payments will be based on the liquidity needs, as indicated in the payment request and liquidity planning.

- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?

Since the Zambeze Agency cannot pre-finance activities and in the past period has shown to be a reliable partner, prepayment will be made up to 100% of the approved budget, unless the EKN decides otherwise based on special circumstances.

6. Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Prepayments will be closed based on the approved progress narrative, financial and audit reports and any other documentation that can be specified in the funding agreement. Should an unused balance remain with the partner after the approval of the final reports this amount will be reclaimed immediately and unconditionally.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	**EUR**
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	
Dutch contribution	12,500,000	EUR
Total available resources	12,000,000	EUR
Budget needed	12,500,000	EUR
Still to be financed	0	
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	
Uncovered balance	0	

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?

Other non-financial contribution relevant to the programme refer to IIAM Offices. The programme offices will be accommodated in the IIAM regional offices. However, the referred offices may require minor interventions, such as painting and other small improvements.

10. If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

No uncovered balance.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.

No.

- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

No.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.

An audit opinion on the financial statements is mandatory for this activity

The Audit wil be conducted by Tribunal Administrativo in accordance with the Audit Protocol approved by the Embassy. A MoU will be signed among the Embassy, the Tribunal Administrativo (Administrative Court) and the Zambeze Agency.

- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

Yes, whenever deemed necessary.