



Solar-Powered Irrigation Systems and Rice Production in Coastal Mozambique: A Three-Year Comparative Study

Nhamodzenge Manzavela^{1,2}, Chigwi Zuluza^{3,4}, Hlongwane Madondo^{1,3}, Dlamini Mabaso⁴

¹ Department of Advanced Studies, Lúrio University

² Department of Research, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA)

³ Catholic University of Mozambique

⁴ Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA)

Published: 01 October 2007 | **Received:** 23 June 2007 | **Accepted:** 07 September 2007

Correspondence: nmanzavela@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18858959](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18858959)

Author notes

Nhamodzenge Manzavela is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Lúrio University and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Chigwi Zuluza is affiliated with Catholic University of Mozambique and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Hlongwane Madondo is affiliated with Catholic University of Mozambique and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Dlamini Mabaso is affiliated with Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA) and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Abstract

Solar-powered irrigation systems have been introduced to coastal regions of Mozambique as a sustainable solution for enhancing rice production in arid environments. The research employed a mixed-methods approach, including field surveys, interviews with farmers, and analysis of yield data from rice fields equipped with solar-powered irrigation systems versus conventional methods. Data was collected in five coastal districts across Mozambique. Solar-powered irrigation significantly increased rice yields by an average of 15% compared to traditional methods, demonstrating a clear positive impact on agricultural productivity. The study concludes that solar-powered irrigation is a promising technology for enhancing rice production and improving the livelihoods of coastal farmers in Mozambique. Future research should explore broader scalability and long-term sustainability. Government agencies and international development organizations are encouraged to invest in piloting and scaling up solar-powered irrigation systems in other arid regions of Mozambique and beyond. Solar-Powered Irrigation, Rice Production, Coastal Mozambique, Agricultural Sustainability

Keywords: *Coastal, Sub-Saharan, Sustainable Development, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Agroecology, Case Study, Sustainability Metrics*

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