

Rooms 2 and 3

## **Side Event 3: Integrating Corridor-Driven Development Interventions to Anchor EU Private Investments in Mozambique**

9 June 2026 – from 10h30 to 12h00

### **Summary**

The Mozambican government has adopted development corridors as a central strategy to stimulate economic growth, regional integration, and agricultural modernization. Building on the framework promoted by the African Union's NEPAD initiative and the African Agricultural Growth Corridors model, Mozambique incorporated development corridors into national planning instruments such as the *Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento Económico (ENDE 2025–2044)*. Through this strategy, the government identified priority as key spatial platforms for infrastructure investment, rural transformation, and integration into regional and global markets.

Mozambique's three major logistics corridors – **Maputo (South), Beira (Centre), and Nacala (North)** – are strategic trade axes for Mozambique and the wider Southern African region. Through their ports, railways, roads, border posts, logistics platforms and surrounding productive areas, these corridors connect agricultural production zones, industrial and logistics centres, energy networks and mining areas to regional and international markets.

As a coastal country serving several landlocked neighbours, Mozambique has the potential to act as a gateway to global markets and as a key platform for regional integration. However, fully realising this potential requires going beyond transport infrastructure alone. Competitive corridors depend on efficient logistics, reliable energy, trade facilitation, border management, digital systems, regulatory clarity and strong coordination between public authorities, private operators, investors, development banks and donors.

The EU and its Member States recognise the potential of Mozambique's corridors to drive sustainable economic growth, regional trade, food security and private investment. This potential spans several sectors, including logistics, infrastructure, agriculture and agribusiness, renewable energy, circular economy, conservation, water management, tourism and mining, including Critical Raw Materials.

The session will present the Mozambican Government integrated corridor approach, showing how coordination among public actors, private companies, investors and development partners can help unlock concrete opportunities for Mozambican and European businesses. It will also provide a space to debate the main barriers affecting the Maputo, Beira and Nacala corridors, and to identify practical ways to improve corridor performance, de-risk investment and support sustainable economic development.

## Context

Mozambique is strategically located in Southern Africa region, with several neighbouring countries relying on its ports and transport networks for access to international markets. The Maputo, Beira and Nacala corridors therefore play a central role in Mozambique's economic and social development, regional trade, industrialisation and integration.

Each corridor combines ports, rail and road networks, border crossings, logistics services, productive value chains and industrial or urban growth areas. Their development is closely linked to Mozambique's capacity to attract local and foreign investments through public-private partnerships in sectors such as agribusiness, logistics, energy, mining and manufacturing.

However, several constraints continue to limit their full potential, including infrastructure bottlenecks, congestion at ports and border posts, fragmented logistics services, regulatory and institutional gaps, insufficient digitalisation, and limited coordination among actors. These challenges make it harder to translate corridor potential into concrete, bankable private-sector opportunities.

An increasing number of private and public actors, including the EU, its Member States and other development partners, are increasingly focusing support on Mozambique's strategic corridors. This particularly includes major recent, ongoing and planned interventions, including from AFD and the EU on the Maputo corridor, and other partners such as the World Bank, JICA and MCC on all three horizontal corridors.

The session will present the Government of Mozambique's vision for the three corridors, highlight concrete business opportunities, and allow Mozambican and European private-sector representatives to exchange with public authorities and development partners.

## Objectives of the session

- Set out the Government of Mozambique's (GoM) strategic vision for the Maputo, Beira and Nacala corridors and showcase private-sector investment opportunities that can contribute to their development and competitiveness.
- Explain the rationale for an integrated corridor approach, drawing on the perspectives of the GoM, the private sector and development partners.
- Present possible operational coordination mechanisms among development partners, including financing alignment and co-financing opportunities, investment prioritisation and sequencing, on-going development programs, knowledge sharing, and sectoral division of labour.
- Discuss how ongoing and planned corridor interventions can help de-risk and leverage Mozambican and European private investment, while identifying concrete business opportunities for Mozambican and EU companies, particularly in logistics, energy and agriculture.

## Session format

The session will last 90 minutes and will be organised as follows:

### 10h30 – 11h00: Opening plenary (Rooms 2 and 3)

#### Moderator

- Mr. Ian Khron – Thirdway Partners

#### Opening Remarks

- Mrs. Elsbeth Akkerman – Ambassador of the Netherlands to Mozambique

#### Keynote speakers

- Mr. Agostinho Langa Jr – Portos e Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique (CFM) - CEO
- Mr. Marchel Germann – Netherlands' Ambassador to the EU Global Gateway

### 11h00 – 12h00: Parallel breakout sessions (Room 5)

1. Maputo Corridor (Room 5a)
2. Beira Corridor (Room 5b)
3. Nacala Corridor (Room 5c)