



Mozambique

Overview of main development results in 2015

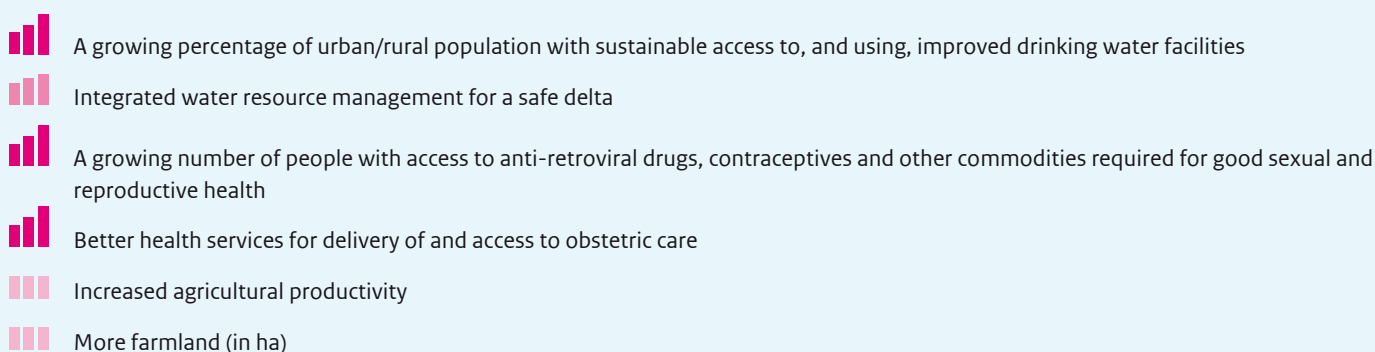
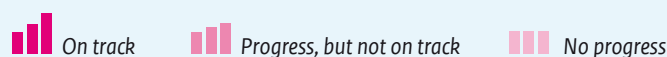
Context

Mozambique sustained economic growth in 2015 at a steady level of 7%. Foreign direct investment in mineral resources development continued to strengthen the macroeconomic environment. The country is both an aid recipient and, increasingly, a trading partner. Yet the majority of the population still live in poverty. The biggest challenge facing Mozambique is to create the conditions for economic development while at the same time accelerating socioeconomic development among the population as a whole, including reducing poverty, creating employment and fighting corruption, which could increase in the economic boom expected in the years ahead. However, the institutional capacity and legal framework required for mineral resource-based development are not sufficiently developed, and infrastructure required for resource extraction is far from complete. The three pillars of the country's Five Year Plan (2015-2019) are democracy, an inclusive and

sustainable macroeconomic environment, and strong international cooperation. Strategic priorities include: consolidating national unity, peace and sovereignty; developing human and social capital; promoting employment, productivity and competitiveness; developing social and economic infrastructure; and sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and the environment.

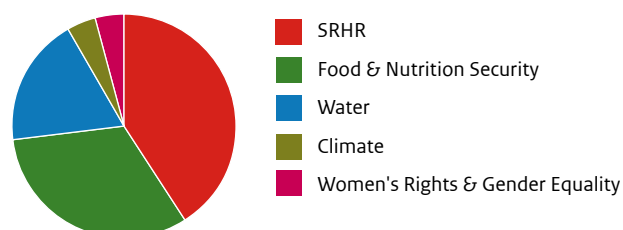
Against this background, full of major challenges, the embassy is focusing both on continuing support for Mozambique's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the sectors water, SRHR and food & nutrition security and on economic diplomacy and opportunities for Dutch firms, especially in the gas and maritime industries.

Developments in Mozambique

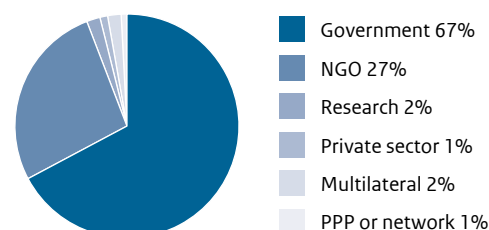


Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 28.631.004



Expenditures 2015 per channel



Key results of the embassy in Mozambique

Water

- The embassy helped expand water coverage in cities and small towns through institutional support to the National Urban Water Investment and Asset Holding Fund (FIPAG) and the Water and Sanitation Infrastructure. 82.5% of people in towns have access to water seven days a week (compared with 70% in 2014).
- Two regional water authorities (ARAs) supported by the embassy and Dutch regional water authorities have made great progress on water allocation criteria, registration of water users and development of strategic plans.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

- The number of people being treated with anti-retroviral drugs through the ProSaude Common Fund (paediatric cases and adults) increased to 802,700 (from 603,800 in 2014).
- Thanks to the ProSaude Common Fund institutional deliveries increased from 71% in 2014 to 75% in 2015.

Food & Nutrition Security

- 49,000 farmers achieved increased productivity and a higher income through better inputs and technology.
- Land rights secured for 67,500 small farmers, 30,300 of whom are women.

Interpretation of the results in context

Water: The integrated water resource management programme has been delayed due to a pending reorganisation in central government.

SRHR: Access to basic obstetric services is gradually improving, as is supervised delivery and antenatal care. This is largely due to greater investment in materials, essential drugs, and human resources. Most of these services are free when accessed via public health facilities, reducing the financial barrier to the poorest. Nevertheless,

transport problems still make it a huge challenge to reach health facilities in time to give birth, especially for the poorest population groups living in remote rural areas.

Food and nutrition security: Drought (due to El Niño), conflict, and the economic downturn have all affected agricultural production. Planning for the government's rural land rights campaign (Terra Segura), which aims to register 5,000,000 land titles in five years, took most of the year.

Glimpse into the future

SRHR: In view of the high unmet needs for modern contraceptives, the embassy will continue to further develop its relationship with its partners the Ministry of Health (MoH), Population Services International (PSI) and UNFPA in order to help improve SRHR outcomes in Mozambique. Support to MoH is channelled through the Common Fund ProSaude, which has experienced criticism due to different emphases in different donor agendas. The sector saw increased scrutiny of public finance management at MoH.

Food and nutrition security: The embassy will focus on consolidating the strategic partners' organisational capacity and will allow regional flexibility in strengthening field operations, which is fundamental to ensure the landrights of smallholders for their inclusion in economic processes and reduction of inequality.

"Each year approximately 400,000 young Mozambicans enter the job market, competing for just 30,000 jobs in the formal sector. Attracting capital for investment is vital to make the available land and labor much more productive."

- Prakash Ratilal, CEO Mozabanco, 2015