



Overview of main development results in Mozambique in 2013

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The exploitation of mineral resources led to an economic growth of 7.4% in 2013, a stable macroeconomic environment, strong foreign direct investment and decreasing dependency on foreign aid. At the same time Mozambique is ranking 178th out of 187 in the 2014 Human Development Report and high poverty levels persist. With the aim to support inclusive and sustainable development, the Netherlands is engaged in the gas and maritime sectors, water, food security and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The Dutch private sector is a key partner. Governance, gender and climate and environmental issues are embedded in the priorities and economic activities. Collaboration in EU context focusses on reinforcing Corporate Social Responsibility and democratisation.

Priority themes

- Water
- Food security
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

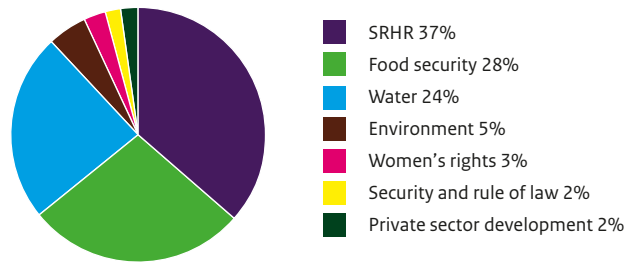
- One additional river basins developed an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan, including water allocation and protection plans. The number of people with access to sanitation and drinking water increased from 0.95 to 1.49 million.
- The Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor's Catalytic Fund gives innovative support to agribusiness companies that work with outgrower schemes. Business development support, technical assistance and financial support has been provided to seven emerging businesses, creating 613 jobs.
- Food crop production has increased in the provinces Manica, Tete, Sofala, Zambezi and Nampula, the Embassy's target areas. Dutch programmes contributed to overall food crop production of 10,874,978 metric tons in 2013.
- 250,000 young people (aged 10-24) in and out of school were reached in 2013 with information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and contraceptives. Target for 2014: 300,000.
- More couples used contraceptives in 2013: 173,362 (baseline (2012): 26,364). More people received anti-retroviral drugs in 2013: 485,571 (baseline (2011): 273,543).
- 32% of economically active women had land titles in 2013. Target for 2015: 40%. The four advocacy organisations (partners of the Embassy) with a focus on ending violence against women have been further strengthened.

Implications for planning

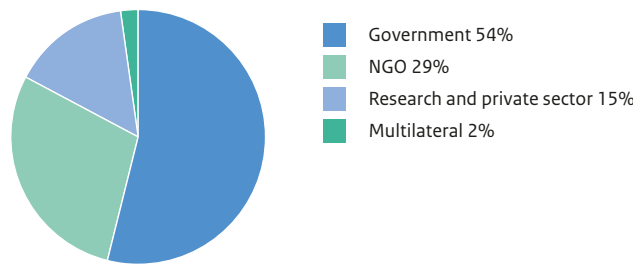
Public sector engagement with the water priority is a big challenge. New approaches will be developed, focused on implementing IWRM and water for agriculture at regional/local level. There are strong strategic partners for SRHR and food security. More focus on strong strategic partners for SRHR and food security priorities that can contribute to upscaling.

Expenditures 2013 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 41,153,000



Expenditures 2013 per channel



Clarifications of results achieved

Institutional development remains a challenge. As a result intersectoral cooperation is weak and implementation of regional programmes is still too centralised.

Sector-specific:

- Water: unclear mandates, with many actors involved in water management. Results in water supply are encouraging.
- Food security: policy and legal framework require improvement. Agricultural governance is weak, yet results are being achieved.
- SRHR/HIV/AIDS: reasonable progress is being made, in line with plans. Programmes are developing well, but expanding coverage is a big challenge.

Developments in Mozambique

■ On track
 ■ Progress, but not on track
 ■ No progress

- Improved river basin management and safe deltas, improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation ■
- More efficient markets and an improved business climate ■
- Increased sustainable food production ■
- Increased awareness among young people of sexual and reproductive health and rights ■
- Better access to anti-retroviral drugs and contraceptives ■
- A higher percentage of women in employment, fewer women and girls exposed to violence ■