



Overview of main development results in Mozambique in 2014

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

Mozambique attained economic growth of 7.6% in 2014. Continued foreign direct investment in mineral resource development strengthened the macroeconomic environment and decreased dependence on foreign aid. Yet the majority of Mozambicans continue to live in poverty. Mozambique is both an aid recipient and a trading partner. Inclusive and sustainable development remains key for the Netherlands' engagement, concentrating on the gas & maritime sector and the priorities of water, food security and sexual and reproductive health and rights. We are engaging more in economic diplomacy. Governance, gender and climate change issues are embedded in various embassy programmes. EU Joint Programming is developing slowly.

Priority themes

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

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

- In major cities (excluding Maputo) there has been significant progress in achieving the MDG7 target: 70% of people have access to water seven days per week. The embassy and Vitens Evidens provide (institutional) support to the two organisations responsible for water supply (FIPAG and AIAS).
- A growing number of Dutch companies (4) and local water authorities (3) partner in the embassy's water supply, integrated water management and institutional programme. This generates greater attention to and appreciation for the quality of service delivery by the Netherlands as partner of reference.
- Small-scale maize production in the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor programme (NL provides 30% of budget) increased from 1.8 (2013) to 2.1 (2014) million metric tons, soya from 9.000 (2013) to 11.000 (2014) tons. The number of outgrowers connected to the programme grew from 2,300 to 2,800.
- Assuring land titles for communities is essential for inclusive development. Through the Land Program of which the embassy is the lead donor (providing 40% of the budget), 109 land titles were issued for agricultural production to farmer associations and cooperatives in 2014 (80 in 2013).
- Access to anti-retrovirals (7% in 2004) increased to 63% in 2014, in a country where an estimated 1.5 million people live with HIV/AIDS. The Netherlands contributes, through programme support, an equivalent of 1.3% of Mozambique's total health expenditure.
- Access to obstetric care increased by 1% from 2013; 4.1% of the population now has access to these services. Institutional deliveries increased from 69% to 71%. The Netherlands contributes, through programme support, an equivalent of 1.3% of Mozambique's total health expenditure.

Clarifications of results achieved

In the water sector at large progress continues to be slow, mainly due to confusing institutional arrangements in the sector. The current institutional reorganisation under the new government should improve this situation. The water supply subsector is delivering as expected, with strong leading support from the Netherlands. Progress in food and nutrition security is satisfactory; the challenge is to obtain reliable production data. The investment

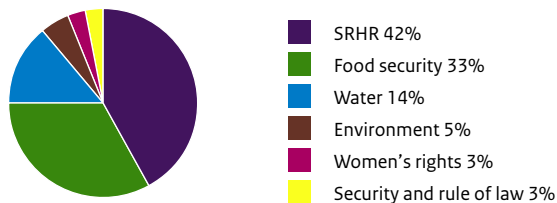
climate also remains a challenge. Progress in SRHR is satisfactory. Although the level of health service delivery is increasing, there is an enormous unmet need, requiring continued assistance to the sector. In all priority areas, the embassy is a trusted and valued partner, with good direct contact with decision-makers.

Implications for planning

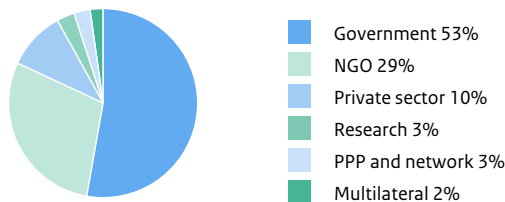
The embassy will focus on investments in the water sector, in addition to assistance to institutional development and governance. In food security, the focus will be monitoring & evaluation and the investment climate. In SRHR, private sector support for service delivery will be promoted.

Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €31,375,000



Expenditures 2014 per channel



Developments in Mozambique

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

A growing percentage of urban / rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved drinking water facilities	■
More Dutch (semi-)private sector actors participating in the embassy-Mozambique water programme	■
Increased production of food crops (in metric tons)	■
More associations and cooperatives with land registered in the national cadastre	■
Increased access to anti-retroviral drugs for adults and children	■
Better health services delivery, with 28 out of 35 indicators met	■