

Summary of DFID's work in Mozambique 2011-2015

Updated May 2012

Why we work in Mozambique

Mozambique experienced an unrivalled development take-off after its civil war ended in 1992. It has been the fastest growing, non-oil economy in sub-Saharan Africa in the last 15 years. The Mozambican Government has doubled its own revenue from 10% to over 20% of GDP in the last decade. At this rate, it could become independent of aid in 2023. It enjoys abundant natural resources, 30 million hectares of unused arable land and its location, linking landlocked countries to global shipping routes, gives it regional importance.

In practice however, growth has led to disappointingly little poverty reduction. Land use is minimal, population growth outstrips job creation, traditional exports are falling, and women's access to assets is highly unequal. Infrastructure is basic: it is the 14th least internally connected country in the world, and 44% of children under five years of age suffer from chronic malnutrition. In spite of remarkable progress on primary school enrolment, quality of education is a significant challenge with one of the highest pupil teacher ratios in the world and insufficient classrooms. Mozambique is in the bottom five countries in the world in terms of health worker ratios. HIV remains a major challenge (15% prevalence among general population 15-49 year), and Mozambique has some of Africa's lowest figures for access to improved sanitation facilities – just 4% in rural areas.

On governance, Mozambique made early gains following the end of the war. Good performance in economic and financial management continues, but accountability mechanisms are still weak and pose a risk, given that natural resource revenues are rising and major gas finds are being made.



The youth of Pemba Metuge, in Cabo Delgado, at the presentation of the Community Land Use Fund, a joint donor £4 million initiative, led by DFID, to help rural communities secure their customary rights over land and natural resources.



Vanduzi Company Farm in Manica Province of Mozambique, a member of the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor Partnership. DFID contributes with £6.5 million (2011-2013) for a start-up Catalytic Fund aiming to promote small holder commercial agriculture in the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Tete.

What we will achieve

Over the four years, UK aid will help:

- 314,500 people gain rights to land
- An average of 43,000 people per year with cash transfers
- 43,700 children complete primary education
- An average of 18,200 children per year to attend secondary education
- 98,000 women to receive assisted births
- 111,000 more people gain access to sanitation facilities
- An average of 15,000 people per year to hold decision makers to account
- 8,900 pregnant women to be treated for malaria

Who we will work with

The UK already has a strong relationship with Mozambique which we will build on. We will work with the Mozambican government to leverage better value for money from total spend on poverty reduction, be it from donor or domestic revenue; and to use the narrow window of time until aid graduation to put in place systems to sustain those improvements. We will provide general budget support and sector support. The rest will be project support, mainly through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations.

We will work with the British High Commission and private sector to make it easier for businesses to operate. We will continue our leadership role in the donor community, placing a strong focus on aid effectiveness, to avoid overwhelming weak government capacity. We will work with civil society and the media to improve accountability of the government to its citizens.



Members of Manhala Community in Manica Province, beneficiaries of the Community Land Use Fund, acting in a role play to show how they understand land and natural resources management. Between 2006 and 2010 the project benefited about 221 similar community based organisations in three provinces.

How we will work

More than ever, in the current financial climate, we have a duty to show that we are achieving value for money in everything we do. Results, transparency and accountability will be our watchwords and we are determined to get value for money for every hard-earned taxpayer pound spent on development.

In Mozambique, we have put in place a comprehensive Value for Money Strategy and Action Plan which will tackle corruption risks and monitor and improve the value for money of our country programme. We are fully committed to being transparent about UK aid spent in Mozambique, and will support the Government of Mozambique and other partners to become more transparent and accountable to the public.

On transparency we will:

- Publish clear, concise information about our programmes on the DFID website
- Support Civil Society and NGOs to be more transparent and to encourage greater accountability from the Government of Mozambique
- Continue collaboration with other development partners on local donor transparency and accountability initiatives

More information

For a more detailed breakdown of Mozambique's Operational Plan, please visit <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/mozambique>

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