



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID MOZAMBIQUE

Updated June 2013

Contents:

	Introduction	2
Section 1:	Context	3
Section 2:	Vision	4
Section 3:	Results	5-6
Section 4:	Delivery and Resources	7-10
Section 5:	Delivering Value for Money	11
Section 6:	Monitoring and Evaluation	12
Section 7:	Transparency	13
Section 8:	Human Rights Assessment	14
	Annex	15-16



Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.



1) Context

Mozambique experienced an unrivalled development take-off after the end of its civil war in 1992. It has been the fastest-growing, non-oil economy in sub-Saharan Africa in the last 15 years. The Government of Mozambique has doubled its own revenue from 10% to 19.5% of GDP in the last decade. At this rate, it could become independent of aid in 2023. It enjoys huge, untapped potential, abundant natural resources (minerals, gas, coal and now oil) and 30 million hectares of unused arable land. Its location, linking five landlocked countries to global shipping routes, gives it strategic regional importance. The Tete corridor in the north is the main trade route between Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the shortest route from Zambia to the sea. A world class coalfield in Tete is being developed. By 2015, the volume of exports could be greater than anywhere else in Central Africa. The railways and roads being constructed to serve the mines could fundamentally change the economic geography of the region, creating new trade routes from Mozambican ports to inland regions and facilitating trade with other industrial zones in the region. By 2025, Mozambique aims to complete its transformation from a poor, post-conflict nation to a thriving, regional trade and investment gateway.

However, growth to date has been highly concentrated on large, capital-intensive 'mega-projects' which have brought relatively few jobs and little poverty reduction. Land use is minimal and access to land difficult: only 12% of arable land is in use. Economic opportunity is limited: only 10% of the population is formally employed. Population growth outstrips job creation and traditional exports are falling. Women's access to assets is highly unequal. Its rank on business environment is 135 out of 169 with only modest recent improvements. Infrastructure is currently basic - it is the 14th least internally-connected country in the world, and realising the regional benefits of the transport corridors will require well-planned investment and good regional coordination and cooperation.

Growth has led to proportionately little poverty reduction – and, on one measure, no progress on MDG1 in rural areas since 2002/3. Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in the world: 75% of the population live in poverty. Female-headed households are at a particular disadvantage. Close to 50% of these households are in the poorest third of the population. 44% of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition. The poverty gap is increasing. To address these challenges, the Government of Mozambique is making agricultural productivity and job creation its priorities in its next poverty reduction strategy.

On many other MDGs, progress has continued, but current need remains huge. In spite of remarkable progress on primary school enrolment, Mozambique trails Sub-Saharan African comparators in terms of primary completion and secondary enrolment, particularly for girls. Quality of education is a significant challenge with one of the highest pupil teacher ratios in the world and insufficient classrooms. On health, Mozambique still has only 874 doctors placing it in the bottom five countries in the world in terms of health worker ratios. HIV remains a major challenge (16% prevalence) with the majority of the infected in the productive age group, but needs are substantially funded by other donors. Water and sanitation MDGs are off-track. Indeed, Mozambique has some of Africa's lowest figures in terms of access to improved sanitation facilities – 4% in rural areas. Poor hygiene exacerbates the problem. Diarrhoea is the fourth largest cause of death among children under five.

On governance, Mozambique made early gains following the end of the war. It held competitive elections, increased media freedom and introduced a new constitution. Peace and stability were consolidated. Good performance in economic and financial management continues. But the 2009 elections tightened the ruling party's grip on power. Boundaries between party, state and the private sector have become blurred. An elite operates with relative impunity. Accountability mechanisms are weak. Corruption appears to be a growing problem. This is happening as natural resource revenues are rising and major oil finds are predicted.

Finally, in terms of donors, Mozambique hosts one of the highest concentrations of donor agencies of any country in the world, making good aid coordination imperative. DFID has a leadership role within the donor community on aid effectiveness. Under this plan DFID will continue to place a strong focus on aid effectiveness, to avoid the transaction costs involved burdening the government.



2) Vision

Overview

Wealth creation and governance are the two areas upon which the success of this plan most depends. Without accelerated job creation and agricultural productivity, stability will be threatened. Without progress in tackling corruption and strengthening accountability, future gains will be jeopardised. DFID will therefore prioritise funding in these areas. The plan manages the risk of resource curse from expected oil and gas discoveries, specifically, by making future grants on growth and poverty reduction conditional on hard-edged policy reforms to improve transparency. Progress in these areas will make progress in the social sectors and on mitigation of climate change affordable and sustainable and will make graduation from aid a realistic target. The plan is also well aligned with Government of Mozambique priorities on job creation, agricultural productivity, education and infrastructure. DFID will, over the period covered by this plan, increase funding in all these areas.

Alignment to UK Government and DFID Priorities

In addition to poverty reduction, the UK's priorities in Mozambique are security, trade and investment. The UK has an interest in ensuring that Mozambique remains a regional anchor of stability and that its future development is not threatened by maritime insecurity and increasing levels of organised crime. DFID will work with the British High Commission (BHC) and Defence Attache to support this objective. The UK also has an interest in helping Mozambique take advantage of its location as an economic gateway to the wider region, linking five landlocked countries to global shipping routes. DFID will work with the BHC and private sector to improve the business climate and strengthen Mozambique's links to the UK and global economy.

In terms of alignment to DFID priorities, we will: maintain high levels of primary enrolment whilst improving primary and secondary school retention particularly for girls; improve the delivery of health and family planning services; increase the number of people in rural areas using improved water and sanitation sources and practising safe hygiene behaviours; increase the resilience, tools and skills to manage the impacts of climate change while attracting investment funds; and support the development of local democratic institutions, civil society groups and the media. DFID will develop new projects on property rights and small and medium-sized enterprise finance, accelerate community registration and productive use of land, catalysing rural development in the fertile Zambezi valley, leverage private sector infrastructure investment in the four regional development corridors and extend rural road coverage and quality. DFID will improve the lives of girls and women by prioritising investment in adolescent girls, through our health, family planning, water-sanitation and education programmes; targeting girls and women directly by improving rights to own property, access to finance, jobs and income and targeting of cash transfers; increasing the proportion of female social pension beneficiaries by improving the monitoring mechanisms for effective targeting; strengthening women's voice and engagement in decision making, supporting women's role in the direct school support programme and women's engagement in citizen score cards to improve monitoring of health and education services; and increasing the participation of women in politics and the media through our governance programmes. We will monitor the contribution to nutrition goals of our interventions in health, education, social protection and wealth creation and consider new work in that area.

What we will stop doing

DFID Mozambique will stop funding the HIV/AIDS sector programme but will address the epidemic as part of a holistic approach to the health system. We will step away from the leadership of the donor group in 2012. We will cease current activities in Public Sector Reform to help focus on domestic accountability. We aim to gradually handover our engagement of the roads sector to the European Commission (EC). We will not get directly involved in agriculture sector dialogue, but rather focus on the wider constraints to rural development, which will target the agriculture sector as well as other productive sectors.



3) Results

Headline results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Poverty	Number of poor people benefiting from basic social protection programmes.	454,000 people (2010) of which 56,000 are attributable to DFID	604,000 people (2014 only) An average of 43,000 people per year attributable to DFID between 2011 and 2014.
Education	Number of children completing primary education	341,000 children, of which 155,000 girls (2010) DFID share: 11,800 children; 5,400 girls (2010)	438,000 children, of which 200,000 girls (2014 only) DFID share: 44,000 children; 20,000 girls (2011 to 2014)
	Number of children attending lower secondary (8th - 10th grade).	529,000 children, of which 244,000 girls (2010) DFID Share: 18,400 children; 8,500 girls.	717,000 children, of which 338,000 girls (2014 only) An average of 18,000 children (6,500 girls) per year attributable to DFID between 2011 and 2014.
Governance	Number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision makers to account	0 (2010)	75,000 people (2014 only) An average of 15,000 per year are attributable to DFID between 2011 and 2014
Health	Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors	465,000 births (2009) of which 23,800 are attributable to DFID	590,000 births (2014 only) of which 98,000 are attributable to DFID (2011 to 2014)
	Number of pregnant women receiving anti-malarial drugs	347,000 women (2009) of which 18,000 are attributable to DFID	825,000 women (2011 to 2014) 30,000 women attributable to DFID (2011 to 2014)
Water and sanitation	Number of additional rural people with access to improved sanitation facilities	270,000 additional people (2010) of which 3,300 attributable to DFID	1.5 million additional people (2011 to 2014) of which 111,000 attributable to DFID
Wealth creation	Number of people supported to improve their rights to land and property	186,000 people (2010) of which 83,000 attributable to DFID	699,000 people (2011 to 2014) of which 314,500 are attributable to DFID and 173,000 are female



3) Results (continued)

Evidence supporting results

The core evidence base of this plan is drawn from proven internationally recognised evidence that analyses the main constraints to development and growth: e.g. World Development and Governance Indicators, Country Economic Memorandums and World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CIPA) scores. This is complemented by DFID country level political economy and fiduciary risk assessments undertaken as part of our risk analysis for general and sector budget support, and drivers of change analysis. These are supported by the Government of Mozambique's 2010 national poverty survey confirming income poverty and inequality remain high, with progress continues on basic services such as health and education.

For a first set of broad interventions (Wealth Creation, Economic Governance and Education) the country evidence base is strong. There are systematic data collection and verification mechanisms including: Investment Climate Assessments; Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments; the Africa Peer Review Mechanisms; and the highly developed Education Management Information Systems where we are proposing to design and scale up core programmes. For a second set of interventions where the factors determining improved access and outcomes are known from in-country and international experience (Health, Water and Sanitation and Cash Transfers) there are annual data verification exercises and regular household and cluster surveys to cross check evidence. We will continue to provide significant support whilst building data systems.

For a third set of interventions where the evidence base is weaker and where we are new to areas without proven sources of reliable evidence (feeding programmes and cash transfers in education, vouchers and contracting out procurement of contraceptives in health, cash for work programmes, political governance) we will pilot or fund an inception phase to gather the evidence base before scaling-up. Moreover, the Poverty pillar specifically ring fences funding for poverty monitoring, which will help fill the evidence gaps and we will recruit an evaluation advisor to further develop systems at the project level. We plan to bid for additional funds from DFID centrally for the outer two years of this plan, to scale-up new interventions should the evidence of results from the first two years justify it.

Value for Money (VfM) rationale

Despite great distances, remote population and poor infrastructure, the unit costs underpinning this plan compare favourably with other sub-Saharan African countries. Examining our options about intervention choices and partnerships we considered how best to maximise the results from our aid. We focused on:

- (1) how we could maximise synergies between pillars to increase cost effectiveness;
- (2) how we could best influence government policy and funding decisions;
- (3) how we could best impact effectiveness of other aid; and
- (4) how we could use funds to leverage significant private sector finance specifically around wealth creation.

In terms of synergies, e.g. education contributes to health (integrating reproductive rights into the curriculum), sanitation (prioritising girl-friendly toilets in schools) and poverty (cash transfers to encourage attendance). In terms of influencing government policy and funding decisions we are maintaining significant General Budget Support, whilst intending to introduce a performance tranche to maximise our influencing potential. The money we are providing through Sector Support is through common planning and hence government systems, which is likely to present better value for money than projects. It will also build on our track record of influencing at the sector level and will leverage the large vertical funds (e.g. Fast Track Initiative and health Global Funds). In terms of our approach to wealth creation, the outcomes are based on DFID funds leveraging larger additional investments, from the private sector, private public partnerships and the public sector.

We will harness Corporate and Divisional financial improvement strategies and tools to ensure we have the systems, procedures and practice in place to drive continued improvement in financial management.



4) Delivery and Resources

Intervention choice

Our intervention choice is informed by DFID's relatively small share of total donor financing in Mozambique, coupled with the Government of Mozambique's desire to reduce aid dependence. These factors mean we need to use our aid to leverage better value for money from total spend on poverty reduction in Mozambique, be it from donor or domestic revenue; and we need to use the narrow window of time before aid reduces, to help put in place systems to sustain those improvements. It is therefore important that we maintain our general budget support to the Government of Mozambique over the next few years, to maintain leadership and influence with other donors and government and, thereby, drive the governance and wealth creation reforms that are necessary for Mozambique to graduate from aid. This will be complemented by more capacity-building projects and technical assistance in specific areas of economic governance, like procurement, anti-corruption and public financial management.

Over the course of the four year period we will move gradually towards more sector budget support programmes ensuring that we continue to meet existing commitments in the short-term. This will ensure basic service delivery is not disrupted and provide sufficient lead time to design more innovative pilot interventions. We envisage a number of tailored projects to target specific constraints in individual sectors and to allow us to engage with, influence and leverage in large-scale private sector finance. We will significantly increase support to project interventions outside Government of Mozambique systems to build accountability to citizens through civil society and the media. These will involve administrative overheads which will be large at the outset, but they support a potentially high impact outcome and, together with the capacity-building projects mentioned above, will target the major governance risks to this plan.

Partnerships

Our key focus with the Government of Mozambique in the short term is to influence policy reform to support positive change in Mozambique and manage the risks around "resource curse". Over the medium term, a shift to more sector support programmes will encourage more efficient provision of sector support both from DFID and from other donors, resulting in efficiency savings for the government.

Our plans to work with other donors take into account the findings of DFID's Multilateral Aid Review. We will work *through* multilaterals where possible, for example the EC in roads and through bilaterals in other cases e.g. the Dutch in water-sanitation. We will work with colleagues in the UK to mitigate the risks of working through other donors, including through lobbying in headquarters. We will have strategic targeted interventions to leverage others' resources, e.g. setting up a unit in the Ministry of Health to ensure the Global Fund increases its effectiveness. We will also build partnerships and incentives for the private sector to join public and donor funds to create large investments into the rural sectors, whilst building regional infrastructure.

We will use those of our projects which target local levels to strengthen partnerships with local government, communities and civil society. These partnerships and the data that flow from these projects will help to inform our wider policy engagement.

We will strengthen our partnerships with the private sector, through our joint activities on wealth creation objectives, using the additional capacity brought by the new Private Sector Development adviser we aim to recruit, in collaboration with the British High Commission, and using their commercial networks.

A particular challenge will be to strengthen links with the ruling and other political parties, an objective which so far the international community has found challenging.



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15
	Resource £m	Capital £m	Resource £m	Capital £m	Resource £m	Capital £m	Resource £m	Capital £m	Resource £m
Wealth Creation	13	4	11	4	10	0	12	2	12
Climate Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Governance and Security	10	0	15	0	15	0	19	0	17
Education	22	0	25	0	19	0	22	0	22
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2
Malaria	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
HIV/Aids	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	3
Other Health	7	0	7	0	4	0	7	0	7
Water and Sanitation	0	6	1	8	1	5		3	1
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	4	0	7	0	2	0	4	0	4

Note: Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Operating Costs

Planned Operational Costs

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay	907	1,294	1,450	1,782	1,816	6342
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay	923	772	846	1,043	1,284	3945
Administrative Costs - Pay	431	379	308	276	258	1221
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	261	174	218	164	132	688
Total	2522	2619	2822	3265	3490	12196

Note: Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Delivering Programme Efficiencies		
Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic Reprioritisation	Public Sector Reform programme closing one year early in 2011	250
Strategic Reprioritisation	Catalytic HIV Prevention Fund closing two years early in 2012	1,400
Strategic Reprioritisation	Exit roads sector in 2014/15, two years earlier than planned	2,500

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000
Reduction in Consultancy Payments		5		0		0		0
Reduction in Admin staff	70	34	75	8	75	21		0
Reduction in Travel		12		7		15		0
Reduction in Training		6		4		4		0
Reduction in residential property security		5		0		0		0
Reduction in Estates and Property maintenance costs		8		1		0		0
Reduction in storage charges		7		0		0		0
Total	70	77	75	20	75	40		0



5) Delivering Value for Money (VfM)

Key Challenges: The classification system within the Government of Mozambique's budget does not necessarily permit the construction of VfM metrics that are internationally comparable. Within DFID-Mozambique, a number of our programmes are pilots and new. This provides the opportunity to identify value for money issues in the design phase but developing actual VfM metrics will take time. Given this, we will undertake a systematic approach to VfM, through an action plan to mainstream VfM through DFID's new business case model, whilst trying to influence VfM capacity of Government of Mozambique. This approach will be critical given the volume DFID Mozambique intends to deliver through government systems.

Skills, Systems and Structures: Our VfM focus will be on improvements to government systems as well as within projects. All our Teams will integrate VfM into their work. This will be backed up by internal peer review. VfM will be led by the Economic Adviser with support from the Results and Evaluation Adviser.

Operating Costs: As part of the VfM strategy we will systematically monitor opportunities to make more effective use of our relationships with the BHC (investigating co-location options, closer working on estates maintenance, transportation and accreditation processes), systemically monitoring travel costs (greater use of conferencing facilities and low grade ticketing), improving VfM of our housing stock (use of apartments, dropping accommodation with high maintenance), localising posts where possible (corporate services and advisory services) and using in-house technical expertise where possible.

Programme Spend : In order to improve the VfM we get from our programme spend we will:

1. Develop a comprehensive VfM strategy for the DFID-Mozambique office by mid-2011. The implementation of this strategy – across the OP period - will include both in-house training on VfM for all programme staff and hands-on practical support from the Economics team to help measure, analyse and understand VfM within programmes. As a result of training/support, DFID programme staff – at advisory and project management level – will be able to talk confidently about basic VfM concepts in general, be able to discuss VfM issues related to specific projects and use this information to influence our implementing partners (including the Government of Mozambique) to improve both the measurement and delivery of VfM;
2. Ensure that VfM Metrics are developed and monitored regularly across the programme, against international comparisons where possible and appropriate. Metrics will be developed at business case stage for new interventions and at annual review stage for existing programmes. Metrics will then be developed and reported on during Annual Reviews;
3. Undertake a stock take (and systematic monitoring) of the quality of our log frames to identify whether they have appropriate outputs and outcomes to monitor VfM systematically.
4. Undertake a review of the VfM strategy and implementation plan by end FY 2012/13.
5. Undertake an assessment of our public financial management interventions (based on other donor interventions and risk) to identify where strengthening is required and DFID support can best add value (led by Governance and Economic Advisers);
6. Develop sound methodology for measuring DFID attribution to specific outcomes, including to capture the contribution (financing and influencing) of budget support.

Overall: This approach will build in VfM considerations from the start of the project cycle through the baseline work. We expect the targeted interventions on procurement reform within Government of Mozambique to provide greater VfM from DFID funds that use government systems. The establishment of a system of peer review prior to project approval will provide quality assurance. The use of annual reviews to systematically monitor VfM – as an integral part of programme monitoring and evaluation (M&E) – will ensure effective implementation of the VfM strategy.



6) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring: DFID will work to improve national systems of monitoring and evaluation, working jointly with other donors to coordinate this support. Many of the baselines and targets used in the results framework correspond to national baseline data and agreed national targets for poverty reduction. We will seek to identify system weaknesses in key sectors in which we engage and increase investment in monitoring and evaluation systems, either directly, or by working through others.

How – DFID will support annual sector reviews, providing financing and technical support to strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacity where needed. For project financing, we will demand regular reporting of performance against outputs. Where progress is slow or off-track, remedial actions will be agreed and implemented. We will ensure that all programmes put in place an monitoring and evaluation framework. More rigorous monitoring and evaluation plans will be designed for innovative projects in order to capture lessons learned and inform future programming.

Who – We will work directly with the Government of Mozambique and its line Ministries to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems. Implementing partners will be responsible for monitoring programmes directly. DFID Programme staff will collate the reports from these partners and feed these into Performance and Annual Reviews as well as the performance update on the Operational Plan Results Framework.

When – Frequency of partner monitoring will vary across programmes. DFID will align its reporting needs with national monitoring and planning cycles whenever possible. The programme teams will meet twice a year to report on and discuss progress against the Operational Plan and Results Framework and recommend to the Head of Office actions where performance needs to improve.

What – Performance and Annual Reviews will capture progress against outputs, to feed into the Results Framework performance update. Where trends are off track, remedial actions will be designed with partners, based on an analysis of changes in context and programme assumptions.

Evaluation: Overarching criteria for evaluation will be developed based on DFID guidance to help teams decide which programmes or aspects of programmes and projects to evaluate. A fuller evaluation plan will be developed by June 2012 based on current DFID guidance, taking into account our partners' preparedness and capacity gaps that need to be addressed.

Evaluation currently underway – Public Sector Reform is being evaluated as part of a high level multi-country study on Aid Effectiveness. Evaluation of the Education Sector Strategic Plan of 2006-2011 was commissioned jointly by the Ministry of Education and donor partners in order to inform the new strategy.

Planned Evaluations – We will support a series of impact evaluations on demand-side work. This includes looking at citizen engagement to improve health and education service delivery, improved voice of, and accountability to, urban citizens and a pilot intervention to improve quality of education. The Health Sector strategy ending in 2012 will be evaluated in 2012 to inform the next strategy. The full evaluation plan we will develop by June 2012 will identify additional evaluations in other sectors.

Proportion of budget that will be subject to independent evaluation: We aim to have at least 25% of our annual budget subject to independent evaluation.

Evaluation post – A full-time Evaluation and Results Adviser will be recruited.

Actions to address gaps in skills - The Evaluation and Results Adviser will coordinate implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, with support from the programme team, 20% of a UK based Statistician and Research and Evidence Division. Relevant staff will receive training and other support to develop the appropriate skills required for implementing the monitoring and evaluation plan.

Support to improve partners' use of monitoring and evaluation: DFID will assess implementing partners' existing use of monitoring and evaluation. Training will be designed to create an enabling environment for effective monitoring and evaluation. This will build on the lessons learned by the Ministry of Education which, with support from partners, has developed a training module for improving monitoring and evaluation at the district level.



7) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents. and we will provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

DFID Mozambique will assess the implications of the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee and put in place a plan in the first half of 2011 to ensure we meet these commitments. Subject to information security protocols, we will endeavour to maximise the availability of information to the public.

Sharing Information

We will ensure the information we publish is quality checked and introduce management incentives for ensuring all staff take responsibility for the quality of information produced, integrating this into staff performance objectives. We will stress the importance of jargon-free plain English in all external communications, and discourage the use of acronyms in all information to be shared externally. We will review all translations into Portuguese for accuracy. Finally we will ensure the quality of aid information we provide to the government aid database (ODAMOZ) is consistent with the agreed International Aid Transparency Initiative standards. We will translate our operation plan into Portuguese and make it widely available in electronic form and in hard copy to implementing partners. We will encourage our partners (donors, civil society, government) to be more transparent.

We will ensure programme support considers and budgets for dissemination and accessibility of information. We will continue to push for an Access to Information Law and will support civil society organisations to avail themselves of it and the Government of Mozambique to respond to demands. We will encourage our partners to share reviews/reports with different stakeholders in written form, online or through consultative open forums where possible. We will use our chairmanship of the Group of 19 donors to identify other ways for donors to promote domestic accountability.

Enabling Access to Information/feedback from beneficiaries

We will communicate the availability of information about DFID Mozambique projects through different ways. Examples could include: including a link to the DFID project database on www.pap.org.mz and www.odamoz.org.mz ; including a “transparency commitment” signature in staff emails; publishing and distributing a flyer on the main points of DFID’s transparency commitments and where the public can access information.

We will provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback on the performance of projects in a number of ways: We will promote debate around the annual independent assessment of the performance of budget support donors. We will produce a targeted and accessible version of this report for the parliament, media and civil society. We will ensure that donor and government performance assessment frameworks, all documentation related to the annual general budget support review, all conditionality and external evaluations (of all DFID funded programmes) are published on the joint donor website: www.pap.org.mz We will ensure mechanisms for consultation with those affected by our projects are built into all stages of the programme cycle.

Research and analysis funded by DFID Mozambique will be made public. Terms of Reference for pieces of research will state how the report will be disseminated, and how dissemination will be planned and budgeted for. We will be more proactive in involving civil society organisations in policy discussions, and in sharing informal information and analysis with civil society groups (e.g. budget analysis, background documents, political economy analysis etc.).



8) UK Human Rights Assessment Mozambique

The UK recognises that the realisation of all human rights underpins sustainable development. Through its development programmes, the UK aims to support civil society and governments to build open economies and open societies in which citizens have freedom, dignity, choice and control over their lives, and institutions are accountable, inclusive and responsive.

Human Rights Context:

•**Economic and social rights:** Mozambique is ranked 185th of 187 countries in the 2012 Human Development Index -, but the country experienced higher HDI growth than average in Sub Saharan Africa in recent years. Mozambique's performance on the MDGs is mixed, and the country is on track to meet some of the goals. The right to adequate standard of living is supported by an increase in the provision of basic services across the country, but poverty levels have remained stagnant since 2003: the national poverty ratio was estimated at 54.7% in 2009, as opposed to 54.1% in 2003. Access to health and education have seen mixed progress. According to preliminary government statistics (2011 DHS), the under-five mortality rate decreased from 141 per 1000 in 2008 to 97 per 1000 in 2011; the contraceptive prevalence rate fell from 16.5% in 2003 to 11.6% in 2011. According to government statistics, net enrolment ratio in primary education slightly increased in recent years from 92% in 2008 to 93.5% in 2012. However, according to United Nations statistics, only 36% of pupils who start grade 1 will reach the final grade of primary school (2012). Malnourishment amongst children is significant: according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2008), 44% of Mozambican children under five years old are chronically malnourished .

•**Non-discrimination:** Mozambique ranks 125th out 187 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (2012). Women are well represented in democratic institutions, with women comprising 39% of parliamentarians, and in primary schools there is almost parity between girls and boys (0.9 ratio of girls to boys). However, women have much lower literacy rates than men (33% women and 63% men, MICS 2008). Maternal mortality remains very high at 490 per 100,000 live births (United Nations 2010). There are also inequalities between rural and urban areas: children in rural areas are less likely to complete primary education than those in urban areas (71% urban, 53% rural, MICS 2008), and there are differences in literacy rates between women living in urban and rural areas (58% urban; 20% rural, MICS 2008). The Government rejected the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 2011 recommendation to repeal criminal sanctions against consensual same-sex sexual relations.

•**Civil and political rights:** Mozambique is rated as 'partly free' on civil and political rights by Freedom House (2013). In the 2009 General Elections, the Frelimo party won 191 of 250 national parliamentary seats. European Union observers concluded that there were problems throughout the electoral process, but that, despite complaints from the opposition parties, the final results reflected the will of a vast majority of Mozambicans. Press freedoms are legally protected, and the press is largely free. Religious and academic freedoms are well respected, and association rights are broadly guaranteed (Freedom House 2012). The Universal Periodic Review reported in March 2011 and the Government accepted 131 of the 169 recommendations put forward, but rejected 10 (following the June 2011 plenary a further 30 recommendations were accepted, and a total of 8 rejected). Implementation of recommendations will be reviewed at the next UPR process in 2016.

Direction of travel

•**Social and economic rights** show no clear trend. The country has seen consistent economic growth but poverty levels have stagnated. Access to public services, including health and education, has improved yet high levels of chronic malnourishment continue .

• **Inequalities** persist and result in uneven progress across rural-urban and regional lines. Women are increasingly active politically, but gender discrimination remains an issue, and women and girls fare worse in several social indicators.

•**Civil and political rights** also show no clear trend. Legal and institutional frameworks to promote and protect human rights have improved, but their actual impact has been limited.

UK approach and focus

•The UK Government will promote social, economic, civil and political rights through our aid programmes and diplomatic efforts.

•DFID will work with the government, the private sector and civil society to secure property rights and enable economic transactions for the poor.

•We will support programmes aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing our work at sub-national level and working with civil society organizations to reduce violence against girls.

•We will strengthen voice and accountability and empower citizens to drive their own development and hold decision makers to account through programmes at the district, municipal and national level. Civil society organisations will be supported to monitor government performance in service delivery in rural and urban areas.

•The UK will continue to work closely with the Government, non-governmental organisations and international development partners to promote and safeguard human rights, including placing a strong focus on respecting human rights in the underlying principles governing aid to the Government.



Annex A: Revisions to the Operational Plan 2012/13

1. **Headline Results**

• **Malaria Treatment for Pregnant Women**

Government performance has improved during 2012 due to better than expected roll out and coverage of malaria treatment for pregnant women. It is now expected that the original target of 8,900 will be exceeded. The revised target has been increased to 30,000. The baseline and target for this indicator have also been affected by methodology changes which has increased our estimate on the number of pregnant women in Mozambique.

2. A **Human Rights Assessment** (Section 8) has been included for the first time.

3. A section on **Results Progress** (Annex 2) has been included.

4. New data has meant that updates have been made to:

- **Programme Spend** (Section 4)
- **Operating Costs** (Section 4)
- **Efficiency Savings** (Section 4)



Annex B : Results Progress

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Poverty	Number of poor people benefiting from basic social protection programmes.	56,000 (2010)	Average of 70,000 people have benefited during 2011 & 2012.	Average of 43,000 people per year (2011-14)
Education	Number of children completing primary education	11,800 children, of which 5,400 were girls (2010)	So far 30,000 children have been supported, of which 12,000 were girls (2011 & 2012)	44,000 children, of which 20,000 are girls (2014)
	Number of children attending lower secondary (8th - 10th grade).	18,400 children, of which 8,500 were girls (2010)	Average of 20,000 children have been supported during 2011 & 2012, of which 11,000 were girls	Average of 18,000 children per year, of which 6,500 are girls (2011-14)
Governance	Number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision makers to account	0 (2010)	Average of 20,000 people supported during 2011 & 2012	Average of 15,000 people per year (2011-14)
Health	Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors	23,800 (2009)	So far 52,000 births have been supported (in 2011 & 2012).	98,000 (2011-14)
	Number of pregnant women receiving anti-malarial drugs	4,300 (2009)	So far 18,000 women have been supported (in 2011 & 2012).	30,000 women attributable to DFID (2011 to 2014)
Water & Sanitation	Number of additional rural people with access to improved sanitation facilities	3,300 (2010)	So far 40,000 people have been supported (in 2011 & 2012)	111,000 (2011-14)
Wealth Creation	Number of people supported to improve their rights to land and property	83,000 (2010)	So far 120,000 people have been supported (in 2011 & 2012)	314,500 (2011-14)

* These results may not be directly aggregated with other country results due to different measurement methodologies