



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## MOZAMBIQUE

# U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PERFORMANCE PUBLICATION Fiscal Year 2009

### FY 2009 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE GOALS

This year, Mozambique's fourth national election since the end of the civil war was held to elect the President, national parliament, and provincial assemblies. This election year highlighted the continued challenges Mozambique faces in becoming a more democratic and prosperous country since the signing of the Peace Accords in 1992. While the elections took place in a relatively peaceful manner, the lack of transparency during the electoral process and growing concerns about corruption affirmed the U.S. Government's conviction that good governance, by an open and transparent government accountable to its people, is crucial for Mozambique to achieve its long-term developmental goals.

In 2009, the U.S. Mission in Mozambique completed a whole-of-government Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) to guide future U.S. foreign assistance for the 2009-14 period. It reiterates the U.S. Government's commitment to Mozambique's long-term development and outlines how continued, targeted U.S. Government (USG) assistance can help Mozambique become increasingly responsible for meeting its own needs, acting responsibly in the international system, and reducing its dependence on external assistance over time. The CAS reaffirmed democracy and governance as the highest priority in the U.S. foreign assistance program. The strategy builds on a long-term vision of Mozambique becoming a growing economic force and regional leader in food production, a model of post-conflict transition and responsible governance, a dependable ally in the fight against transnational crime, and a participant in regional peacekeeping operations.

The USG achieved meaningful results with limited resources this year in promoting democracy and governance through election-related assistance aimed at enhancing citizen participation, expanding pluralism, and providing anticorruption training in the judicial sector. Mozambique has seen some of the strongest macroeconomic growth rates in sub-Saharan Africa in recent years, yet slipped on the United Nation's Human Development Index to number 175 of 179 countries, as the HIV/AIDS pandemic, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and cholera continue to take their toll. Reversing that slide by improving health systems and increasing economic opportunities remained a major thrust of USG assistance in FY 2009. U.S. support in the health sector focused on strengthening and integrating primary health care services, expanding malaria and TB control programs, combating HIV/AIDS,

building a cadre of trained health care personnel, and strengthening the medical supplies logistics system. USG assistance also contributed to the revitalization of family planning and reproductive health interventions, and developed a new framework for integrating water, sanitation, and hygiene into USG community-based programs.

Following the food and financial crises of 2008, Mozambicans faced the prospect of growing food insecurity and malnutrition. It is estimated that nearly eight million Mozambicans are malnourished or food insecure. USG programs focused on addressing the root causes of chronic malnutrition through the monetized proceeds from USAID Title II food assistance integrated with a strong agriculture development program that supports adoption of appropriate technologies, competitive agribusiness, small and medium enterprise development, private sector policy advocacy, and job creation through ecologically based tourism.

The USG and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) share a common interest in improving land and maritime border controls to thwart transnational crime, including the illegal narcotics trade and human trafficking. Military and police training programs address these challenges.

## **HIGHLIGHTS BY PROGRAM OBJECTIVE**

---

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The greatest threats to Mozambique's stability, regional influence, and future potential are in the realm of democracy and governance. Given the large investment of USG foreign assistance and other donor funding in Mozambique, USG governance programs contribute to advancing the transparency and accountability necessary to ensure that these investments have maximum impact on the country's progress. Building a stronger democratic framework in Mozambique requires work on multiple fronts – civil society, the press, the legislature, the judiciary, decentralization, and the election processes. Thus, FY 2009 represented a critical point in planning for the future direction of a rejuvenated democracy and governance portfolio with a focus on supporting USG objectives to increase transparency, improve local governance and citizen participation, promote development of civil society and media, nurture emerging political and economic leaders, and promote democratic elections. With limited resources and new programming being designed, USG assistance this year focused on election support and fighting corruption.

#### ***Televised debates***

Eight USG-sponsored televised political debates among different political actors and youth in Mozambique provided opportunities to discuss issues and concerns during the recent general election.

#### ***Election Observation***

Support for the Electoral Observatory, a Mozambican coalition of various civil society and religious organizations, expanded domestic observation of the 2009 elections and improved political party leaders' understanding of electoral processes, academics, election authorities, and civil society members. Over 1,600 Mozambicans were trained in domestic elections observation and parallel vote tabulation with USG and other donor support. Of these, 895 were also trained as election campaign observers.

### ***Anticorruption training***

Training in investigation of economic and financial crimes and trial preparation for 82 prosecutors, lawyers, and investigators in three provinces helped build capacity to address corruption.

### ***Economic Growth***

In macroeconomic terms, Mozambique is a star performer with a growth rate averaging 7.8 percent per year over the last 10 years, though starting from a low base. Even with high economic growth rates, perceptible economic progress appears slow and uneven for most Mozambicans. In absolute terms, with a per capita GDP of just over \$375, last year's 6.5 percent growth rate provides less than \$25 additional income per person. In the World Bank's latest "Doing Business" report, Mozambique ranked 134 out of 183 countries, representing an improvement of five positions from last year. Continued improvement of the business climate is essential to creating the jobs needed by the country's restless unemployed.

### ***Improved Agricultural Productivity***

The USG has an integrated program to improve the productivity, competitiveness, and sustainability of Mozambique's agricultural, business, and trade sectors. In FY 2009, significant achievements were made with USG assistance in the areas of policy reform, agricultural research, empowerment of small-scale farmers, adoption of improved technologies, and agribusiness and market development. Specifically, the USG:

- Helped increase small farmer productivity of staple food crops (e.g., cassava, maize, beans, cowpeas, sweet potato)
- Assisted seed enterprises in selling over 2,000 tons of commercial seed and furnished improved planting material (disease resistant cassava, vitamin A-rich sweet potato, Irish potato) to small-scale farmers
- Supported researchers in completing trials on five soybean and five cowpea varieties (important as both food and cash crops)
- Promoted a low-cost diffuse-light seed potato storage system in three provinces, which has reduced storage losses and improved the quality of sprouted seed potato tubers. Now, rather than a two- to three-month storage period with traditional storage methods, farmers can store their seed potato tubers for up to eight months, giving them flexibility in planting and harvesting dates that are crucial for ensuring regular food supply and obtaining higher prices for harvested produce
- Assisted selected enterprises in selling products worth \$15.5 million, leveraging nearly \$12 million of additional private finance

### ***Food Security Improvements***

An assessment of USAID Title II food security programs showed that USG assistance helped increase household incomes of families that currently receive USG assistance by 35 percent (\$650 per year versus \$480 per year). These programs harmonized approaches to nutrition to be consistent with the GRM's strategies and policies, improved integration of conservation agriculture and water and sanitation, and coordinated impact monitoring between USG partners and the GRM, with special focus on food security and reducing child malnutrition. The USG improved the capacity of the GRM to undertake policy analysis and complete socioeconomic impact studies.

### ***Business Environment Improvements***

To improve private sector competitiveness, the USG supports GRM efforts to develop a more market-friendly environment for broad-based economic growth and trade expansion. In the FY 2009, the USG helped:

- Implement new customs procedures, which reduced the time necessary to import and export goods
- Eliminate the minimum capital requirement to establish a business and streamline the process of establishing a business, which reduced the costs and time needed to start a new business

### ***Tourism Expansion to Improve the Environment and Generate Jobs***

In FY 2009, the USG addressed environmental preservation and promoted tourism as a high-impact value chain. Biodiversity investments served to directly conserve biologically important assets, and demonstrate that ecologically responsible tourism can promote economic growth and job creation, while still protecting the environment. The GRM provided strong support to these investments, through focused policy reforms and by leading some implementation efforts with local governments. The USG:

- Significantly contributed to biodiversity and forest conservation by completing the groundwork for establishment of an inter-ministerial management board to manage Pemba Bay. This helped organize the 12 ministries with authority over different aspects of this land and seascape.
- Continued jointly to fund a Global Development Alliances with Coca-Cola and the World Wildlife Foundation to establish a national reserve on Lake Niassa to protect the lake's unique ecosystem and encourage environmentally sound investment in the area
- Started a public-private partnership with the Carr Foundation to help reestablish Gorongosa National Park as one of Africa's premier ecotourism destinations. The project supports conservation, human development, mountain restoration, water resource and waste management, and information management.

## **Investing in People**

### ***Health***

USG support for the health sector is a high priority for the GRM and represents the largest portion of U.S. foreign assistance to Mozambique, driven by the resources made available through Presidential initiatives focused on HIV/AIDS and malaria, as well as by other health funds for maternal-child and reproductive health. The USG supports GRM priorities to integrate and improve the quality of primary health care services and to make it the entry point for basic health interventions; increase community participation; reinvigorate family planning; improve nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene; and provide safe water.

### ***Progress in Building Human Capacity***

The Health Minister identifies the lack of trained Mozambican health workers as the country's number one health problem – only 600 doctors serve a population of 21.5 million, one of the lowest ratios in the world. Therefore, training a new generation of doctors, nurses, and other health care providers continues to be a focus of USG health programs. In FY 2009, the USG:

- Led the effort to revitalize a cadre of community health workers by supporting development of a new training curriculum and operational plan. With Mozambicans living an average of 12 kilometers from the nearest health facility, this national program will bring essential health promotion and services to the community level.
- Trained 3,146 people in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness protocols, which increased the percentage of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation from 41 percent to 76 percent, and ensured that 79 percent of children are fully immunized by their first birthday.

### ***Reduced Malaria Deaths***

All 21.5 million people in Mozambique are at risk of contracting malaria, including almost 1 million pregnant women and an estimated 3.6 million children. A 2007 national survey found that 19 percent of maternal mortality and 30.2 percent of child mortality was due to malaria. To address these challenges, in FY 2009, the USG:

- Distributed 1,200,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, free of charge, through subnational campaigns to children and pregnant women through antenatal consultations.
- Assisted more than 88,000 pregnant women in receiving intermittent prophylaxis treatment for malaria, and increased the number of children diagnosed with malaria who were prescribed correct treatment from 86 percent to 92 percent.
- Provided indoor residual spraying to more than 560,000 homes in six districts, protecting more than 2.2 million people. Malaria prevalence in these districts showed a 38 percent decline when compared with results of a 2007 survey.
- Developed more-accountable policy and management systems, including standard operating procedures for the new first-line malaria treatment, resulting in more than 2 million treatments distributed nationwide.

### ***Increased Focus on Access to Clean Water***

Contaminated water has a severe impact on Mozambicans' health, food security, and living conditions. Without clean water, the population is at risk of cholera and other diarrheal diseases – a leading cause of death among children in Mozambique. In FY 2009, USG assistance:

- Supported the local manufacture of a safe water system water quality intervention, branded “Certeza,” for subsidized distribution to vulnerable groups through commercial, non-governmental organization, and community channels. USG-supported provincial distribution of Certeza during cholera outbreaks was part of an integrated cholera response by the Ministry of Health.
- Developed a new strategic framework for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming and provided recommendations to guide state-of-the-art WASH approaches into ongoing USG community-level activities, clinical services, behavior-change communications, malaria programs, and maternal health.

### ***Progress in Addressing Tuberculosis***

Mozambique has among the 22 highest a high tuberculosis (TB) burdens in the world, and is ranked third in estimated TB mortality rate. The estimated TB incidence rate of 431 cases per 100,000

people per year, with 50 percent more female than male cases, results in over 92,000 new cases each year. The TB case detection rate remains low at 49 percent. Thus, increasing TB detection is a focus of the program in Mozambique. In FY 2009, USG assistance:

- Increased access to Directly Observed Short-Course Treatment (DOTS) to every district in the country, and trained 1,204 people in DOTS. The number of TB patients tested for HIV increased from 70 percent to 79 percent, and support for community-based DOTS in 17 districts improved case detection and treatment by 10 percent in target areas.
- Improved linkages to HIV/AIDS activities. According to the 2008 World Health Organization Global Report, 47 percent of people infected with TB in Mozambique were as also infected with HIV in 2007. Given the importance of increasing the knowledge base, quality, and availability of information on TB/HIV co-infections, the USG continues to support and improve the coordination, harmonization, and integration of TB and HIV/AIDS interventions and programs to ensure maximum impact.

### ***Integration of Maternal, Child, and Reproductive Health with HIV/AIDS Activities***

Efforts continue to integrate various USG health initiatives, including innovative programs to integrate HIV/AIDS activities into malaria activities, maternal and child health (MCH), reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) efforts, and TB programs in policy, health service delivery, and community-based interventions. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS activities are fully integrated into programs to strengthen antenatal care and reproductive health. Integration efforts include refining training materials for appropriate antenatal care protocols, guidelines, and MCH training materials to address malaria prevention in HIV-infected pregnant women. USG programs are integrating approaches to focus on community-level participation and an integrated package of health promotion messages in a program that combines resources from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, MCH, RH/FP, water and sanitation, economic growth, and USAID Title II food assistance.

### **Peace and Security**

Mozambique's long coastline and vast landmass, combined with its limited capacity to patrol land and sea borders, raises concerns that its territory could serve as potential transit areas for illegal activity and transnational crime. USG security assistance efforts with the Mozambican Navy, the Armed Forces of Mozambique, and the border security forces focused on building capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations, helping to secure its maritime borders, and building capacity for civilian and military authorities to manage during natural disasters and contingency operations, both domestic and regional. In FY 2009, the USG:

- Provided training and equipment to Mozambique to enhance the country's capacity to participate in multinational peacekeeping operations. The number of troops trained with technical and logistical support could comprise between one to one and a half battalions (300–500 soldiers).
- Trained 92 Mozambican officers through African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance.
- Sent ten Mozambican police officers to the International Law Enforcement Academy in New Mexico and nominated two senior Mozambican law-enforcement administrators to participate in the International Visitors Leadership Program.