

Annual Results Report on Country Strategy for Development Cooperation

Country: Mozambique
Period concerned: 1st January – 31st December 2016

Highlights

The year was marked by politico-military and economic crises, including the case of undisclosed or "hidden" loans, affecting practically all the sectors of development cooperation.

Education: In addition to the financial austerity, armed conflict and natural disasters (floods in the North and drought in the South) complicated the situation and closed down schools in many areas. Against these constraints, it is noteworthy how well the targets of the Country Strategy were achieved. Notable progress was made on increasing equity, gender equality and inclusion in the primary education. Especially positive were the achievements obtained in training school directors and teachers. For the in-service teacher training, the target was 1650 trained in methodologies of teaching early reading and writing, and the number achieved in 2016 was 7517. The target for school directors was also exceeded by 100 %. Another highlight of the year was the achievement in the registration of children of special educational needs in the sector statistics. This will allow the Ministry of Education and Human Development to target in-service teacher training and materials production to the areas of disabilities which are most common.

Good governance: The Programme as a whole is only in its initial phase, however, the start has been promising. The fourth poverty analysis produced by the *Research for Development Project* and the research produced by IESE, especially on the so called hidden loans and their implications to the national economy and inclusive growth, have been widely used as reference in national media and debates in civil society and they have thus contributed to increased awareness about the current political and economic situation of the country and their implications to the development process. Their impact to the policy making, however, is harder to verify. While the production of quality research is well on track, the development of longer-term capacities to produce investigation needs more attention. The preparations for parliament strengthening project took longer than expected but the project started eventually in December 2016. The project has however already achieved certain visibility, interest and expectations also from other actors, such as institutions supported by Finland's governance programme and other donors.

Rural development: The agricultural production was affected by a severe drought in 2016 and flooding in 2015, as well as armed conflict in the programme area (Sofala and Zambézia provinces). The ADPP's Farmers' Club project managed to mitigate the climatic conditions in some degree by introducing drought resilient crops and new technologies. As result of awareness raising, introduction of horticulture and animal husbandry, the diet diversification improved. Consequently, and despite of adverse climatic conditions, the overall food security of participating farmer families improved.