

<b>1. CPS Data</b>	
<b>Country: Mozambique</b>	
<b>CPS Year: FY07</b>	<b>CPS Period: FY08 – FY11</b>
<b>CPSCR Review Period: FY08 – FY11</b>	<b>Date of this review: March 27, 2012</b>

<b>2. Executive Summary</b>
<p>i. This review examines implementation of the FY08-11 Mozambique Country Partnership Strategy (CPS), and evaluates the CPS Completion Report (CPSCR). The strategy was implemented by IDA, IFC and MIGA, and this review covers their joint program. The review complements the Country Program Evaluation (CPE) on Mozambique discussed by CODE in May 2010. The two reviews, however, cover different periods (2008-11 in the CPSCR Review vs. 2001-08 in the CPE) as well as a somewhat different set of objectives. These two aspects explain the differences in the evaluations, including ratings.</p> <p>ii. The WBG strategy was organized around three pillars: (i) increasing accountability and public voice; (ii) ensuring equitable access to key services; and (iii) promoting equitable and broad-based growth. Pillar 1, on accountability and public voice, focused on economic governance and providing stronger citizens' oversight mechanisms. Pillar 2, on access to services, aimed at improving government effectiveness in the provision of services, particularly health, education, water and electricity. Pillar 3 sought to enable international and local investments, and strengthen economic growth potential.</p> <p>iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of the WBG strategy in Mozambique as <i>moderately unsatisfactory</i>. With support from several external development partners, including IDA, Mozambique has made progress in improving budget planning at the central and district levels, in establishing information technology systems that bolster the government's fiduciary systems, and started to give communities a say in the budget process. These improvements, however, have yet to translate into better governance indicators. Also with support from several external development partners, including IDA, Mozambique made progress in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, improving access to primary and secondary education and increasing access to potable water. Mozambique has had mixed success in boosting investment beyond the mega-projects, and in diversifying its economy in order to strengthen its growth potential and expand employment opportunities. With WBG support, Mozambique made some progress in enabling international and domestic investments, particularly in the telecommunications and tourism sectors. Results fell short in general health service delivery, improving the quality of technical and vocational education, and increasing access to electricity services. Results were also weak in several aspects of the real economy, including developing a sustainable road network, increasing freight traffic, bettering water management, and improving agricultural capacity and productivity through extension services. The CPSCR provides little information on many aspects, particularly on district budgeting and municipal budgeting, and none on the development of legal and judicial services. Other external development partners played key roles in helping Mozambique achieve many of the outcomes.</p> <p>iv. The main lesson stemming from this review is that the WBG's development effectiveness rests on active and effective management of the country strategy and operations, and not only on a dedicated and strong country staff. Efficient monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and taking the opportunity of a CPSCR to update the objectives and interventions to changing circumstances and</p>

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exogenous developments are crucial components to enhance the development effectiveness of the WBG and of its staff. These functions, however, are the purview of senior management.

### **3. CPS Summary**

#### **Overview of CPS Relevance:**

##### **Country Context**

1. Mozambique has a GNI-PPP per head of about US\$930, with three quarters of its population living on an income of less than US\$2 a day. Until the surge of mega-projects in coal, gas, hydropower, aluminum and heavy sands, Mozambique's economy used to be relatively diversified, with agriculture, transport, manufacturing, energy, fisheries, and tourism contributing to GDP and providing almost all employment—80 percent of the population works in agriculture and fisheries, with a majority in the family farm sector. Relative political stability and investments in the mega-projects helped Mozambique's economy grow by 6-8 percent a year over the past five years, still recovering from the devastation caused by the 15-year civil war that ended in 1992. Poverty, however, has stagnated at 55 percent since 2003. Moreover, the mega-projects import most of the labor they use. The country was affected only marginally by the global financial crisis. Nevertheless, in September 2010 the country went through political upheaval that resulted in street riots in urban areas triggered by rising food and energy prices. Mozambique is an IDA-only borrower, and receives WBG financing in the form of loans rather than grants, reflecting a positive debt sustainability assessment prepared jointly by the IMF and the WB.

2. The government's five year plan for the period 2005-09 set six main objectives for the Mozambique. First, reducing absolute poverty through rapid, sustainable and global economic growth, by creating a good business environment that fosters a national business community, and by improving education, health and rural development. Second, promoting the country's economic and social development, focusing primarily on rural areas in order to reduce inequalities among regions. Third, consolidating national unity, peace, justice and democracy, as well as fostering the citizenship's self esteem, a condition deemed indispensable for a harmonious development of the country. Fourth, valuing and promoting the culture of work, zeal, honesty and accountability. Fifth, to fight corruption, bureaucracy and crime. And sixth, to strengthen Mozambique's sovereignty as well as international cooperation.

##### **Objectives of WBG Strategy**

3. The WBG strategy was organized around three pillars: (i) increasing accountability and public voice; (ii) ensuring equitable access to key services; and (iii) promoting equitable and broad-based growth. Pillar 1, on accountability and public voice, focused on economic governance and providing stronger citizens' oversight mechanisms. Pillar 2, on access to services, aimed at improving government effectiveness in the provision of services, particularly health, education, water and electricity. Pillar 3 sought to enable international and local investments, and strengthen economic growth potential.

##### **Relevance of the WBG Strategy**

4. The WBG strategy addressed key challenges facing Mozambique, particularly on growth, social services, and economic governance, and was broadly aligned with Mozambique's government plan. The strategy, however, included weak interventions in areas that present a significant challenge for Mozambique. In particular, IDA's interventions in agriculture were very limited, even though it was the lead external partner in the sector, rural poverty is high, and agriculture accounts for 80 percent of the employment. Similarly, an effort by IFC through advisory work to link its aluminum investment to local SMEs that generate employment was constrained by weak local capacity. This effort was not

scaled up to the other mega-projects, which are generating almost nil local employment. The lack of a Country Partnership Strategy Progress Report (CPSPR) was a significant hindrance to the strategy's implementation. The WBG missed the opportunity of a CPSPR to adjust the program to development as important as the riots and the subsequent adjustment of the government's program, and to drop objectives, such as judicial reform, where the WBG did not intervene. Moreover a poorly designed results framework made monitoring difficult *inter alia* because of the lack of benchmarks, and several outcomes were not backed up by adequate WBG interventions.

5. Consistent with the overall WBG strategy and congruent with market demand, both IFC and MIGA targeted private sector growth.

6. Cooperation with other donors was good as demonstrated by the High-Level Conference on Medium-Term Economic Policy Priorities hosted by the Mozambique Government and undertaken jointly by IDA and the IMF. It was also co-sponsored by the UK Department for International Development and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

#### **Risk Identification and Mitigation**

7. The CPS indicated that the main risk to the program was the spread of HIV/AIDS which would affect the social fabric, civil service capacity, and labor productivity. Moreover, governance problems could affect the nascent democracy, limit public accountability, and undercut citizen participation. Inadequate fiduciary controls and a failure to strengthen public financial accountability mechanisms could result in increased corruption, undermine government credibility and private sector confidence, and possibly prompt development partners to withhold support. Mozambique's vulnerability to exogenous shocks, such as natural disasters or terms of trade shocks, was also noted. The WBG was working with the Global facility for Disaster Reduction & Recovery Multi-Donor Trust Fund to put emergency systems in place. However, the other risks (HIV/AIDS, governance, and fiduciary controls) were not specifically mitigated under the CPS.

#### **Overview of CPS Implementation:**

##### **Lending and Investments**

8. In all, IDA approved 20 projects during the CPS period, amounting to over US\$1 billion. There were some delays compared to program in sectors such as water resources and agriculture. About US\$270 million corresponded to non-programmed projects in education, water, energy, and health.

9. IFC's portfolio included nine pre-existing investments totaling \$143 million in agri-business, mining and metals, and financial market development. Of these, two stand out in size: a \$121 million stake in an aluminum smelter plant, and an \$18 million equity investment in a gas field development. As regards the new commitments under the FY08-11 CPS, \$70 million in seven smaller projects aimed at strengthening the lending capacity of financial institutions, supporting food processing, and expanding mining exploration. During the CPS period, MIGA issued two guarantees to financial and manufacturing operations for a total volume of \$13.6 million, equivalent to less than 5 percent of its guarantee exposure in Mozambique (\$266 million).

10. The proportion of IDA commitments at risk represented about 26 percent of the portfolio in FY11, a higher share than the average for the African Region (26 percent), and up from 7 percent in 2008. Of the nineteen projects, 21 percent are considered to be at risk. IEG ratings of projects exiting during the CPS period rated 95.3 percent as moderately satisfactory or better, a proportion significantly higher than for AFR and the World Bank as a whole. Only one project was rated unsatisfactory, the Public Sector Reform project closed in FY10, with IEG noting a poor monitoring and evaluation

framework, and inadequate supervision.

11. IEG rated IFC investment outcomes of the aluminum/gas field projects as *satisfactory*. There are two IEG evaluations of MIGA guarantees, for an aluminum smelter and a hotel in 2005: the development outcome was rated satisfactory for the aluminum project and partially unsatisfactory for the hotel.

#### **Advisory and Analytical Activities and Services**

12. IDA delivered 35 analytical and advisory activities (AAA), of which only 3 were planned. The areas covered by AAA included a Country Economic Memorandum (CEM), technical assistance on procurement reforms, and many “how-to” guidance documents on health, fiscal issues, optimizing the fiscal and clean-environment impact of mega-projects, and approaches to poverty reduction. The number of unplanned AAA deliveries reflects again the absence of a mid-term CPSPR. It also reflects a demand-driven program. However, the AAA program would have benefitted from better strategic programming to influence policies during the CPS period. For example, the WBG’s voice was not helped by the delay of the publication of the Country Economic Memorandum from FY09, when it was prepared and an initial draft was shared with the government, to FY12.

13. During the CPS period IFC continued to implement nine advisory services projects totaling \$6.6 million approved prior to FY08-11. These projects aimed to develop SME linkages and capacity in the paper, oil and gas, food and beverages, manufacturing, and tourism sectors. Nine new advisory services approved during FY08-11 for \$6.2 million aimed at helping SMEs access financing, and facilitating public/private partnerships in the water sector.

#### **Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues**

14. There were no significant safeguards issues or fiduciary complaints that IEG is aware of in the WBG portfolio.

### ***Overview of Achievement by Objective:***

#### **Pillar 1: Increasing Accountability and Public Voice**

15. Under this pillar the WBG’s support was to focus on (i) improving economic governance, and (ii) providing stronger mechanisms of citizens’ oversight.

16. **Improving economic governance.** The WBG strategy aimed at improving budget planning at the central, district and municipality levels, and bettering government fiduciary systems. The 2011 PEFA, covering 2006-09, reports improvements in eight of twenty eight indicators, mostly on total expenditure and revenues compared to budget, information and transparency of the budget, including legislative scrutiny of the annual budget law, and efficiency of taxpayer registration and assessment. Under the leadership of the IMF and with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), NORAD and IDA, Mozambique received technical assistance on public financial management, for the implementation of an information technology system (SISTAFE), and an electronic single Treasury account (e-CUT). With IDA support, Mozambique introduced district consultative groups for participatory planning, and developed a system of citizen scorecards for the Maputo municipality. While the former are just making inroads, the latter is working. At the level of broad governance indicators, however, Mozambique had mixed progress in economic governance. The move of the Government Effectiveness Index of the World Bank Institute (WBI), which ranges from, from -0.49 in 2007 to -0.47 in 2010 (range between -2.5 to 2.5) falls within the confidence intervals, suggesting no change. Also from WBI, the indicator for Control of Corruption improved from -0.59 to -0.40. On a different set of

indicators, the sub-index of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) on Wastefulness of Government Spending deteriorated from 3.3 over 7.0 in 2008-09 to 3.0 in 2011-12, while the sub-index on Transparency of Government Policymaking increased from 3.8 to 4.2. The CPSCR gives no information on progress in budget planning at the municipal level, or on district budget planning beyond the consultative groups mentioned here.

17. IDA assistance consisted of both lending and AAA. The lending portfolio consisted of a PRSC series (FY07, FY08, FY09), and the Public Sector Reform Project (FY03). Through its PRSC series, IDA contributed to the creation of the Central Revenue Authority and an increase in internal audits and controls. There were two AAAs delivered: Country Procurement Reforms Follow-up and Accounting and Auditing ROSC.

18. **Providing stronger mechanisms of citizens' oversight.** The WBG strategy aimed at improving government information and communications systems, and increasing the efficiency in legal and judicial services in selected provinces. The CPSCR acknowledges that outcomes in the area of citizen oversight and improvement of legal and judicial services were not monitored properly. Under the technical assistance provided by the IMF, the country is moving on e-government. As mentioned above participatory budget planning gave some local communities a better understanding of the district budget process and Maputo's citizen scorecard provides their feedback. At the indicators level, the WBI's index for Voice and Accountability, moved slightly from -0.09 to -0.12, falling within the confidence intervals and suggesting no change. The move, however, continued the sliding trend of the past seven years. Broad indicators of the justice system followed by the WEF show a mixed picture: while the efficiency of the legal framework appears to have improved during the CPS period (from 2.8 over 7.0 in 2007 to 3.3 in 2010), judicial independence seems to have deteriorated slightly (from 2.8 in 2007 to 2.7 in 2010). IEG's 2010 CPE notes that the Bank entered unprepared for its assistance on judicial reform, and subsequently did poor monitoring of progress in this area, which appears to be negligible. Citizen scorecards that are having an impact on Maputo's budget allocation.

19. IDA's assistance was provided through the Public Sector Reform Project (FY03), and two National Decentralized Planning and Finance Projects (FY04 and FY10).

20. IEG rates the outcome of the WBG strategy in Pillar 1 as *moderately satisfactory*. With support from several external development partners, including IDA, Mozambique has made progress in improving budget planning at the central and district levels, in establishing information technology systems that bolster the government's fiduciary systems, and started to give communities a say in the budget process. These improvements, however, have yet to translate into better governance indicators. The CPSCR provides little information on many aspects of district budgeting and municipal budgeting, and none on the development of legal and judicial services. While IDA was present in the assistance provided to Mozambique on public financial management, the weak performance of the Public Sector Reform Project suggests that IDA's contribution through this intervention was limited.

## **Pillar 2: Ensuring Equitable Access to Key Services**

21. Under this pillar the WBG's support was to focus on helping Mozambique improve government effectiveness in the provision of services, particularly in health, education, water, and electricity sectors.

22. **Health.** Mozambique had mixed progress on health. Over the CPS period and with support from a number of development partners, including IDA, the country increased the number of people receiving anti-retroviral treatment from 34 thousand in 2006 to more than 234, thousand in 2010. In addition, HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years decreased from 12.5 in 2007 to 11.5 in 2009. Meanwhile, the country's equity in health appears to have deteriorated, judging by the deterioration in several health indicators. As reported by the WDI, DPT and measles immunization as a



percent of children ages 12-23 months decreased respectively from 79 and 74 in 2007 to 74 and 70 in 2011. However, as reported by the World Economic Forum, the incidence of tuberculosis declined from 443.0 per 100,000 in 2006 to 409.0 in 2009. Infant mortality of children up to one year declined slightly from 100 per thousand births in 2005 to 95.9 percent in 2009.

23. IDA's intervention in the health sector consisted of three investment projects: HIV/AIDS Response project (FY03), Health Service Delivery Project (FY09), and Health Commodity Security Project (FY11).

24. **Education.** Mozambique increased education at all levels reducing the illiteracy rate by 9 percentage points during the CPS period, but made no progress in improving vocational training to better match the labor market needs, particularly of the mega-projects. According to the World Economic Forum, the net primary education enrollment rate increased from 76.0 in 2006 to 92.3 percent in 2008, and the primary completion rate increased from 38 percent in 2007 to 48 percent in 2009. Also, the gross secondary education enrollment rate improved from 15.5 percent in 2006 to 25.5 percent in 2009. On a different front, Mozambique started the transition of its Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system towards a demand-led system. The CPSCR provides no evidence of progress in this front, and the employment and unemployment rates have remained without major changes.

25. IDA's intervention included the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project (FY06). In addition, there was trust fund project stemming from the fast track initiative, the Mozambique Education Sector Support Program Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund.

26. **Water and Electricity.** Mozambique is making progress in providing potable water to its people. With IDA support, 36.3 thousand households gained access to water in 13 targeted urban areas. With support from AfDB, access to clean water in rural areas has been growing at around 200 to 250 thousand people per year in four targeted provinces. Mozambique's progress in providing electricity services has not been as successful as expected. With IDA support, 236 clinics and schools gained off-grid access to electricity, below CPS expectations. With IDA support, 28 thousand new household connections were completed.

27. IDA's assistance consisted of Energy Reform and Access (FY04), Water Services and Institutional Support (FY08), Energy Development and Access (FY10), and AF to Water Services and Institutional Support (FY11).

28. IEG rates the outcome of the WBG strategy in Pillar 2 as *moderately unsatisfactory*. Mozambique, with WBG assistance, made progress in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, improving access to primary and secondary education and increasing access to potable water. At the same time, results fell short in general health service delivery, improving the quality of technical and vocational education, and increasing access to electricity services. Other development partners played a significant role supporting Mozambique in combating HIV/AIDS and increasing access to potable water.

### **Pillar 3: Promoting Equitable and Broad-Based Growth**

29. Under this pillar the WBG's support was to help Mozambique on enabling international and local investments, and on strengthening its economic growth potential.

30. **Enabling international and local investments.** Progress in this area is mixed. Gross domestic investments as a percent of GDP increased from 17.9 in 2007 to 20.6 in 2010, with government investments accounting for a third of the increase (11.7 to 12.6 percent). At the same time, net FDIs as a percent of GDP grew from 5.3 in 2007 to 8.1 in 2010, directed mostly toward the mega-

projects. While domestic private investment increased, it did so by less than expected. According to some sources, local investors continue to face limited access to finance and power supply, as well as poor governance issues. Nevertheless, between 2008-09 and 2011-12, the World Economic Forum's indices on institutions and infrastructure improved from 3.2 to 3.4 over 7.0 and 2.2 to 2.6, respectively. In addition, the International Property Right Index improved from 4.2 over 10 in 2007 to 4.7 in 2010. On a different front, with IDA's support, Mozambique improved the accounting standards applicable to its financial institutions.

31. The WBG provided support through the PRSC series (FY03, FY07, FY08, and FY09), the Competitiveness and Private Sector Development Project (FY09), the Financial Sector Technical Assistance Project (FY06), the Market Led Smallholder Development in Zambezi Valley (FY06), and the Communication Sector Reform Project (FY02, FY09). This lending portfolio was complemented by AAAs in the form of two FSAP follow-ups (FY09), Investment Climate Assessments (FY09), Growth Poles & Economic Zones analysis (FY10), Regional Investment Climate Assessment (FY12), and Regional Trade (FY12).

32. **Strengthening economic growth potential.** As reported by the IMF, Mozambique's growth has not been accompanied by economic diversification or by commensurate employment creation, in contrast with peer countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It's productive and export base has become increasingly concentrated—a reflection of the mega-projects in natural resource sector, coupled with a still weak business environment. The ratio of employment to population above 15 stagnated at 78 over the period of 2005-2009; at the time the mega-projects were bringing in foreign labor to cover even basic jobs. The government, which had adopted as one of its objectives developing rural areas in order to reduce inequalities among regions, faced street riots in urban areas in September 2010, as urban poor reacted to rising food prices in the absence of social safety nets. The weak overall outcome happened despite growth in sectors like communications and tourism, but reflecting to some extent the slow progress in developing a sustainable road network to commercialize agricultural products, as well as the frailty of water resource management.

33. IDA's lending assistance came through National Water Development (FY99), Railway & Ports Restructuring (FY00), Beira Railway Project (FY05), Communication Sector Reform (FY02, FY09), Market-led Smallholder Development in the Zambezi Valley (FY06), Trans-frontier Conservation Areas and Tourism Development (FY06), Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program II (FY07, FY11), PRSC series (FY07, FY08, FY09, FY10, and FY11), Mozambique Transmission Interconnection (FY08), Competitiveness and Private Sector Development (FY09), PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (FY09), and Energy Reform and Access Project (FY04, FY09). Also, there was Programmatic Support to Disaster Risk Management I Project by Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. This was complemented by AAAs in the form of an Advice on Optimizing the Domestic Impact of Mega-projects (FY08, a letter offering services mostly on fiscal and environmental aspects), Zambezi Multi-Sector Investment Opportunities Analysis (FY08), and Public Expenditure Review (FY10).

34. Major IFC interventions were launched before FY08-11, but their implementation continued during the CPS period, with the main projects being projects in aluminum and gas production. The aluminum project tripled the country's exports of aluminum, and the gas project developed a domestic gas market and supported financially a social development fund. Two thirds of the new resources channeled by IFC were devoted to strengthen access to finance for SMEs, support SMEs in agribusiness, and acquire equity in a gas company. Outcomes achieved in the new ventures are not known yet. IFC also provided advisory services to SMEs, and to the government on business regulation and on regulatory reform of the tourism sector.

35. IEG rates the outcome of the WBG strategy in Pillar 3 as *moderately unsatisfactory*. Mozambique has had mixed success in boosting investment beyond the mega-projects in natural

resources, and in diversifying its economy in order to strengthen its growth potential and expand employment opportunities. With WBG support, Mozambique made some progress in enabling international and domestic investments, particularly in the telecommunications and tourism sectors. On the rest, including developing a sustainable road network, increasing freight traffic, bettering water management, and improving agricultural capacity and productivity through extension services, results were generally weak.

Achievement of CPS Objectives	
Objectives	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Increasing Accountability and Public Voice	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Pillar II: Ensuring Equitable Access to Key Services	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
Pillar III: Promoting Equitable and Broad-Based growth	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>

#### 4. Overall IEG Assessment

<b>Outcome:</b>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
<b>IDA Performance:</b>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
<b>IFC's Performance:</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
<b>MIGA Performance</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>

#### Overall Outcome

36. IEG rates the overall outcome of the WBG strategy in Mozambique as *moderately unsatisfactory*. With support from several external development partners, including IDA, Mozambique has made progress in improving budget planning at the central and district levels, in establishing information technology systems that bolster the government's fiduciary systems, and started to give communities a say in the budget process. These improvements, however, have yet to translate into better governance indicators. Also with support from several external development partners, including IDA, Mozambique made progress in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, improving access to primary and secondary education and increasing access to potable water. Mozambique has had mixed success in boosting investment beyond the mega-projects, and in diversifying its economy in order to strengthen its growth potential and expand employment opportunities. With WBG support, Mozambique made some progress in enabling international and domestic investments, particularly in the telecommunications and tourism sectors. Results fell short in general health service delivery, improving the quality of technical and vocational education, and increasing access to electricity services. Results were also weak in several aspects of the real economy, including developing a sustainable road network, increasing freight traffic, bettering water management, and improving agricultural capacity and productivity through extension services. The CPSCR provides little information on many aspects, particularly on district budgeting and municipal budgeting, and none on the development of legal and judicial services. Other external development partners played key roles in helping Mozambique achieve many of the outcomes.

#### IDA Performance

37. IDA performance is rated *moderately unsatisfactory*. The share of IDA projects exiting during the CPS period and evaluated by IEG receiving moderately satisfactory or better ratings was higher



than that for AFR and the World Bank as a whole. In addition, the fact that many of the main outcomes of the strategy were jointly supported with other development partners points at an effective level of cooperation with them on the ground. However, the relevance of IDA's strategy was moderate in that it failed to take a more active stance in the agricultural sector, where most of the poor are employed, as well as in promoting local employment generation by the mega-projects. In addition, the results framework of the strategy and its use as the M&E framework guiding IDA's activity was weak. These two issues could have been dealt with midway through a CPSPR, which would also have allowed IDA to adapt its strategy to the changes in the political economy brought about by the street riots and rising food prices. A further weakness was portfolio management, where all the indicators worsened steadily during the CPS period. These shortcomings contrast with what seems to have been a strong performance on the ground, and point at the need for more senior management involvement in the country, as suggested in the CPSCR.

**IFC Performance**

38. IEG rates IFC performance as *moderately satisfactory*. IFC new investment activity slowed significantly compared to the previous CPS. While IFC reached out to SMEs and agribusiness, its efforts to invest in employment-generating projects and economic diversification fell short.

**MIGA Performance**

39. MIGA performance is rated *moderately satisfactory*. Of two guarantees evaluated by IEG, the development outcome was rated satisfactory for one and partially unsatisfactory for the other one. MIGA was not proactive in Mozambique, with the volume of its new operations being equivalent to less than 5 percent of its guarantee exposure.

**5. Assessment of CPS Completion Report**

40. This is a well-written and candid CPSCR. The evaluation is detailed and comprehensive for the most part, although it could have dealt more in-depth with areas of the program where things did not go well, to find out the reasons and draw lessons. There are several areas of the program for which the CPSCR does not provide enough information.

**6. Findings and Lessons**

41. The main lesson stemming from this review is that the WBG's development effectiveness rests on active and effective management of the country strategy and operations, and not only on a dedicated and strong country staff. Efficient monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and taking the opportunity of a CPSPR to update the objectives and interventions to changing circumstances and exogenous developments are crucial components to enhance the development effectiveness of the WBG and of its staff. These functions, however, are the purview of senior management.



**Annex Table 1a: Planned and Actual Lending, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 1b: Trust Funds, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 3a: IEG Project Ratings for Country, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 3b: IEG Project Ratings for Mozambique and Comparators, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status for Mozambique and Comparators, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 5: IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Mozambique, FY08-11 (in US\$ million)**

**Annex Table 6: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, 2005- 2010 (in US\$ million)**

**Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators for Mozambique and Comparators, 2007- 2010**

**Annex Table 8: Country - Millennium Development Goals**

**Annex Table 9: List of IFC's Investments in Mozambique that were active during FY08-11 (US\$'000)**

**Annex Table 10: List of IFC's Advisory Services in Mozambique, FY08-11**

**Annex Table 11: Mozambique: MIGA guarantees during FY08-11**

**Annex Table 12: Summary of Achievements of the CPS Objectives**



**Annex Table 1a: Planned and Actual Lending, FY08-11**

Project ID	Project	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount
P103277	Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Credit	2008	2008	70	60
P107311	National Decentralized Planning and Finance Program	2008	2010	15	30.4
P099930	Health Service Delivery	2008	2009	30	44.6
P107313	Fifth Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC5)	2009	2009	70	90
P107598	MZ PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development	2009	2011	20	70
P108444	MZ-Energy Development and Access Project (APL-2)	2009	2010	30	80
P107426	MZ-HIV/AIDS Response II SIL	2009	Dropped	20	
P107133	Mozambique - Communications II Project	2009	Dropped	15	
	Water Resources Management	2009	Forwarded to 2012	20	
P115217	Maputo Municipal Development Program II (MMDP II)	2010	2011	30	50
P111592	Higher Education Science and Technology	2010	2010	20	40
P117234	Sixth Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC6)	2010	2010	70	110
P122470	Seventh Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC7)	2011	2011	70	85
P114880	Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program - Phase II Additional Financing	2011	2011	60	41
P121398	MZ - Spatial Development Planning Technical Assistance Project	2011	2011	20	20
P106355	Advisory and Capacity Support for Infrastructure Ministries Competitiveness and Private Sector		Dropped 2009	10 20	25
P111432	The e-Government and Communications Infrastructure Project (included in the Regional Communications Infrastructure Project)	2009	2009	5	20.9
<b>Total Programmed projects CPS FY08-11</b>				<b>595.0</b>	<b>766.9</b>
<b>Non-programmed projects</b>					
P105205	MZ Higher Education Project (Supplemental)		2008		15
P104566	Water Services and Institutional Support Project		2008		15
P084404	Southern African Power Market Program: Mozambique Transmission Interconnection Project		2008		93
P125127	MZ-Education Sector Support Program		2011		71
P121060	Health Commodity Security Project		2011		39
P120546	Additional Financing - Water Services and Institutional Support (WASIS) Project		2011		37
<b>Total non programmed projects CPS FY08-11</b>					<b>270.00</b>
<b>Total projects CPS FY08-12</b>					<b>1,036.9</b>
<b>Ongoing projects</b>					
Project ID	Project		Approval FY	Closed FY	Approved Amount
P083459	Third Poverty Reduction Support Credit		2007	2008	70
P083263	Second National Water Development Project - Supplemental Credit		2004	na	15
P052240	National Water Development Project (02)		1999	2009	75
P093165	Market led Smallholder Development in the Zambezi Valley		2006	Active	20
P096332	Pro Maputo, Maputo Municipal Development Program		2007	2012	30
P073479	Mozambique: Communication Sector Reform Project		2002	2009	14.9
P078053	HIV/AIDS Response Project		2003	2011	55
P086169	MZ-Financial Sector TA Project Financial Sector Technical Assistance		2006	Active	10.5
P001807	Decentralized Planning and Financing Project		2004	2009	42
P069183	Energy Reform and Access Project		2004	2011	40.26
P083325	Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program - Phase II		2007	Active	100
P087347	Technical and Vocational Education and Training		2006	Active	30
P082618	Beira Railway Project		2005	2012	110
P072080	Public Sector Reform		2003	2010	25.6
P071465	Trans frontier Conservation Areas and Tourism Development Project		2006	Active	20
P042039	Railways & Ports Restructuring Project		2000	2009	100
P069824	Higher Education Project		2002	2010	60

Source: Mozambique FY08-11 CPS and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 02/06/2012.



**Annex Table 1b: Trust Funds, FY08-11**

Project ID	Project	TF ID	Approved Amount	Approval	Closing
P107350	Water Resources Development	TF 92821	750,000.00	2009	2011
P124755	Mozambique-Programmatic Support to Disaster Risk Management Phase I	TF 99391	1,398,000.00	2011	Active
P125225	Mozambique PPCR - Phase 1	TF 98872	1,500,000.00	2011	Active
P116717	Capacity building of the Mozambique Supreme Audit Institution	TF 97535	446,250.00	2011	Active
P108855	Mozambique: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Implementation	TF 96920	375,000.00	2011	Active
P099930	Health Service Delivery	TF 96505	16,267,749.18	2010	Active
		TF 96399	3,288,847.00	2010	Active
		TF 96375	7,862,000.00	2011	Active
		TF 58155	1,149,783.00	2008	2010
P116352	Strengthening M&E for PARPA III	TF 96135	499,805.00	2010	Active
P114633	Power Development Capacity Building for EDM	TF 93176	72,000.00	2009	2011
P114318	Mozambique: Legal and Financial Advisory Services for Power Transmission System (EDM)	TF 92988	692,000.00	2009	Active
P107313	Fifth Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC5)	TF 93203	10,000,000.00	2010	2010
P112052	Mozambique Education Sector Support Program Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund	TF 92651	79,000,000.00	2009	2011
P104945	Mozambique Water Private Sector Contracts - OBA for coverage expansion	TF 91213	6,000,000.00	2008	2012
P104566	Water Services and Institutional Support Project	TF 97281	15,061,398.49	2011	Active
		TF 90410	15,000,000.00	2008	Active
P098040	Market-Led Smallholder Development in the Zambezi Valley	TF 91638	6,200,000.00	2008	Active
	Debt Reduction Facility - MOZA	TF 58011	16,100,000.00	2007	2009
P071942	Mozambique: Energy Reform and Access Program	TF 57068	494,150.00	2007	2009
P096332	Pro Maputo, Maputo Municipal Development Program	TF 92459	291,740.00	2009	2009
P087347	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	TF 56866	7,350,000.00	2006	2012
P098040	Market-Led Smallholder Development in the Zambezi Valley	TF 56873	150,000.00	2006	2007
P076809	Trans frontier Conservation Areas and Tourism Development Project	TF 56038	10,000,000.00	2006	Active
P071465	Trans frontier Conservation Areas and Tourism Development Project	TF 54759	3,720,000.00	2005	Active
P071942	Mozambique: Energy Reform and Access Program	TF 52650	3,090,000.00	2004	2012
	DRF - Commercial Debt Reduction	TF 50871	900,000.00	2003	2008
P035919	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project	TF 23844	4,100,000.00	2001	2008

Source: Mozambique FY 08-11 CPS and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 02/06/2012.

**Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY08-11**

	AAA ID	Proposed FY	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
<b>Economic and Sector Work</b>				
<b>Planned (CPS FY08-11)</b>				
Modern Bio-fuels Analysis	P101999	2008	2009	Report
Regional Investment Climate Assessment	P111496		2012	Report
Regional Trade Report	P110059		2012	Report
<b>Non-planned</b>				
Mozambique: Response to higher food & fuel prices	P113442		2009	Policy Note
Mozambique: Land Policy Notes	P118650		2011	Policy Note
Pillar III AAA Policy Notes	P107333		2008	Policy Note
Mozambique: Accounting and Auditing ROSC	P108428		2008	Report
Analysis of Public Expenditures for Agriculture in Mozambique	P110106		2009	Report
Growth Poles and Special Economic Zones: Options for Bank Support	P118628		2010	Policy Note
Mozambique FSAP Update	P113034		2009	Report
Mozambique Urbanization and Municipal Development	P106088		2009	Report
Mozambique Investment Climate Assessment (ICA)	P108901		2009	Report
MTDS - Mozambique	P122080		2011	Report
Southern African Transport Corridors and Spatial Development: Implications for Growth, Equity and Food Security	P106644		2009	Report
Water PER	P113534		2010	Report
Public Expenditure Review in the Water Sector of Mozambique	P117713		2010	Report
<b>Technical Assistance</b>				
<b>Planned (CS FY08-11)</b>				
Mozambique Procurement Reforms Follow-UP	P103208	2007	2008	Institutional Development Plan
<b>Non-planned</b>				
3A-Zambezi Basin Multi-Sector Investment Study	P103333		2010	Report
Southern Africa – Workshops on Large Project Finance	P110502		2008	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
Mozambique Water Sector Management Support	P106338		2009	"How-To" Guidance
MZ Poverty & Growth Diagnostics	P117425		2011	Institutional Development Plan
CPS Pillar I: Accountability and Public Voice	P106515		2008	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
Pillar III AAA TA	P107321		2008	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
Mozambique FSAP Follow up and Dialogue	P114559		2009	"How-To" Guidance
Municipal Revenue Potential Study	P119314		2011	"How-To" Guidance
Mozambique - Contingency Planning FIRST #8145	P121322		2011	"How-To" Guidance
Resistance Monitoring & mapping for IRS	P111130		2011	"How-To" Guidance
Mozambique - AML/CFT Framework	P109784		2008	"How-To" Guidance
Mozambique EITI Implementation	P112562		2009	"How-To" Guidance
Mozambique Procurement Reforms Follow-UP	P103208		2008	Institutional Development Plan
Mozambique Poverty & PRSP TA (BPRP2)	P099205		2009	"How-To" Guidance
IHP and Health Systems	P110861		2008	"How-To" Guidance
Advice on Optimizing the Domestic Impact of Megaprojects	P111178		2008	"How-To" Guidance
High-Level Policy Conference on Medium-Term Economic Policy Priorities			2010	
Mozambique MTEF Health Sector	P107960		2009	Model/Survey
Supporting the policy dialogue on natural resources, environment and adaptation to climate change	P113170		2010	Institutional Development Plan

Source: Mozambique FY 08-11 CPS and WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 02/07/2012.

**Annex Table 3a: IEG Project Ratings for Country, FY08-11**

Exit FY	Project Name	Total Evaluated (US\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to Development Outcome *
2008	P103277 MZ-PRSC 4 - intermediate	61.8	Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P001807 MZ-Decentr Planning &Fin SIL (FY04)	40.1	Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2009	P042039 MZ-Railway & Port Restr (FY00)	99.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P052240 MZ-Natl Water 2 (FY99)	92.8	Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P073479 MZ-Com Sec Reform	13.9	Moderately Satisfactory	Negligible To Low
2009	P107313 MZ-PRSC 5 (last)	0.0	Satisfactory	Moderate
2010	P072080 MZ: Pub Sec Reform (FY03)	20.5	Unsatisfactory	High

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of as of 8/17/2011.

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

**Annex Table 3b: IEG Project Ratings for Mozambique and Comparators, FY08-11**

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower (\$) *	RDO % Moderate or Lower (No) *
Mozambique	328.1	7	93.7	85.7	93.7	85.7
Uganda	471.6	8	75.9	75.0	78.9	62.5
Zambia	73.7	3	100.0	100.0	67.9	33.3
Tanzania	457.2	8	43.7	50.0	9.2	12.5
AFR	5913.3	149	77.4	67.6	38.5	39.2
World	31631.0	606	84.5	74.7	68.9	57.0

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of as of 9/30/2011.

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

**Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status for Mozambique and Comparators, FY08-11**

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Mozambique</b>				
# Proj	16	14	15	19
# Proj At Risk	1	2	3	4
% At Risk	6.3	14.3	20.0	21.1
Net Comm Amt	797.7	620.3	670.1	995.4
Comm At Risk	55.0	80.6	128.9	259.2
% Commit at Risk	6.9	13.0	19.2	26.0
<b>Uganda</b>				
# Proj	17	16	18	19
# Proj At Risk	6	2	3	4
% At Risk	35.3	12.5	16.7	21.1
Net Comm Amt	1,244.5	1,415.4	1,536.6	1,754.6
Comm At Risk	326.2	210.0	380.0	417.0
% Commit at Risk	26.2	14.8	24.7	23.8
<b>Zambia</b>				
# Proj	11	8	10	9
# Proj At Risk	0	2	2	2
% At Risk	0.0	25.0	20.0	22.2
Net Comm Amt	371.9	304.9	399.9	519.9
Comm At Risk	0.0	62.2	119.0	118.2
% Commit at Risk	0.0	20.4	29.8	22.7
<b>Tanzania</b>				
# Proj	23	26	24	23
# Proj At Risk	2	3	2	5
% At Risk	8.7	11.5	8.3	21.7
Net Comm Amt	2,001.4	2,461.4	2,703.8	2,589.4
Comm At Risk	103.5	117.0	240.0	565.0
% Commit at Risk	5.2	4.8	8.9	21.8
<b>AFR</b>				
# Proj	419	440	454	470
# Proj At Risk	94	131	137	117
% At Risk	22.4	29.8	30.2	24.9
Net Comm Amt	23,306.8	28,177.8	34,188.5	37,466.4
Comm At Risk	5,890.2	6,950.5	9,494.2	7,949.7
% Commit at Risk	25.3	24.7	27.8	21.2
<b>World</b>				
# Proj	1,525	1,552	1,590	1,595
# Proj At Risk	276	344	366	337
% At Risk	18.1	22.2	23.0	21.1
Net Comm Amt	106,761.7	131,076.4	158,287.4	168,248.7
Comm At Risk	18,428.2	19,929.9	28,186.1	22,978.5
% Commit at Risk	17.3	15.2	17.8	13.7

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of 9/30/2011.

**Annex Table 5: IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Mozambique, FY08-11 (in US\$ million)**

<b>FY</b>	<b>Disb. Amt.</b>	<b>Repay Amt.</b>	<b>Net Amt.</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Net Transfer</b>
<b>2008</b>	209.5	0.0	209.5	3.0	4.4	202.1
<b>2009</b>	207.9	0.6	207.3	0.0	8.2	199.1
<b>2010</b>	199.9	4.0	195.9	0.0	9.8	186.1
<b>2011</b>	174.3	5.1	169.2	0.0	10.6	158.5
<b>Total (08-11)</b>	<b>791.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>782.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>745.9</b>

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursement and Charges Report as of 9/28/2011.



**Annex Table 6: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, 2005- 2010(in US\$ million)**

Development Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Bilaterals</b>				
Australia	2.8	2.9	4.6	20.9
Austria	3.8	12.7	8.9	8.8
Belgium	23.4	25.9	23.1	34.0
Canada	57.3	77.2	75.2	82.0
Denmark	92.4	87.3	104.5	85.3
Finland	32.9	40.2	42.8	47.3
France	25.7	12.3	14.7	38.1
Germany	61.8	74.9	113.8	76.9
Greece	..	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ireland	68.7	74.2	63.9	56.6
Italy	42.6	34.6	24.8	35.3
Japan	27.8	23.7	60.7	62.9
Korea	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0
Luxembourg	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	80.7	105.7	99.3	81.8
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Norway	80.1	96.7	80.4	73.7
Portugal	21.6	25.1	68.0	112.6
Spain	53.8	78.5	68.8	43.9
Sweden	103.6	119.6	98.9	84.5
Switzerland	24.2	23.9	24.2	29.4
United Kingdom	115.7	197.9	54.9	104.4
United States	153.4	226.7	255.6	277.9
<b>DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>1073.4</b>	<b>1341.3</b>	<b>1287.7</b>	<b>1357.3</b>
Czech Republic	0.1	0.0	..	..
Hungary	17.7	..	..	..
Iceland	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	1.6
Poland	..	..	..	0.0
Slovak Republic	0.1	0.2	..	0.1
Slovenia	..	..	..	..
Thailand	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Turkey	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
United Arab Emirates	..	..	0.3	0.3
Arab Countries	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	..
Other Development Partners	1.6	..	..	..
<b>Non-DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Multilaterals</b>				
AfDB (African Dev. Bank)	..	..	..	..
AfDF (African Dev. Fund)	79.6	67.4	75.2	73.7
Arab Agencies	8.7	13.7	8.5	..
AsDF (Asian Dev. Fund)	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	6.1
CarDB (Caribbean Dev. Bank)	..	..	..	..
Council of Europe	..	..	..	..
EBRD	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	..	..	..	192.3
GEF	7.5	6.9	3.5	0.9
GAVI	..	6.2	5.8	12.1
Global Fund	42.3	53.7	10.2	77.5
IAEA	..	..	0.4	0.3
IBRD	..	..	..	..
IDA	251.7	279.7	212.9	164.2

<b>Development Partners</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
IDB Spec. Fund	..	..	..	..
IFAD	5.2	4.3	3.3	1.7
IMF Trust Fund	..	..	..	21.4
IMF (SAF,ESAF,PRGF)	5.0	..	153.3	..
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	4.3
Montreal Protocol	..	..	..	..
Nordic Dev. Fund	7.5	13.1	4.9	2.4
OFID	..	..	..	1.8
UNAIDS	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.9
UNDP	8.1	9.1	8.0	8.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..
UNFPA	3.8	5.9	4.2	12.0
UNHCR	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8
UNICEF	14.3	15.7	16.3	15.8
UNRWA	..	..	..	..
UNTA	2.4	0.8	0.8	..
WFP	8.4	10.1	9.4	1.9
WHO	..	..	..	..
<i>Multilateral Agencies, Total</i>	<b>447.0</b>	<b>488.2</b>	<b>519.2</b>	<b>598.1</b>
<b>All Development Partners, Total</b>	<b>1,542.66</b>	<b>1,832.39</b>	<b>1,808.59</b>	<b>1959.4</b>

Source: OECD DAC Online database, Table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements, as of 02/07/2012.

**Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators for Mozambique and Comparators, 2007- 2010**

Series Name	Mozambique				Mozambique	Uganda	Zambia	Tanzania	AFR	World
	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average 2007-2010					
<b>Growth and Inflation</b>										
GDP growth (annual %)	7.3	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.5	6.9	4.6	1.9
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	2.1	0.7
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	730.0	790.0	880.0	930.0	832.5	1172.5	1275.0	1332.5	1111.0	8673.4
GNI, Atlas method (current US mil. \$)	743.7	856.6	997.6	1034.4	908.1	1408.4	1188.5	2009.8	2056.7	10645.0
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	8.2	10.3	3.3	12.7	8.6	8.8	11.2	8.9	...	...
<b>Composition of GDP (%)</b>										
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	27.7	30.5	31.5	31.9	30.4	23.8	17.9	29.2	13.8	2.9
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	25.9	23.7	23.6	23.4	24.1	26.3	37.8	23.8	31.1	27.3
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	46.4	45.9	44.9	44.8	45.5	49.9	44.3	47.0	55.1	69.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	16.1	15.7	20.5	23.7	19.0	23.0	22.6	27.7	22.0	20.9
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	6.3	1.6	2.2	5.7	4.0	12.6	28.0	14.4	17.0	21.0
<b>External Accounts</b>										
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	35.4	32.3	24.5	25.3	29.3	22.2	39.3	23.5	32.3	27.6
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	45.2	46.4	42.8	43.2	44.4	32.9	34.0	37.3	35.4	27.8
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-9.8	-11.9	-12.5	-11.6	-11.4	-8.0	-1.3	-10.4	...	...
External debt (% of GDP)	39.1	36.6	41.7	43.8	40.3	15.8	25.5	32.6	...	...
Total debt service (% of GNI)	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.9	...
Total reserves in months of imports	4.1	3.7	5.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	3.1	4.8	6.7	12.8
<b>Fiscal Accounts <sup>1/</sup></b>										
Revenue (% of GDP)	15.9	15.8	17.4	18.4	16.9	16.7	20.8	15.5	...	...
Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	28.1	32.4	32.2	32.5	31.3	18.9	23.2	24.8	...	...
Overall Balance After Grants (% of GDP)	-3.8	-4.5	-5.4	-4.9	-4.7	-2.3	-2.4	-3.9	...	...
Public Sector Gross Debt (% of GDP)	41.9	24.7	38.2	42.1	36.7	20.4	27.5	30.0	...	...
<b>Social Indicators</b>										
<b>Health</b>										
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	48.6	48.9	49.3	...	48.9	52.4	47.0	55.8	53.2	69.1
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	79.0	78.0	76.0	74.0	76.8	61.8	79.8	86.3	69.5	81.5
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	...	17.0	...	...	17.0	48.0	49.0	24.0	31.4	60.6
Improved water source (% of population with access)	...	47.0	...	...	47.0	67.0	60.0	54.0	59.7	86.8
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	99.8	97.5	94.6	92.2	96.0	66.1	73.2	54.0	79.0	42.5
<b>Population</b>										
Population, total (in millions)	21.8	22.3	22.9	23.4	22.6	31.9	12.5	42.9	823.6	6725.2
Population growth (annual %)	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	36.1	36.8	37.6	38.4	37.2	13.1	35.5	25.7	36.7	50.2
<b>Education</b>										
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	...	33.1	17.3	44.7
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	110.0	114.1	114.2	115.1	113.3	122.2	118.4	107.5	98.6	106.6
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	18.3	20.5	23.3	25.5	21.9	26.6	...	24.2	34.7	67.4

<sup>1/</sup> IMF, Mozambique June 2011 Article IV Consultations and The Economist Intelligence Unit database.

Source: WB World Development Indicators for all indicators excluding Fiscal Accounts data.

**Annex Table 8: Mozambique - Millennium Development Goals**

	1990	1995	2000	2009
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>				
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	80	79	79	78
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	67	68	67	66
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	5.7	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	28.1	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	42	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	81	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	59	48	46	38
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	..
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>				
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	62
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	78
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	..	32	44
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	26	26	46	59
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	44	44	56	80
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>				
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16	25	30	35
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	75	72	75	88
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	57	61	63	75
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	32	28	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	11.4	..	..	..
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>				
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	59	71	71	77
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	155	139	123	96
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	232	207	183	142
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	..	147	146
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	44	..	55
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	6	..	16
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	1,000	890	780	550
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	71	76	89
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	23	..	..
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>				
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	37
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	2	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	11	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	180	260	380	420
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	8.5
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	3
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	1.4	4.5	9.5	12.5
Tuberculosis case detection rate (all forms)	65	43	31	42
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>				
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forest area (% of land area)	25	25	25	24
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	11	12	14	17
Improved water source (% of population with access)	36	38	42	47
Marine protected areas (% of total surface area)	..	..	..	4
Terrestrial protected areas (% of total surface area)	..	..	..	15.7
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>				
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	17	33	2	2
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0	0	20
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	74	67	50	89
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	0	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>				
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.1
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	170	130	230	440
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	2.3	2.1	4.2	10.0
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	22.1	27.0	31.0	21.0
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	43	46	48	48
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	39	..	54
Population, total (millions)	13.5	15.9	18.2	22.9
Trade (% of GDP)	44.2	56.6	53.5	68.9

Source: World Development Indicators database as of 02/07/2012.

**Annex Table 9: List of IFC's Investments in Mozambique that were active during FY08-11 (US\$'000)**

Project ID	First Cmt FY	Project Status	Closure FY	Primary Sector	Project size	Net Equity	Net Loans	Total Net Commitment
<b>Committed pre-FY08, but active during FY08-11</b>								
9636	2000	Closed	2008	Food & Beverages	1,496	0	506	506
10692	2003	Closed	2008	Industrial & Consumer Products	444	0	250	250
20980	2004	Closed	2010	Food & Beverages	4,950	0	1,136	1,136
25207	2006	Closed	2009	Finance & Insurance	2,000	0	107	107
7764	1998	Active		Primary Metals	1,182,000	0	108,000	108,000
8021	1998	Active		Food & Beverages	2,146	0	1,000	1,000
9997	2001	Active		Agriculture and Forestry	2,352	0	715	715
10323	2001	Active		Primary Metals	717,692	0	13,321	13,321
10983	2004	Active		Oil, Gas and Mining	18,500	18,500	0	18,500
<b>Committed pre-FY08, but active during FY08-11, Total</b>						<b>18,500</b>	<b>125,035</b>	<b>143,535</b>
<b>Committed in FY08-11</b>								
25610	2009	Active		Finance & Insurance	8,500	0	8,500	8,500
25934	2009	Active		Food & Beverages	7,000	0	7,000	7,000
26459	2010	Active		Finance & Insurance	2,500	0	4,858	4,858
27248	2009	Active		Oil, Gas and Mining	20,000	5,000	0	5,000
27398	2009	Active		Agriculture and Forestry	15,800	0	7,000	7,000
29163	2010	Active		Finance & Insurance	30,000	0	30,000	30,000
29475	2010	Active		Food & Beverages	30,778	0	8,000	8,000
<b>Committed in FY08-11 Total</b>						<b>5,000</b>	<b>65,358</b>	<b>70,358</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>23,500</b>	<b>190,393</b>	<b>213,893</b>

Source: IFC



**Annex Table 10: List of IFC's Advisory Services in Mozambique, FY08-11**

Project ID	Project Name	Approval FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Start Date	End Date	Total
<b>Operations approved pre-FY08, but that continued through FY08-11</b>							
538103	ENH/CMG Pipeline	FY07	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Sep-05	Jun-08	101,552
552845	Mobile Banking Mozambique	FY07	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Jul-06	Jun-10	1,500,000
548085	MOZ Impact of tax on business and Admin barriers	FY06	Closed	Investment Climate	Jun-06	Dec-07	151,000
556545	Mozambique Leasing Study	FY07	Closed	Access To Finance	May-06	Nov-08	80,000
544007	Mozambique Tourism Anchor Investment Program	FY06	Active	Investment Climate	Sep-06	Mar-11	1,855,149
544647	MSI Pre Investment Technical Assistance FY 07-09	FY07	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Jul-05	Dec-09	1,725,000
545585	MSI Program - DEJA VU	FY07	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Jul-07	Dec-09	160,000
534843	MSI Program - Spectrum Graphics Limitada (Printing Shop)	FY06	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Jun-06	Dec-09	70,000
539823	Mozambique SME Linkage Development Programme - MozLink	FY07	Close	Sustainable Business Advisory	Jan-07	Jun-10	1,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>6,642,701</b>
<b>New operations in FY08-11</b>							
Project ID	Project Name	Approval FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Start Date	End Date	Total
29065	Moza_Water PPP	FY10	Active	Public-Private Partnerships Transaction Advisory	Mar-10	Mar-12	1,320,262
544005	MSI Program - TCT Industrias Florestais, Lda	FY09	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Sep-08	Jun-10	140,000
547848	MSI- Program Nkwichi Lodge	FY09	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	May-08	Dec-09	86,500
553346	AMSMETA BCI	FY08	Active	Access To Finance	Oct-08	Feb-11	1,836,850
564068	SGL-Printing Shop HIV/AIDS	FY09	Closed	Sustainable Business Advisory	Mar-08	Dec-09	9,530
564747	AMSMETA ABCH MZ.	FY10	Hold	Access To Finance	Jul-10	Dec-12	1,016,877
569790	ACBP2-Mozambique	FY10	Active	Access To Finance	Jul-09	Jun-11	269,666
570948	infoDev-MZ-Incub	FY09	Active	Sustainable Business Advisory	Jun-09	Jun-11	488,000
579027	Guy Carpenter Micro Risk Transfer	FY11	Active	Access To Finance	Apr-11	Mar-13	1,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>6,167,685</b>

Source: IFC

**Annex 11: Mozambique: MIGA Guarantees during FY08-11**

Guarantee Beneficiary and Holder	Sum of Original Amount Issued (\$M)	Year of guarantee issuance	Year of guarantee expiration	Guarantee Status in FY12	Client country	Host country
<b>Agribusiness</b>						
4106	50.7	FY2001	FY2017	Active	Mauritius/ South Africa	Mozambique
<b>Financial</b>						
9161	2.5	FY2011	FY2021	Active	Germany	Mozambique
<b>Infrastructure</b>						
3323	32.0	FY2000	FY2020	Cancelled in FY09	South Africa	Mozambique/ Swaziland
<b>Manufacturing</b>						
1938	40.0	FY1998	FY2013	Active	South Africa	Mozambique
<b>Manufacturing</b>						
7838	9.1	FY2011	FY2021	Active	Japan	Mozambique
<b>Mining</b>						
4438	20.8	FY2003	FY2018	Active	Ireland/Germany	Mozambique
<b>Oil and Gas</b>						
4154	109.4	FY2003	FY2022	Active	South Africa	Mozambique
<b>Services</b>						
4535	2.0	FY2002	FY2017	Active	Denmark	Mozambique
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>266.4</b>					

Source: MIGA

**Annex Table 12: Summary of Achievements of the CPS Objectives.**

CPS 08-11: Pillar 1 Increase Accountability and Public Voice		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>1. Improve Economic Governance</b>		
	<b>2. Provide stronger Citizens' Oversight Mechanisms</b>		
<b>Major Outcome Measures</b>	<b>1. Improve Economic Governance</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved budget planning at central, district and municipal level: e-SISTAFE (Integrated Financial Management Information System) is rolled-out to at least 25 ministries and government agencies, and rolled out to at least 27 districts by end- 2007 and is based on new PAF targets subsequently</li> </ul>	The number of agencies enrolled in SISTAFE system increased substantially from two ministries in 2007 to 23 ministries and 11 provinces in 2010.	Source: CPSCR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total revenue as percentage of GDP increased from 14.8% in 2006 to 14.9% in 2007, 15.4% in 2008, and 15.9% in 2009</li> </ul>	Revenue exceeded targets: 16.4% in 2007, 16.0% in 2008, and 17.4% in 2009.	Source: CPSCR Republic of Mozambique: Staff Report for the 2011 Article IV Consultation. IMF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved government fiduciary systems: Increase the coverage and efficiency of internal audit bodies:</li> <li>Increase number of central and provincial level bodies with operational internal controls from 20% in 2006 to 30% in 2007 to 65% in 2008 to 100% in 2009</li> </ul>	The number of central and provincial level bodies with operational internal controls increased: 25% in 2007, 59% in 2008, and 75% in 2009.	Source: CPSCR. Targets are MZ PAF targets and 2009 target was formally revised to 75%.
	<b>2. Provide stronger Citizens' Oversight Mechanisms</b>		
	Improved government information and communication systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cumulative number of state institutions linked to the electronic government at central, provincial and local levels from 50 in 2006 to 100 in 2009</li> </ul>	This outcome was not monitored.	Source: CPSCR. Electronic platforms (Govnet and eGov) have been developed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Districts effectively implementing communication strategy linking communities to local administration to 60% by 2009</li> </ul>	This outcome was not monitored.	Source: CPSCR. Activities were implemented and some outputs achieved: communication strategy was formulated, training of media staff and on new law on local organs and participatory planning was carried out.
	Increased efficiency in legal and judicial services in selected provinces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of days between the intake of a new case in the justice system and its sentence reduced by at least 10% by 2009 in the provincial courts of Maputo, Sofala, Nampula, Tete and Niassa</li> </ul>	There is no information available.	Source: CPSCR. Baseline was never established and indicator was not monitored.
<b>Ongoing pre CPS 08-11 Support</b>	P083459 PRSC 3	Approved FY07. Closed FY08.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	P001807 Decentralized Planning and Financing Project	Approved FY04. Closed FY09.	IEG outcome rating: Satisfactory.
	P072080 Pub Sec Reform Project	Approved FY03. Closed FY10.	IEG outcome rating: Unsatisfactory.
<b>New Lending Support</b>	P103277 PRSC 4	Approved FY08. Closed FY09.	IEG outcome rating: Satisfactory.
	P107313 PRSC 5	Approved FY09. Closed FY10.	IEG outcome rating: Satisfactory.
	P111432 e-Government and Communications Infrastructure Project	Approved FY09. Active	
	P107311 National Decentralized Planning and Finance Program	Approved FY10. Active.	
<b>Planned AAA</b>	P096170 Procurement Reforms Follow up	Delivered to Client FY08.	
<b>Additional AAA</b>	P106088 Mozambique Urbanization and Municipal Development	Delivered to Client FY09.	
	P108428 Accounting and Auditing ROSC	Delivered to Client FY08.	

	<b>CPS 08-11: Pillar 2</b> <b>Ensure Equitable Access to Key Services</b>	<b>Actual Results</b> <b>(as of current month year)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>1.Improve Government Effectiveness in the Provision of Services</b>		
<b>Major Outcome Measures</b>	<b>1.Improve Government Effectiveness in the Provision of Services</b>		
	Increase access to information on HIV/AIDS and to treatment: - Increase number of people receiving ARV treatment from 34,000 in 2006 to 60,000 in 2009	The number of people receiving ARV treatment increased from 34,000 in 2006 to more than 234,000 in 2010.	Source: CPSCR IR. P078053 HIV/AIDS Response Project.
	Improve equity in health services: - Increase number of people reached through outreach teams and teams of community health workers providing basic health services in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa to 6.1 million (50% of the provinces' population)	There is no progress on this outcome.	Source: CPSCR. Project was delayed and only became effective in June 2010.
	Improve quality of technical and vocational education: - Increase percentage of graduates from medium level TVET schools, who found jobs, or create jobs in their field of study by 50%	This outcome was not monitored.	Source: CPSCR. Some intermediate results/milestones were achieved: 19 qualifications and related modules were developed for Agriculture, Industrial Maintenance, Tourism and Administration and Management.
	- Increased access to potable water: Increase total number of additional people connected to potable water in the cities of Beira, Nampula, Quelimane and Pemba from 0 in 2007 to 53,000 in 2011 (10,000 new households connected with 5.3 average people per household)	In September 2009, an additional 192,443 people had access to piped HH water (36,310 HH connections).	Source: CPSCR.
	Increase total rural population in the Northern provinces of Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula with access to potable water from 1.8m in 2007 to 2.16m in 2011	There are no WB operations to support this outcome.	Source: CPSCR. Access grew at 200,000 to 250,000 people per year in the targeted provinces, supported by AfDB, complementing the WB program in urban areas.
	Increase total urban population in the Northern provinces of Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula with access to potable water from 0.9m in 2007 to 1.06m in 2011	There are no WB operations to support this outcome.	Source: CPSCR P104566 Water Services and Institutional Support Project IR.
	Increase sustainable and affordable access to electricity to institutions outside the power network: - Increase number of hospitals and schools with access to electricity from 200 in 2006 to 500 in 2009	An additional 236 public facilities (125 clinics and 111 schools) were electrified by May 2010.	Source: CPSCR.
<b>Ongoing pre CPS 08-11 Support</b>	P052240 National Water Development Project	Approved FY99. Closed FY09.	IEG outcome rating: Satisfactory.
	P078053 HIV/AIDS Response Project	Approved FY03. Closed FY11.	Latest IR: Moderately Satisfactory.
	P069183 Energy Reform and Access Project	Approved FY04. Closed FY11.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	P087347 Technical and Vocational Education and Training	Approved FY06. Active.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
<b>New Lending Support</b>	P104566 Water Services and Institutional Support Project	Approved FY08. Active.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	P099930 Health Service Delivery	Approved FY09. Active.	Latest IR: Moderately Satisfactory.
	P108444 Energy Development and Access Project (APL-2)	Approved FY10. Active.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	P120546 AF to Water Services and Institutional Support Project	Approved FY11. Active.	
	P121060 Health Commodity Security Project	Approved FY11. Active.	
<b>Planned AAA</b>	NA		
<b>Additional AAA</b>	NA		

CPS 08-11: Pillar 3 Ensure Equitable and Broad-Based Growth		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>1.Enable International and Local Investments</b>		
	<b>2.Strengthen Economic Growth Potential</b>		
<b>Major Outcome Measures</b>	<b>1.Enable International and Local Investments</b>		
	- Increased access to finance and support for SMEs: Increased credit to SMEs as % of GDP	This outcome was not explicitly supported by the WB operations.	Source: CPSCR.  There was an increase in percentage of banks fulfilling norms and IAS/IFRS from baseline 0% in 2006 to 93% in 2010 compared to target of 80%.
	<b>2.Strengthen Economic Growth Potential</b>		
	Increased Tele-density and access to ICT-based services: - Increase tele-density from 8% in 2006 to 22% by 2009	It increased to 20.6 in 2008	Source: CPSCR.
	Improved mobility: - Increase percentage of road network in good and fair conditions from 76% in 2007 to 78% in 2009	The percentage of road network in good and fair conditions was 71% in 2009.	Source: CPSCR.  The baseline provided by the CPSCR is different from the CPS: 64% in 2007.
	- Improve financial sustainability of rehabilitation and maintenance of the road network	There is no information available on this outcome.	Source: CPSCR.  The APL1 set up the National Roads Fund (financing roads maintenance) and revenue targets were surpassed by up to 20% each year, reaching US\$61.3 m (over a US\$55m target) in mid 2007.
	- Increase freight traffic for railways and ports	There is no information available.	Source: CPSCR.  In 2002 the freight traffic was: Ports: 8.2 million tons; Railways: 4.1 million tons and in 2009: Ports: 11.6 m tons, Railways: 4.35 m tons. The baseline provided by the CPSCR is for 2002 instead of the CPS start, hence it is irrelevant for evaluating the progress.
	- Increase passenger traffic for ferries	There was an increase in annual traffic: at Maputo from 1.90 million in 2007 to 3.40 in 2009, at Inhambane from 0.57 million in 2007 to 0.70 in 2009, and at Quelimane from 0.36 million in 2007 to 0.63 in 2009	Source: CPSCR.
	Increased access to technologies and extension information: - Increase total number of peasants assisted by the public extension services, including sub-contracting from 222,000 in 2007 to 411,000 in 2009	The number of peasants assisted by extension services increased to 364,752 in 2009.	Source: CPSCR.  The baseline provided in the CPSCR is different from the CPS: 285,000 in 2007.
	- Increase number of bed-nights in tourism facilities in target districts to 100,000	There were 192,694 bed-nights in 2009.	Source: CPSCR.
	Strengthen hydropower generation and export capacity through Cahora Bassa	Bank energy sector activities undertaken during the CPS period did not support this outcome, as the Cahora Bassa facility was already in place.	Source: CPSCR.  A preliminary work to prepare a new Regional Transmission Development ("Backbone") project commenced during the CPS period, which will evacuate power from new, privately-developed hydropower projects in the Tete region. The Board date for this project has been moved to FY12.

	Improved sustainable management of water resources: - Ensure Maputo water supply requirements (to 2020) are met	There was no progress on this outcome.	Source: CPSCR.
	- Develop management plan and infrastructure operating rules for the lower Zambezi Basin	There was no progress on this outcome.	Source: CPSCR. Zambezi Multi-Sector Investment Opportunities Analysis is completed.
	Enhanced capacity to respond to disasters: - Establish early warning and emergency preparedness systems	There was no progress on this outcome.	Source: CPSCR.  A Drought and Flood Risk Atlas for Mozambique, and a number of databases was delivered which inform policy making; several sectors have integrated disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change into strategies, mgmt of droughts and floods incorporated as priorities in the 2007 Water Policy and the National Strategy for Water Resources and reflected in annual and five-year plans. The second phase of INGC's Study on Climate Change and Disaster Risk, implements disaster risk reduction in eight major priority areas: Early Warning and Response; Coastal Protection; Urban Areas; Resilient Communities; Preparedness; Water Management; Agriculture; and Analysis of Climate Extremes.
<b>Ongoing pre CPS 08-11 Support</b>	P052240 National Water Development Project	Approved FY99. Closed FY09.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	P042039 Railways & Ports Restructuring Project	Approved FY00. Closed FY09.	IEG outcome rating: Moderately Satisfactory.
	P073479 Communication Sector Reform Project	Approved FY02. Closed FY09.	IEG outcome rating: Moderately Satisfactory.
	P093165 Market led Smallholder Development in the Zambezi Valley	Approved FY06. Active.	Latest IR: Moderately Unsatisfactory.
	P071465 Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Tourism Development Project	Approved FY06. Active.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program – Phase II	Approved FY07. Active.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
	P083459 PRSC 3	Approved FY07. Closed FY08.	Latest IR: Satisfactory.
<b>New Lending Support</b>	P084404 Southern African Power Market Program: Mozambique Transmission Interconnection Project	Approved FY08. Active.	Latest IR: Unsatisfactory.
	P106355 Competitiveness and Private Sector Development	Approved FY09. Active.	Latest IR: Moderately Satisfactory.
	AF Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program – Phase II	Approved FY11. Active.	
<b>New Non-Lending Support (Grants and Special Financing Projects) Planned AAA</b>	P124755 Programmatic Support to Disaster Risk Management Phase I		
	P096503 Country Economic Memorandum	Delivered to Client FY09.	
	P111496 Regional Investment Climate Assessment	Delivered to Client FY12.	
	P110059 Regional Trade	Delivered to Client FY12.	
<b>Additional AAA</b>	P111178 Advice on Optimizing the Domestic Impact of Megaprojects	Delivered to Client FY08.	
	P103333 Regional ESW – Zambezi Multi-Sector Investment Opportunities Analysis	Delivered to Client FY08.	
	P114559 Mozambique FSAP Follow up and Dialogue	Delivered to Client FY09.	
	P108901 Mozambique Investment Climate Assessment (ICA)	Delivered to Client FY09.	
	P118628 Growth Poles and Special Economic Zones: Options for Bank Support	Delivered to Client FY10.	