

# Mozambique

## 2019

### General data of the country

#### a. Data

General Data	Mozambique
Capital city	Maputo
Area	801,590 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (est. 2014)	27.22 million (45.3% under 14 years old)
Official language	Portuguese
Government	Presidential Republic
President of the Republic	Filipe Jacinto Nyusi
Independence	June 25, 1975 (from Portugal)
Main religions	Roman Catholic 28.4%, Muslim 17.9%, Zionist Christian 15.5%, Protestant 12.2% (includes Pentecostal 10.9% and Anglican 1.3%), other 6.7%, none 18.7%, unspecified 0.7% (2007 est.)
HDI (2014)	0,393 (168/187)
GDP nominal (2014)	\$16,385 billion (total), \$602 (per capita)
Life expectancy at birth (2013)	53 years
Currency	Mozambican metical (Mzn)
Time zone	UTC+2

#### b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

→ Mine Ban Treaty / Status:	25/08/1998
→ Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status:	14/03/2011
→ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status:	30/01/2012

#### c. Geopolitical analysis

Mozambique has a tropical to sub-tropical climate with coastal temperatures high for much of the year and is occasionally affected by tropical cyclones. In March and April 2019, Mozambique was hit by two cyclones, including the violent Cyclone Idai.

#### Population

According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Census the population of Mozambique was 20.36 million in 2007, of which 52.3% female. For 2014, the estimation given by World Bank is 27.22 million. The annual population growth rate between 2010 and 2015 is estimated at 2.2%. Including the suburbs of Matola, the estimation of population of Maputo is around 2 million. 37% of the population is now living in urban settlements. The urban population growth rate for 2010-2015 is 3.3%.

The estimated 4 million Macua are the dominant group in the northern part of the country; the Sena and Shona (mostly Ndau) are prominent in the Zambezi valley, and the Changana (Tsonga) dominate in southern Mozambique<sup>1</sup>.

## Geopolitical issues

Mozambique is emerging from a public debt crisis from 2016, when the IFM/World Bank uncovered hidden debts. Most donors suspended the public aid and the currency dropped.

The relationship between FRELIMO and RENAMO, both camps during the civil war has seen some progress this year with discussion held and concession made to increase the level of independence of the provinces and municipalities. Historical leader of RENAMO since 1979, Dhlakama died in May 2018.

## Context Analysis

### The situation of human rights

Mozambique is still struggling with the legacy of a 16 year civil war which ended in 1992. Although since then it made slow but steady progress in peace-building and the move to democracy, respect for human rights remains a challenge.

### Economic trends

In recent years, Mozambique has been one of the fastest growing countries in Africa. The average growth over the past two years has been over 7.3%. The main drivers of growth are the foreign direct investment (FDI), which represent 16.5% of GDP, and exceed now official development assistance (16.3% of GDP).

## Presence of HI in the country

The thirty years' presence of HI in Mozambique can be divided in 3 keys periods:

- from 1986 to 1997: core action of HI on physical rehabilitation,
- from 1997 to 2014: core action of HI on demining activities with a range of short/mid-term actions on inclusion & DPOs
- from 2013: progressive shift to VA and Social Protection with still large demining action up to 2015.

In March and April 2019, Mozambique was hit by two cyclones, including the violent Cyclone Idai.

More than 1.8 million people were affected by the two cyclones that hit Mozambique. Cyclone Idai, one of the worst tropical cyclones in Africa, has significantly affected agricultural land, roads, homes and the livelihood of the affected populations. Today, life goes on, but the consequences of this disaster are still very much present.



HI Mozambique, in collaboration with its partners, responded immediately to provide emergency assistance to people affected by the cyclone. HI evaluated the needs of the population affected by Cyclone Idai, focusing particularly on people with disabilities, who are often left behind during emergency responses.

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<sup>1</sup> Other groups include Makonde, Yao, Swahili, Tonga, Chopi, and Nguni (including Zulu). Bantu people comprise 99.4% of the population, with the rest including White Africans (largely of Portuguese ancestry), Euro-Africans (mestiço people of mixed Bantu and Portuguese heritage), and Indians.

Projects

Donor	Project Title	Sector	Duration	Start Date	End Date
European Union	Build-up resilience and equitable access to basic social protection programs with most marginalized groups.	Social Protection, Psychosocial support	54 months	February 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018	July 31 <sup>st</sup> 2019
UNICEF	Improved access to social protection programmes and mainstream services for vulnerable and disabled children in suburban areas of Maputo, Matola, Beira and Tete	Social Protection, Psychosocial support	18 months	August 01 2018	January 2020
Swiss Solidarity	“Vista”: Offering future prospects to children with disabilities in Mozambique through inclusive education	Inclusive Education	32 months	01 November 2016	31 October 2019
UNICEF	Promoting and Strengthening Safer Schools through Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction and Education in Emergencies in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces of Mozambique	Protection – Non Food Items and – Psycho Social Support	4 months	August 2019	November 2019
Foundation Symphasis	Co-fi Vista (above	Inclusive education	12 months	2018	31 October 2019

<p>European Union</p> 	<p>UNICEF</p> 
<p>Chaine du Bonheur (Swiss solidarity)</p>	<p>Symphasis Foundation</p>



HI team in Mozambique

Mozambique





The country program currently has 32 national staff and 3 expatriate staffs. 3 of them are in Beira, 3 are in Maputo and Matola's SIOAS, the rest of the team is based in head office in Maputo. Additionally HI is currently working with 50 activists from 16 associations, including 8 DPOs on the field.

Overview of ongoing projects

Intervention sector	Objectives of the project in this sector	Types of intervention	Beneficiaries (nature et number)	Partners	Location
 <p>Social Protection</p>	Support the implementation of the National Basic Social Security strategy and programs for the most vulnerable people, including PwD through testing proximity service model (SIOAS)	<p>Training, sensitization and advocacy at Central and provincial level authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Innovation on social action work curriculum at training institutes</li> <li>- set up of ILD approach at Municipalities (set up of consultation forum)</li> <li>- Accessibility approach on social services</li> <li>- capacity building CSO/DPOs</li> <li>- set up coordination mechanisms with community-based workers of health, education, productive social actions programmes</li> </ul> <p>Set-up of SIOAS (Information, Orientation and Social Support Services)</p> <p>Through SIOAS, Personalized Social Support</p>	50000 vulnerable people including PwD	RAVIM	Maputo, Matola, Beira Tete
 <p>Education</p>	Provide quality inclusive education	<p>Upgrade IE in official teaching curriculum through participative building of modules on IE</p> <p>In 12 pilot schools and with teacher-training schools: training of teachers and supervisors</p> <p>At community-level: sensitizations and peer educator system to established to foster the active participation of caregivers and families of children with disabilities and special learning needs to their education.</p> <p>4 schools are turned fully inclusive to provide evidence-based data on the benefits and good practices of inclusive education</p> <p>A referral system is established to enable children with disabilities and special learning needs to receive services adapted to their specific needs</p>	<p>30.000 members of targeted communities reached by awareness-raising campaign on IE and child protection</p> <p>6.000 school children, teachers and school administrators reached by awareness raising campaigns</p>	ADEMO	Maputo, Matola

## HI – Mozambique Country Card – 2019- EN

 <p>Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Articulate the distribution of mobility aids through a process “flowchart” with both Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Action</p>	<p>Building of the flowchart with the actors from both health (rehabilitation) and social action</p> <p>Field test distribution through the flowchart requirements to CwD</p>	<p>117 CwD</p>	<p>MoH MGCAS</p>	<p>Maputo, Matola, Beira</p>
 <p>Advocacy</p>	<p>Influence the Government Commitments during the Global Disability Summit</p>	<p>Articulation of Civil Society and governments workshops</p> <p>Support to CS for advocacy and communication</p>		<p>FAMOD MASC</p>	<p>Central level (Maputo)</p>