



Mozambique

Sanitation and Drinking Water Country Profile



General Information (2008):
 Population (x1000): 22.383;
 Urban Population: 37%
 Under five Mortality: 130 per 1000
 Population living below US\$ 1.25/day: 21%

DRAFT
 For Discussion

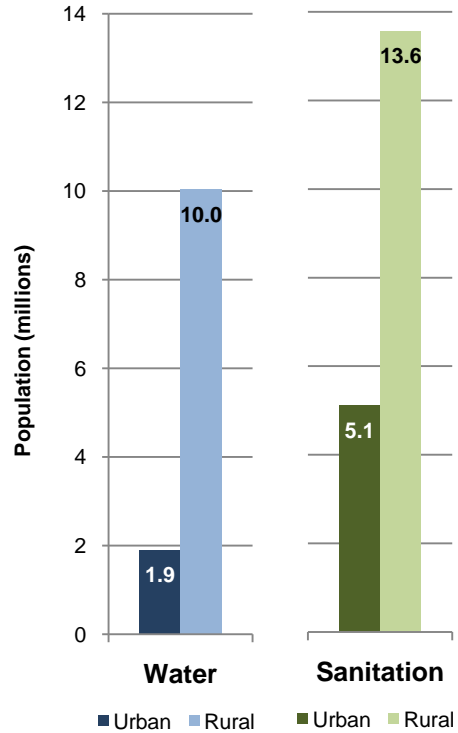
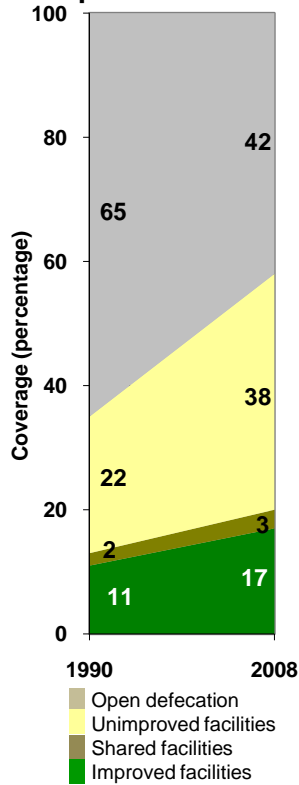
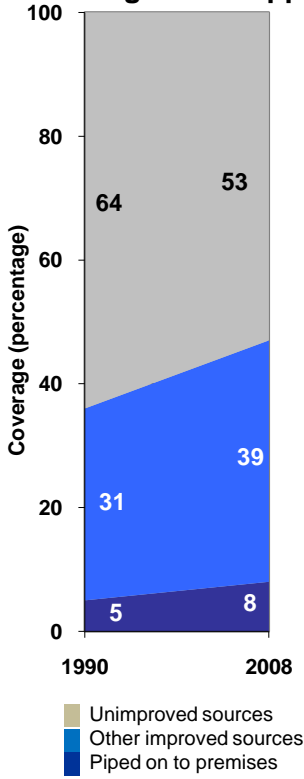
- Mozambique is off-track to achieve the MDG sanitation targets
- Mozambique is off-track to achieve the MDG drinking water targets

COVERAGE STATUS AND TRENDS

47% of the population has access to improved drinking water supply

42% of the population practice open defecation

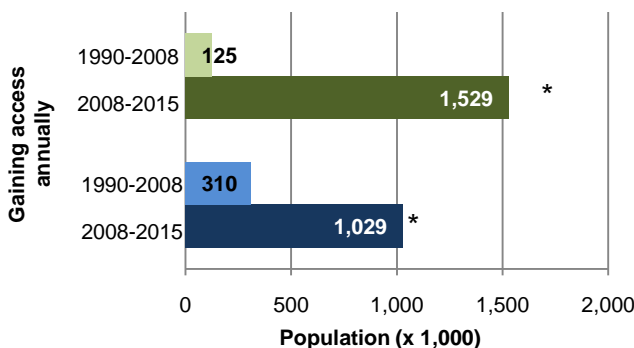
The majority of the unserved are in rural areas



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program 2010

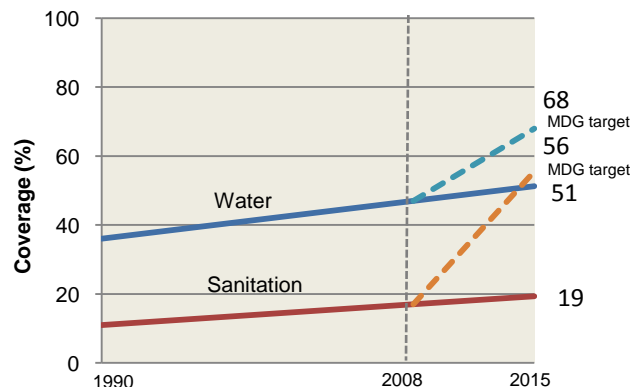
ACHIEVING THE MDG TARGETS ON SANITATION AND DRINKING WATER

Acceleration is needed to meet the MDG drinking water and sanitation targets



* To gain access to meet the MDG target

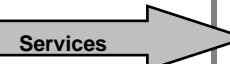
Progress towards the MDGs



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program 2010

SCORECARD ON BUILDING BLOCKS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

The country status overview scorecard is a performance management tool assessing whether sector and subsector service delivery operations are aligned with intended sector outcomes. The service delivery pathways set out a sequence of building blocks. Together these building blocks are a hypothesis of what the most important cause and effect relationships in a sub-sector program are. The Scorecard benchmarks the country service delivery pathways which turn money into water and sanitation services in each of four subsectors.

	Enabling			Developing			Sustaining		
	Policy	Planning	Budget	Expenditure	Equity	Output	Maintenance	Expansion	Use
Rural Water	Driver	Driver	Drag	Barrier	Barrier	Driver	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier
Urban Water	Driver	Drag	Drag	Barrier	Barrier	Driver	Barrier	Barrier	Driver
Finance							Services 		
	Policy	Planning	Budget	Expenditure	Equity	Output	Markets	Up-take	Use
Rural San.	Driver	Drag	Drag	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier
Urban San.	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier	Barrier
	<i>Enabling: the supporting environment for a functioning subsector; clear leadership and objectives; mechanisms to coordinate, plan and review investments; clear, comprehensive and sufficient budget lines.</i>			<i>Developing: the systems and structures for procuring and delivering equitable services at ground level; utilization and reporting of funds; community participating and targeting of resources; quantity and quality of outputs (hardware and software).</i>			<i>Sustaining: the mechanisms for sustaining and scaling up access and safe use; support for maintenance or markets for hardware; systems for expanding services or tracking uptake; extent of use and quality of improved services.</i>		

Legend:
 Driver
 Drag
 Barrier

Source: AMCOW Country Status Overview on Water Supply and Sanitation 2010 – Mozambique (forthcoming)

EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES LANDSCAPE

Donors active in the sector	Total External funding in 2008
Netherlands, SDC, DfID, WB, WSP, AfDB, UNICEF, MCC, CIDA, EU, AusAid, AFD, Austria, USAID, Portugal (water), and INGOs (WaterAid, CARE, Helvetas, SNV, Oxfam, Agha Khan, PLAN International, Samaritan's Purse, World Vision)	Approximately \$65,000,000

Source: Country Joint Review Reports 2009, 2010

Source: Draft Public Expenditure review, World Bank

HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITY

Very limited human resource capacity (quantity & skilled staff) mainly at decentralized levels.

Source: Country Joint Review Reports 2009, 2010

DRIVERS AND BARRIERS

Drivers of Progress

Conducive enabling Environment:

- WES policies and strategic plans developed and being implemented through a decentralised process;
- Sector Wide-Approach and Common Fund for rural water supply and sanitation established;
- Legal and management framework for urban water supply and sanitation reviewed and being operationalised;
- Coordination and joint planning and review mechanisms established;

Barriers to Meeting the MDGs

Capacity constraints:

- Limited implementation capacity mainly at decentralised levels;
- Limited financial allocation and reporting capacity;
- Unclear leadership and coordination mechanisms for sanitation and hygiene.
- Poor and conflicting data on access, leading to sub-optimal planning

Source: Country Joint Review Reports 2009, 2010