

# MOZAMBIQUE

## Focus on Development Corridors



Population: 27,786,598

Population growth rate: 2.8%, projected to nearly double in 25 years to 46 million

Urban population: 32%, projected to increase to 60% by 2030

Urbanisation rate: 3.6%. Seven secondary cities growing at over 10%, expected to almost triple their population within the next decade

GNI per capita (PPP): USD 1,140 (2014)

GDP growth rate: 7.4%

Urban poverty: 49.6% (2008). 80% of urbanites live in slums.

\*World Bank Data

### Governance

**A fragmented environment.** Mozambican cities operate within a fragmented policy and institutional enabling environment. There is no national urban strategy, and the mandate for managing urban issues falls within multiple ministries.

**Lack of municipal capacity and resources.** Municipal responsibilities far exceed the existing systems, resources and capacities. Municipal budgets are substantially less than USD 20 per capita, with some 60% deriving from fiscal transfers. Cities suffer from severe human capacity constraints with a limited number of employees with post-secondary education; in Tete, one of the world's fastest growing cities, it is as low as 2.4%.

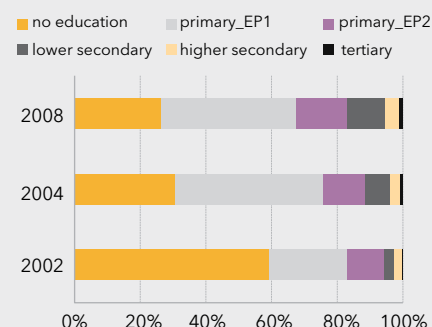
**Ineffective land administration.** Little local capacity exists to plan and oversee the implementation of plans, which is made worse by a land administration system that is unable to put onto the market serviced land at the rate of urban growth. This results in urban sprawl and up to 80% of the population living within informal settlements.

### Economy

**Impressive growth.** Mozambique has experienced impressive economic growth rates, mainly driven by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the extractive industries and public investment in infrastructure mega-projects. At the centre of the national development strategy are growth poles and regional development corridors, supported by favourable legislative and fiscal frameworks to promote and regulate Free Trade and Special Economic Zones. The country's long coastline offers landlocked neighbouring countries access to international markets, further promoting the development of regional corridors linking the interior to the coast and underscoring the importance of coastal cities as economic hubs and primary drivers of development.

**High inequality and poverty, especially among women.** However, Mozambique remains one of the world's poorest and most unequal countries. It ranks 178th among 187 countries in the 2013 Human Development Index. Poverty has a higher incidence among women-headed households, and there is a great risk of increased feminisation of poverty; many of the new job opportunities within the mining and construction

### EDUCATION PROFILE OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE (%)



Source: Authors' estimates from 2002/03 IAF, 2004/05 IFTRAB, and 2008/09 IOF.

### WOMEN AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Key social indicators have substantially improved in Mozambique since the end of the civil war in 1992, but still lag for women and children. Many are still unable to access essential services as shown by the high maternal and child mortality rates.

HIV prevention activities have been inadequate to curb the HIV prevalence trend. This is higher in urban (15.9%) than in rural areas (9.2%) and for girls aged 15-24 (11.1%) than boys of the same age (3.7%) (UNAIDS, 2014).

