After the adoption of the Istanbul Plan of Action 2011-2020, the Ministry of Industry and Trade as the Focal Point for the LDCs, did communicate all the Ministries and institutions covered by plan in order to trigger mechanisms and actions leading to the inclusion of measures envisaged in the Plan of Istanbul, in their respective programs, strategies or any other instruments of development under their portfolio.

At the same time it was asked them to designate their contact point to work with the Ministry of Industry and Trade to facilitate the elaboration of midi term review report in 2015.

Unfortunately, one of the difficulties we are facing is the institutional coordination. There are mechanisms set up but we still have a lot of work to make this mechanism more efficient. This has been identified as one of the challenges in our Diagnostic Trade Integration Study which is now being updated. In the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework implementation we do have a NSC – National Steering Committee – and we believe we can make progress to consolidate the institutional framework coordination mechanism.

Notwithstanding, the Ministry of Planning and Development has been developing national development strategies in line with other institutions.

In June this year a National Development Strategy was approved by the Government of Mozambique for 20 years horizon (2015-2035) and it points industrialization as a key driver for new economic dynamics, increasing production and productivity and economic competitiveness of the country, through the creation of new capacities and patterns of economic development.
The vision is that Mozambique is a safe, prosperous and one of the most competitive economies in the Southern Africa region based on a framework of equitable income redistribution and social cohesion.

The National Development Strategy has 4 pillars:

1. Development of human capital

2. Development of infrastructure of productive base (investment and management of infrastructure: industrial parks, Special Economic Zones, thermal power plants, roads, ports and railways; definition of residential areas and state reserves).

3. Research, innovation, and technological development (creation of specialized centres of research and development (R & D) in the following areas: agriculture, livestock and fisheries, energy, mineral resources, water management and ICT resources.

4. Coordination and institutional coordination (improvement of public institutions, improving inter-institutional coordination, law reform and establishment of institution that serves the industrialization strategy)

The implementation of the National Development Strategy will be materialized through the instruments of economic and social management comprising the National Planning System, like the Five Year Plan, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, the Economic and Social Plan and the State Budget

Some Global Targets

- During the period 2015-2035 it is expected an annual average growth of 7.4%. (The sectors of agriculture, industry, transport and communication, construction and electricity and water will contribute most in expected growth).

- The GDP per capita is expected to quintuple out of about USD 604.5 in 2012 to about USD 2957.40 in 2035.

- Regarding inflation is expected that this achieves a digit, 5 to 7%.
• In the external sector predicts that the deficit of the trade balance to reduce the current 28.2 of GDP (2012) to a superavit of 3.7% of the GDP in 2035.

• Place Mozambique in 2035, among the first one hundred countries in the Human Development Index (currently at 165)

• Place Mozambique, in 2035, between the two most competitive countries in Southern Africa.

We do not have any graduation strategy by 2020. Some say that Mozambique has the potential to achieve a brighter future. We have made some greater progress over the past decade. The National Development Strategy may help us to reach some of the criterions for graduation but this has not been formally declared by the Government.

We will be holding a national DTIS validation workshop in September. The first diagnostic study was done in 2004 and at the time the primary focus of Mozambique’s development policy was still on the eradication of poverty. Today things have changed and maybe during the DTIS validation workshop we shall start reflecting on adopting Mozambique National Development Strategy 2015-2035 as the long-term vision for an eventual graduation from LDC status.

Maputo, July 2014