



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE



Our Commitment
to Sustainable Development for All

Report

Voluntary National Review of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development



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Mozambique

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PREFACE



It is with honour and privilege that Mozambique is providing the First Voluntary National Review Report on the Sustainable Development Goals to the United Nations High -Level Political Forum.

We are excited about the opportunity to share our progress, experiences, challenges as well as success stories with the international community through this report.

We are also proud that the process of preparing and drafting this report was led, in all its stages, by the “leave no one behind” principle for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In a participatory, interactive and transparent exercise, we engaged various players in the process, including government authorities at all levels, Justice Administration Institutions, Parliament, Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, vulnerable groups, Academic and Research Institutions, cooperation partners, United Nations Agencies.

The formulation and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the African Union’s Agenda 2063, is a great opportunity to bring prosperity to millions of people and respond to pressing global challenges such as security, climate change, pandemics, human and drug trafficking.

Our commitment to the Agenda 2030 lies in our collective responsibility to build, for ourselves and future generations, a better world, free from poverty, inequality, discrimination, cyclical climate change with devastating effects and conflict. Thus, despite the adversities imposed by the country’s climate vulnerability, terrorist attacks, political-military instability and the recent Covid-19 pandemic, which have partially conditioned the normal course of implementation of the national and global agendas, our country has made significant progress, especially in the social area aimed at the well-being of the population, with focus on health, education, sanitation and access to water and food security.

The progress is reflected in improved living conditions for Mozambicans, including reduction of maternal and child mortality and substantial improvement in life expectancy.

Similarly, in the field of inclusion, we are strengthening girl’s access to school, including technical and vocational education, and we have an increased number of women participating actively in decision-making bodies. In this regard, we are pleased to share that our government consists of 47.6% women while 37.6% of Members of Parliament are women. This legislative body is chaired by a woman.

It should also be noted that the Constitutional Court, the Administrative Court and the Attorney General's Office are also chaired by women.

It should be noted that one of the assumptions for ensuring solid progress and sustainable development is political stability and peace. Despite the challenges we face in this area, our country has resolutely and successfully committed itself to ensure that its people live in peace and tranquillity in a democratic rule of law for the realisation of its development agenda and for building a modern and prosperous nation.

Although the progress we have achieved in various areas is encouraging, we are aware that we still have a long way to go. However, our commitment to the well-being of our people and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is within reach and we will certainly turn our country into a model for the continent and the international community in general.

Thus, Mozambique reiterates its strong commitment to fully implement the Sustainable Development Goals and invites all its peers to walk together towards the common goal: "the future we want".

The President of the Republic of Mozambique

Filipe Jacinto Nyusi

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



By drafting its First Report, Mozambique joins its peers from the region, the continent and the international community as a whole in sharing their experiences and successful examples in the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Mozambique Voluntary National Review, which is presented in the form of a report, covers the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, witnesses our commitment to the Agenda 2030, and is an opportunity to revisit our strategies, programmes and policies to improve the well-being of our people.

With the adoption of the Agenda 2030 in September 2015, under the guidance of His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, the President of the Republic, Mozambique took important steps to operationalize the Sustainable Development Goals, including their incorporation into national development plans and budgets. The National Framework of Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals is properly aligned with the country's development priorities, thus, facilitating the national and global reporting process.

On the other hand, we have established the National Reference Group for the Sustainable Development Goals, which brings together the Government, the Assembly of the Republic, International Cooperation Partners, Civil Society Organisations, Academic entities and the Private Sector to ensure collaboration, coordination and monitoring of the Agenda 2030 implementation process. These measures were based on the challenge of materializing the "Government as a whole" and "the whole the society", to better tackle the interconnected nature of the Agenda 2030.

In this context, we would like to thank the dedicated commitment of the various Government stakeholders, International Cooperation Partners, Scholars, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations who participated in the provincial and regional consultations, Thematic Focus Groups in the National Development Observatory and individual meetings.

In particular, we thank the Civil Society organisations that promoted consultations with citizens in the districts of the country, as well as children affected by natural disasters. This remarkable and crucial contribution has made it possible to achieve the desire to "leave no one behind" reflected in this report, which represents our country very well.

Acknowledgements are extended to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the key role that it has been playing in assisting the country in this process.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 requires deep engagement of all stakeholders in society in their ownership and implementation since partnerships and mutual responsibility at all levels – national and international – are essential to achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

We encourage these partnerships and the participation of all remains strong to achieve the successes that we all aspire to in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Minister of Economy and Finance

Adriano Maleiane

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ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| AAAA | Addis Ababa Action Agenda | IDH | Human Development Index |
| ABIODES | Association for Sustainable Development | INAM | National Institute of Meteorology |
| AMC | Climate Change Adaptation | INE | National Institute of Statistics |
| AMODEFA | Mozambique Family Development Association | INGC | National Instituto for Disaster Management |
| ANAC | National Administration for Conservation Areas | INNOQ | National Institute for Standard and Quality Assurance |
| ANAMM | Mozambique National Association of Municipalities | IOF | Household Budget Survey |
| AOD | Development Official Assistance | IPAJ | National Institute for Legal Assistance |
| APEs | Community Health Workers | ISPC | Simplified Tax for Small Taxpayers |
| AQUA | National Agency for Environmental Quality | IUCN | International Union for Nature Conservation |
| AR | Assembly of the Republic/National Parliament | MASA | Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security |
| ASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene | MEF | Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| AR | Assembleia da República | MEO | Budget Formulation Module |
| BdPES | Report on the Economic and Social Plan | MGL | Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women |
| CCT | Executive Labour Committee | MICOA | Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action |
| CFMP | Medium -Term Fiscal Framework | MINEC | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| CGE | General State Account | MITADER | Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development |
| CONDES | National Sustainable Development Council | MITESS | Ministry of Labour and Social Security |
| COPs | Conferences of the Parties (United Nations Climate Change Conferences) | MOPHRH | Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources |
| CTA | Confederation of Trade Economic Association | MOZEFO | Mozambique Economic and Social Forum |
| CUT | Treasury Single Account | MozFIP | Forest Investment Program |
| DFID | Department for International Development | MSME | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| DMC | Minimum Cutting Diameters | NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| DNPO | National Directorate of Planning and Budget | ODAMOZ | Official Development Assistance to Mozambique Database |
| DPTADER | National Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development | ODM | Sustainable Development Goals |
| DUAT | Land Use Tenure | SDG | Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável |
| EITI | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative | OE | State Budget |
| ENAMMC | National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy | OGDP | Provincial Decentralised Governance Bodies |
| ENDE | National Development Strategy | NGOs | Non-Government Organisation |
| ESAN | Food security and Nutritional Strategy | UN | United Nations |
| FAN | Business Environment Improvement Foundation | CSO | Civil Society Organisations |
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation | PAMRDC | Chronic Malnutrition Reduction Multisectoral Action Plan |
| FDC | Community Development Foundation | PASA | Environmental Sector Support Programme |
| FNDS | National Fund for Sustainable Development | PCAAN | Child Participation, Learning and Action for Nutrition |
| GAIN | Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition | PcD | People with Disability |
| GASP | Provincial Water and Sanitation Group | PDRRD | Disaster Risk Reduction Master Plan |
| GDMR | Women and Girls Development Group | PEP | Provincial Strategic Plan |
| GEF | Global Environmental Fund | PES | Economic and Social Plan |
| GIFiM | Mozambique Financial Information Office | PESOD | Economic and Social Plan and District Budget |
| GMD | Mozambique Debt Group | PESOP | Economic and Social Plan and Provincial Budget |
| LNG | Liquified Natural Gas | PGR | Attorney General's Office |
| GRN-SDG | National Reference Group for Sustainable Development Goals | GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| IDE | Foreign Direct Investment | WFP | World Food Program |
| | | SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprise |
| | | UNDP | United Nations Development Program |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| PPMN | Provincial Multisectoral Nutrition Plans |
| PPPs | Public-Private Partnerships |
| PQG | Government Five Year Program |
| PRONACER | National Enterprise Certification Program |
| PRONAE | National School Feeding Program |
| PSC-PS | Civil Society Platform for Social Protection |
| REDD+ | Emissions Reduction from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| SUN | Scaling Up Nutrition Network |
| REO | Budget Execution Report |
| RNN | Niassa National Reserve |
| VNR | Voluntary National Review |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SAN | Food and Nutritional Security |
| SDAE | District Services for Economic Activities |
| SETSAN | Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security |
| SMI+N | Mother and Child Healthcare and Nutrition |
| SPFFB | Provincial Forest and Wildlife Services |
| SPO | Planning and Budgeting Subsystem |
| SPO | Planning and Budgeting Subsystem |
| TA | Administrative Court |
| TARV | Anti-retroviral Therapy |
| UCODIN | Nampula Integrated Development Coordination Unit |
| UGB | Management and Beneficiary Unit |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VCAN | Let's Eat Nutritious Food |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| WWF | World Wild Fund for Nature |

> Executive Summary



Mozambique has made significant progress towards inclusive sustainable development in recent decades. In the last 20 years, it has been one of the best performing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, with an average growth rate of 7 to 8%, as well as one of the main destinations for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the continent. During this period, important gains have been achieved, such as reduced maternal and child mortality rates, increased access to basic education services for girls and boys, water and electricity. The combination of these results is reflected in the improvement of life expectancy of Mozambicans from 49.4 years in 2007 to 53.7 in 2019.

Agriculture is the basis of the economy, however, the country's wealth of natural resources - especially natural gas and various minerals - has the potential to put Mozambique on an inclusive growth path that will enable the country to achieve its structural transformation of the economy and sustainable development ambitions.

However, alongside these developments, there is a growing concern in the country about environmental issues and the risks caused by natural disasters resulting from climate change. The impact of these events is increasingly severe and forces the country to strengthen the technical capacity of its institutions and to improve strategic planning mechanisms to deal with climate change.

The country's demographics are changing, with an increased number of the economically active population, which is an opportunity to enjoy the benefits of the so-called demographic dividend. This entails achieving high rates of economic growth with good returns for society, if human capital development measures are put in place to increase productivity.

Mozambique has been implementing structural reforms to strengthen its institutions capacity for service delivery, ensure constitutional rights, promote peace, justice, good governance, public integrity and sustainable development. In this regard, significant progress has been made in strengthening the capacity and territorial expansion of justice institutions, increasing the access to justice and the processing of cases by the courts. Furthermore, Mozambique has adopted a new decentralisation model as part of the country's agenda to consolidate peace and deepen citizen participation. However, in the area of governance, particularly in the management of public assets, corruption is still a concern, despite the adoption of significant reforms in the legal framework and the strengthening to address it.

The country's socio-economic performance has been positive on several fronts and the scenario is encouraging, but there is much more to be done to ensure that "no one is left behind". Poverty still affects almost half the population, around 46% of children aged 0-17 are multidimensional poor while 49% are monetary poor¹. The prevalence of HIV, estimated at 12.6% (ages 15-49)², is the second-highest rate in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)³ after South Africa. Inequalities are significant and have a strong gender, disability and territorial component - women are poorer and poverty is concentrated in the centre and north of the country.

This situation is exacerbated by Mozambique's high exposure to climate change due to its geographical location and increase in extreme cyclical events (such as droughts, floods and cyclones) that have become increasingly regular in recent years. Its effects are devastating on the country's social and economic sphere.

The recent outbreak of the new coronavirus, Covid-19, forced the country to close its borders and declare a state of emergency in April 2020. Schools, most industrial plants and commercial facilities have been closed and social distancing rules and travel restrictions have been imposed. To prevent the spread of the pandemic, the country has also taken key actions in screening and testing suspected cases, isolating and quarantining confirmed cases. However, restrictions on mobility and social distancing have had an impact on income and businesses affecting most severely most vulnerable households, further worsening their living conditions and constraining the country's development agenda.

The pandemic comes at a time when the country is committed to peace building, prevention and mitigation of new conflicts, particularly the armed conflicts that prevail in the centre and north of the country. Crime is also on the rise and there is a strong gender component of the violation of the rights of vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Finally, concerning the means of implementation tools of this important development agenda, particularly mobilisation and management of financial resources, it is necessary to improve coordination amid the financial crisis caused by the steep growth of public debt. It is also crucial to improve the coordination of different partnerships and financing in the implementation of the agenda in terms of efficiency and effectiveness in the context of scarce resources.

At the same time, there is a need to strengthen the national strategic and operational planning system and establish a management tool for the National SDG Indicator Framework, as well as internal capacity building for its operationalization. Not least, the consultation process within the VNR drafting has shown the need to strengthen local participation mechanisms to ensure the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Agenda 2030.

1 UNICEF [2019b] UNICEF Multidimensional Child Poverty Report. Maputo, UNICEF Mozambique.

2 <https://www.cdc.gov/globalhivtb/where-we-work/mozambique/mozambique.html>.

3 <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/countries-with-the-highest-rates-of-hiv-aids.html>.

1. Introduction

1.1. Structure of the Report

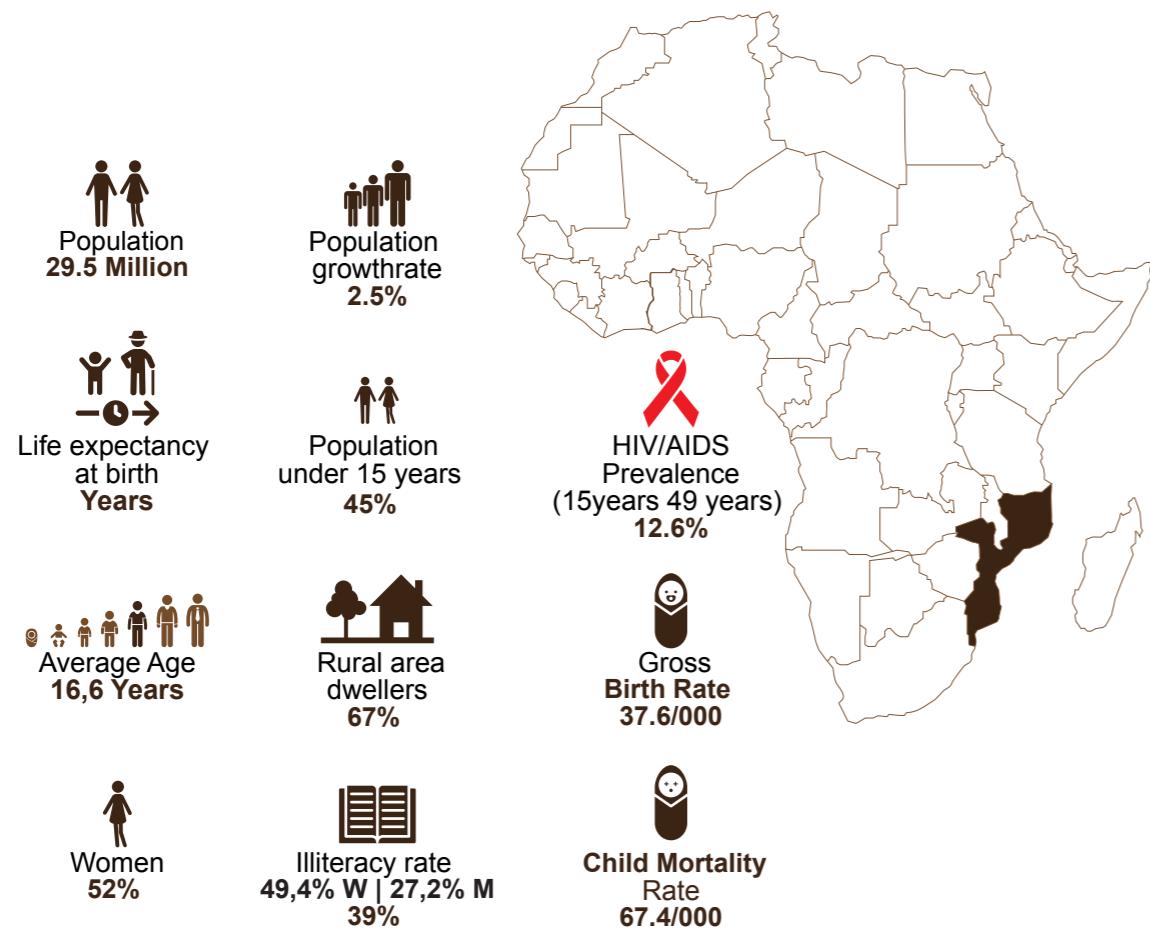
This report provides information on the progress, status and challenges in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Mozambique. It describes and analyses the country's efforts to integrate the SDG into national public policies, strategies and sector programmes at different national levels. The report comprises five (5) chapters and includes a section with relevant annexes. The first chapter summarises the country profile context, the objectives of the evaluation, the methodology and the process involved in preparing the report. The second chapter reflects on the Agenda 2030 in the context of Mozambique, providing elements on the ownership and localization of the SDGs, their alignment with the Development, Planning and Public Finance Management Tools, specifically on the central issue of "*Leaving No One Behind*" and institutional mechanisms. The third chapter examines the implementation of each of the SDGs using qualitative and quantitative analyses pointing out progress and associated challenges. SDG implementation mechanisms are addressed in the fourth chapter by scrutinising the implementation tools, funding, and partners. The final considerations and future perspectives are presented in the fifth chapter.

1.2. Context and Country Profile

The Republic of Mozambique is located on the south-eastern coast of Africa and is administratively divided into 11 provinces, 161 Districts, 408 Administrative Posts, 1,132 Localities and 53 Municipalities.

In terms of extension, the country has an area of 799.380 Km², of which about 1.65% (13.000 Km²) corresponds to the maritime area bordered by the Indian Ocean in an extension of 2.470 km. The country's climate is tropical humid in the north and coastal zone, and dry in the south and inland. It should be noted that Mozambique's geographical location places the country in a situation of cyclical vulnerability to the effects of climate change with devastating effects.

Figure 1: Map of Moçambique



Source: INE, 2017

Mozambique, one of the five former Portuguese colonies, gained independence in 1975 inheriting the colonial borders to the north with the United Republic of Tanzania, to the west with the Republics of Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and to the south with the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Eswatini. Along the coast, there are numerous islands, including the Quirimbas archipelago in Cabo Delgado province, Mozambique Island and the islands of Goa and Sena in Nampula province, the Bazaruto Archipelago in Inhambane, the islands of Inhaca, Elefantes and Xefina in Maputo province where the capital and largest city in the country is also located.

According to the 2017 Population Census (INE, 2018), the Mozambican population is estimated at 29.5 million, 52% female and 48% male. The growth rate of the Mozambican population is 2.5% and projections indicate that by 2030 the country will have around 36.0 million inhabitants. The infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) is 67.4 and the gross birth rate/1,000 is 37.6.

Population density is low (36.1 inhabitants/km²) and the urban population represents 33% of the total. Meanwhile, it is estimated that the population living in urban areas will increase by around 60% from around 8 million in 2007 to 19 million in 2030 in absolute terms (INE, 2018). On the other hand, around 60% of the population lives in the coastal zone and this percentage is expected to increase as economic growth and large cities are concentrated along the coastal zone. The primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) accounts for the majority of the economically active population (76%), i.e. the labour force available for the production of goods and services.

The official language of the country is Portuguese, which is spoken mainly as a second language by about half the population. Mozambique's native languages, which are the most widely spoken in the country, vary greatly according to ethnic groups and in some cases are not properly documented. In terms of religion, the 2017 census revealed that Christians make up 56.1% of Mozambique's population, Muslims 17.9%, while 7.3% of people practice other faiths, mainly animism, and 18.7% do not identify with any religious beliefs.

Mozambique follows a presidential system of government, whose government is appointed by the President of the Republic. The 250-members parliament, called the Assembly of the Republic, has as one of its functions to scrutinise government actions and draft laws. Elections for Parliament, Provincial Assemblies, Provincial Governors, Municipalities and Presidential are held every five years. The country's judicial system is based on the Portuguese Civil Code and customary law. The Supreme Court is the highest body in the hierarchy of the judicial courts. Other courts include the Constitutional Court, the Administrative Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Customs Courts, Labour and Maritime Courts. The judicial system also includes an Ombudsman.

After several consecutive years of robust growth averaging 7 to 8%, Mozambique's economic performance has slowed to 3 to 4%, the slowest pace since 2009 due to adverse domestic and international conditions. The continuous decline in the prices of the main raw materials (such as coal, natural gas), the reduction of foreign investments and the cyclical effects of the main climate threats (droughts, floods and cyclones) have contributed to the slowdown of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate from 7.4% in 2009 to 3.7% in 2017. Forecasts for 2020 indicate a GDP growth of 2.2%, with an average of 5% growth by the year 2022.

On the other hand, Mozambique is a country with a potential for natural resources, with renewable energy sources, mineral resources, agro-ecological regions and forest and wildlife resources. The National Development Strategy (2015-2035), points out the sustainable exploitation of these resources as having the potential to contribute to the average annual GDP growth above 7.4% during this period. In terms of GDP per capita, it is projected to grow from USD 604.5 in 2012 to USD 1 850.4 in 2030. The government has focused on priority sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, health and education to ensure the provision of basic services that have great potential to catalyse the economy.

Mozambique has continued working on the consolidation of Peace and Political Stability, despite some challenges, particularly the armed attacks in the central zone and the escalating attacks by Islamic insurgents in Cabo Delgado, which have resulted in the death of people

and destruction of infrastructure. The National Defence and Security Council, which is chaired by the President of the Republic, met in April 2020 and defined the Cabo Delgado conflict as external aggression perpetrated by terrorist forces. The African Union endorsed this position.

As part of the process of strengthening and consolidating democracy, the political space has become more open to opposition parties since the adoption of the 1990 Constitution. But recently in 2018 constitutional changes and amendments to the electoral law were made as part of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement between the government and Renamo (the largest opposition party) which laid the foundations for the new framework for decentralisation. The new decentralisation model has changed the mechanisms for the election of mayors and introduced indirect elections of provincial and district executives, the latter will only become effective in 2024.

Under the new local governance framework, the province now has the so-called Provincial Decentralised Governance Bodies (OGDP) and State representation. The new decentralisation framework came into force in the 2018 municipal elections and, in the case of the provinces with the 2019 Provincial Assembly elections. The 2018 municipal elections as the presidential, legislative and provincial assembly elections of 2019 were all considered free, fair and transparent by the African Union, SADC and other international bodies.

1.3. Objectives of the Evaluation

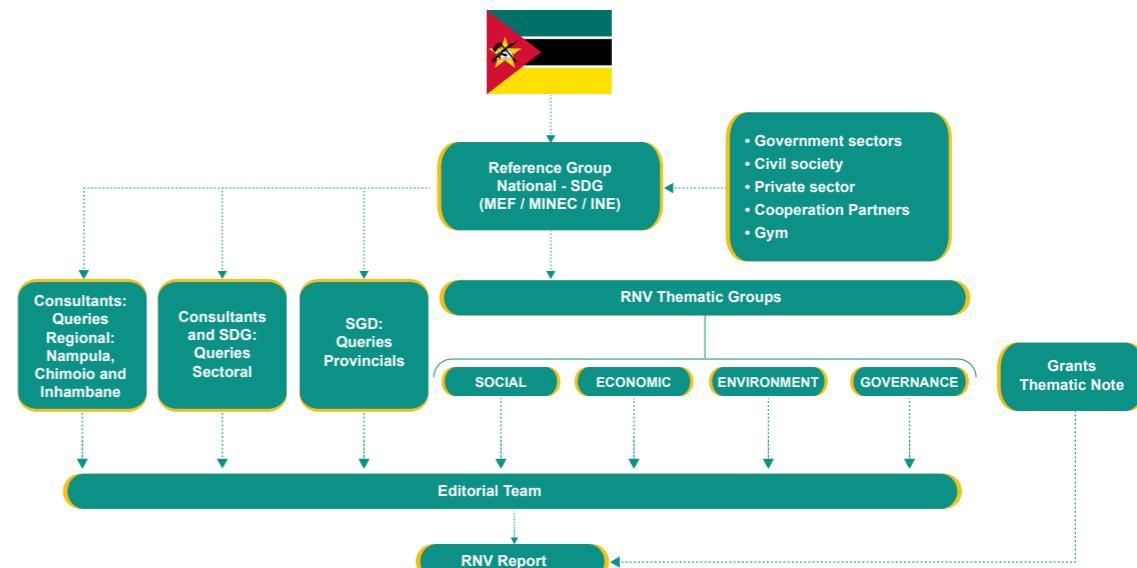
The Republic of Mozambique has volunteered to undertake the evaluation around the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to share with society and its peers the progress, challenges and good practices. This is a result of the country's consolidated principle of transparency, participation and inclusion in the identification of challenges and solutions to problems.

More specifically, this exercise aimed at assessing: (a) the process of domestication and integration of the SDGs into national development plans and strategies; (b) progress in implementing the SDGs and good practices and challenges; (c) capacity to coordinate and monitor the SDGs and the involvement of different stakeholders. The evaluation also reports on areas that require particular attention to fully achieve the goals of the Agenda 2030.

1.4. Methodology and Preparation Process

The methodological approach used in the VNR in Mozambique was comprehensive and participatory. In this approach, consultations were held at the national level (provincial and regional seminars). The structure for the design of the VNR is presented in the chart below.

Figure 2: Structure of the VNR in the Country



Given its representative nature of multiple players, in 2017 Mozambique created an SDG National Reference Group (GRN-SDG) which took on a key role in coordinating the process and promoting broad involvement of different sectors (Central, Provincial and District) of the Government, civil society, academic institutions, the private sector, cooperation partners, United Nations Agencies, parliamentarians, the National Association of Mozambican Municipalities (ANAMM)⁴, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and individuals. This group played a crucial role throughout the Voluntary National Review process.

Terms of Reference were developed for the process, which included a roadmap, schedule, budget, national consultation mechanisms and the structure of the National Voluntary Review Report. These were widely disseminated and analysed in meetings of the GRN, the Mozambican Civil Society and the National Development Observatory⁵. Moreover, the literature review made it possible to benchmark the VNR and to seek evidence on the progress of SDGs in Mozambique.

The civil society organised and coordinated provincial workshops with the involvement of different institutions and development players (Central, Provincial and District).

Civil society consultations included the following key informants and opinion leaders: representatives of the Assembly of the Republic, representatives of Local Public Administrations, Members of Provincial Assemblies, representatives of Civil Society Organisations, representatives Academic Institutions, members of Local Advisory Councils, Community Leaders, Economic Operators, representatives of disabled people, among others.

⁴ An entity that promotes and upholds the interests of local authorities, fosters inter-municipal cooperation and represents local authorities in national, regional and international institutions.

⁵ It is a consultative and participatory forum between the government and national and international partners for the promotion of Sustainable Development. This forum takes place at central and provincial levels.

Furthermore, 186 children and teenagers (10-17 years) were covered at the national level, to assess their degree of vulnerability in the context of the implementation of the Agenda 2030. Civil society has conducted surveys and public debates and has also surveyed the population at the grassroots level as beneficiaries of different public services.

Informants were used to analysing and improve the SDG's overall progress in open and participatory debates. This exercise allowed gathering perceptions that were relevant to cross-checking quantitative data, which resulted in a specific Civil Society report as their contribution to VNR.

Three regional public consultations were held in the country, involving 405 representatives of different national development players. In the Northern region, the consultation took place in Nampula City (Nampula Province), with the participation of the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, including Zambézia, the latter for reasons of proximity; (ii) Central region, in Chimoio City (Manica Province) with the participation of Tete and Sofala provinces and (iii) Southern region, in Inhambane City (Inhambane Province) with the participation of Gaza, Maputo Province and Maputo City.

To ensure greater representativeness in regional consultations, the following criteria were considered: (i) the representativeness of women and vulnerable groups in the district and provinces; (ii) the number of districts per province; (iii) the territorial dimension; (iv) the size of the population; (v) the urban or rural context; (vi) the representativeness of social players (government, civil society, UN agencies, cooperation partners, academic institutions, provincial and municipal SDG focal points, African Peer Review Mechanism focal points and local business associations, community leaders and women's, youth and interest group associations).

These consultations were privileged spaces for: (i) assessing the progress of the SDGs, identifying achievements, challenges, gaps and critical factors; (ii) assessing the relevance and efficiency of policies, programmes and projects in achieving the SDGs; and (iii) assessing the preliminary results of the civil society consultation report on the implementation of the SDGs in Mozambique. The exercise culminated in the identification of strategic actions, recommendations and proposed institutional arrangements for attaining the SDGs.

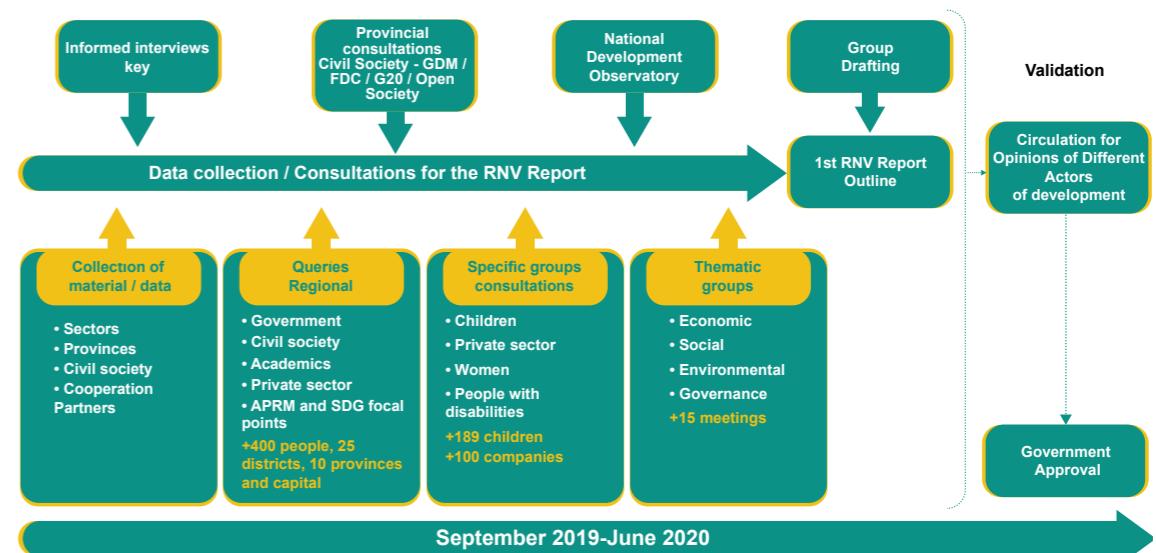
To ensure greater involvement of different stakeholders, in addition to the above, thematic⁶ groups have been set up, composed of representatives from different Ministries, CSOs, (United Nations Agencies, the Association of Municipalities, International Cooperation Partners, academics and the private sector). The thematic groups have been composed according to the following SDGs:

- (i) Social Area: SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 e 17
- (ii) Economic Area: SDG 7, 8, 9, 11 e 12
- (iii) Environmental Area: SDG 13, 14 e 15
- (iv) Governance Area: SDG 16 e 17

These groups were coordinated by civil society organisations, namely: the economic area by the Mozambican Debt Group (GMD), the Foundation for Community Development (FDC) coordinated the social area, the Civil Society Platform for Social Protection (PSC-PS) handled the governance area, the Group for the Development of Women and Girls (GDMR) and UNDP coordinated the environment area. In this context, World Vision facilitated the process of consultation with children.

For an integrated analysis of the SDG, each thematic group selected a central theme based on the country's priorities, which was the focus of the discussion and allowed progress, challenges and opportunities to be assessed. The analysis focused on the process of implementing the Agenda 2030, highlighting the indivisible nature of the SDGs and their close interrelationship, as well as the implementation mechanisms, which include the partnerships and the means to achieve this. The work of the thematic groups culminated in the production of a report, whose content informed the Voluntary National Report. At the same time, the private sector was consulted, in the framework of the Mozambique Economic and Social Forum (MOZEFO) through meetings and a survey seeking the contributions of this segment in the implementation of SDGs, good practices and challenges. The Figure below summarizes the VNR process previously described.

Figure 3: Participatory Consultation Process of the VNR Report



⁶ For Mozambique, the set-up of the thematic groups is an innovation inspired by its recent experience with General State Budget Support mechanisms.

2. Agenda 2030 in the Context of Mozambique

After the adoption of the Agenda 2030 in September 2015 and its entry into force on 1 January 2016, Mozambique took important steps to integrate SDG into policies, national economic and social management tools and the State Budget, governance tools at local (provincial, district and municipal) level, and also introduced mechanisms and institutional arrangements to ensure an inclusive approach in the implementation of the Agenda 2030. This process is presented in this section.

2.1. SDG Ownership

In Mozambique, the National Planning and Monitoring System is guided by the Government Five-Year Programme (PQG), which contains a Framework of Indicators and Targets. The 2015-2019 PQG was designed taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely economic, social and environmental. Priority II - Human and Social Capital Development, reflects the social dimension; Priorities III - Increase in Production and Productivity and Priority IV - Development of Economic and Social Infrastructure reflect the **economic dimension**; and Priority V - Ensure Sustainable and Transparent Management of Natural Resources and the Environment, reflects the **environmental dimension**.

In 2016, a Monitoring Tools and Systems Mapping study was conducted on SDGs, which includes identifying existing data linked to SDGs and describing the sector coordination system for the respective monitoring. It was concluded that 74% of the SDG indicators were in line with the 2015-2019 PQG. Of these, 38% were available in the national monitoring systems and were monitored regularly, 12% were partially collected and 24% were not collected⁷.

The implementation of the Agenda 2030 requires a National Framework of SDG Indicators that translate global commitments into the national context in the form of specific and relevant targets and indicators. In line with this, in 2020, Mozambique adopted the National Framework of SDG Indicators (QNI), (Annexe 1) which is aligned with Mozambique's development priorities, particularly with the 2020-2024 PQG.

Mozambique, under the coordination of INE, with the support of International Partners, is developing the National Statistical System that allows effective tracking of SDG progress with the necessary disaggregation to collect statistical information, thus ensuring that nobody is left behind.

In 2018, Mozambique prepared the Initial Report on the Implementation of the SDG that provides policies around the sustainable development goals and the progress made, with emphasis on the stage of institutional integration and implementation of SDGs related to Agriculture (SDG 2), Health (SDG 3), Education (SDG 4), Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), Fisheries (SDG 14), Climate Action (SDG 13) and Environment (SDG 15).

The Report found that the alignment of the SDGs with the 2015-2019 PQG was a good starting point for the ownership and integration of the Agenda 2030. However, it was not

⁷ Ministério da Economia e Finanças (2016) Mapeamento dos Instrumentos e Sistemas de Monitoria Sobre os Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Maputo.

enough to ensure the full implementation of the 17 SDGs. Apart from some sectors and a significant part of society being unaware of the SDGs, and the associated indicators, the report showed that there were weak intra and intersectoral links, which are important to deal with the complexity and indivisibility of the SDGs. The report also pointed out to an absence of systematized statistical data.⁸

2.2. SDG Localization in Mozambique

The 17 SDGs imply a new dynamic of joint efforts of multiple players, the Government, Civil Society Organisations, International Cooperation Partners, the Private Sector, Academic Institutions, the Parliament, Authorities and Local Municipalities. To ensure ownership, various stakeholders carried out dissemination and training actions for implementing the Agenda 2030 at all levels and in different institutions in the context of the country's economic and social management tools.

The ownership process of the Agenda 2030, as well as Agenda 2063, is ongoing and the partnerships are both necessary and a priority in Mozambique and have been revitalised under the VNR. The following findings result from the consultations held during the VNR.

The Provinces and Districts

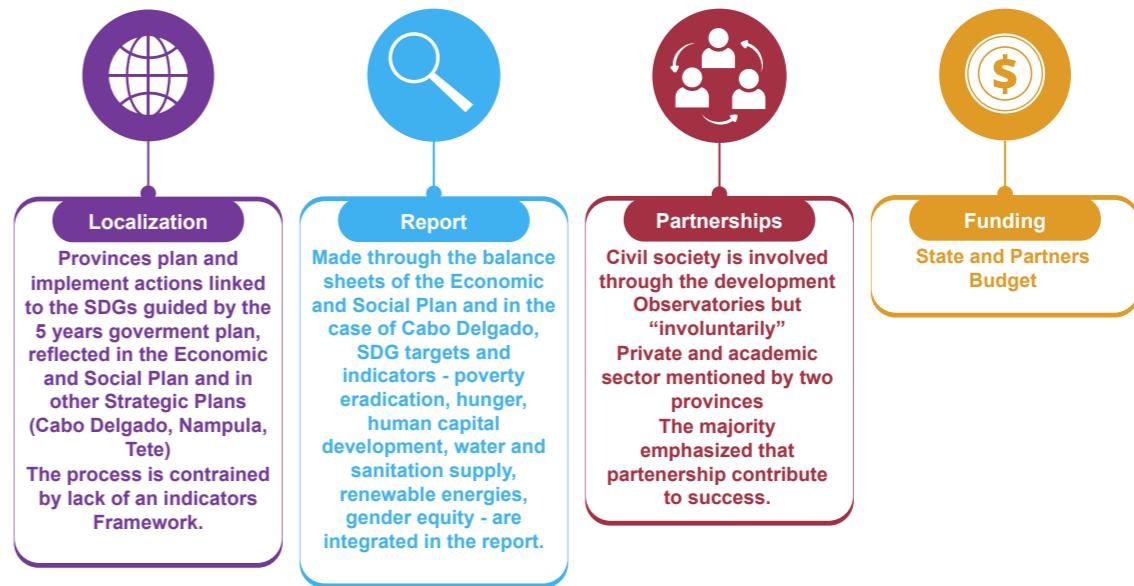
The localization of SDGs⁹ in the Provinces and Districts is conducted taking into consideration the methodological guidelines of the Central Government in the design of planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure the integration of the SDGs.

Civil Society and other development players are partners in the process of implementing the SDGs, as well as in informing and reporting to the Provincial Development Observatories. At District level, the participation of development players is ensured through the Local Councils.

The Provincial Assemblies have the challenge to ensure that the SDG indicators and targets are reflected in their provincial strategies, plans and budgets.

The evaluation of SDG results/progress is conducted based on the priorities, goals and indicators defined in the PQG. Funding is provided by the State and International Cooperation Partners, but there are no specific SDG classifiers yet. Therefore, it is not yet possible to account for the budget allocated to them in detail, which is a challenge to be taken into account in the medium term. Figure 4 shows the details of the localization process in the provinces.

Figure 4: Localization of the Agenda 2030 in the Provinces



It is important to note that the QNI of the SDG approved in 2020 will allow the different development stakeholders to continue integrating the SDG indicators into their management tools from planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring to evaluation.

Another important step will be to introduce classifiers in the State Budget that will allow tracking the expenditure allocated to the implementation of the Agenda 2030. This exercise will be tested in the context of the ongoing Planning and Budgeting Subsystem (SPO) in Mozambique which favours the results-driven programmatic approach.

The Local Municipalities

The Local Authorities have been working on the localization of the SDGs since 2016, with the support of the National Association of Mozambican Municipalities (ANAMM) and have supported the integration of SDGs in areas such as water supply and sanitation, gender equality and urban resilience. However, challenges remain in aligning the SDGs with the annual and multi-annual plans. There is a need to overcome these challenges since it will enable to measure results/progress systematically. Figure 5 displays the process of localizing the Agenda 2030 in municipalities.

8 Ministério da Economia e Finanças (2018) Relatório Inicial sobre a Implementação dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável em Moçambique. Maputo.

9 Localization of SDGs is understood to be the process of dissemination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda 2030 SDG at the local level.

Figure 5: Localization of the Agenda 2030 in Municipalities



For the implementation of different initiatives and activities that contribute to achieving the SDGs, the municipalities rely on the partnership with National and International NGOs as well as International Cooperation Agencies. The participation of the Private Sector has been quite modest. Academic institutions have supported the localization of the SDGs (see Box 1). However, it is important to strengthen collaboration with these institutions.

Financing for the implementation of the SDGs is provided by the municipal budgets, Cooperation Partners, including international financial institutions. However, the challenge of not being able to measure the volume of investments remains. It should be noted that the QNI of the SDGs, approved in 2020, will contribute to the localization of SDGs at this level.

The Civil Society

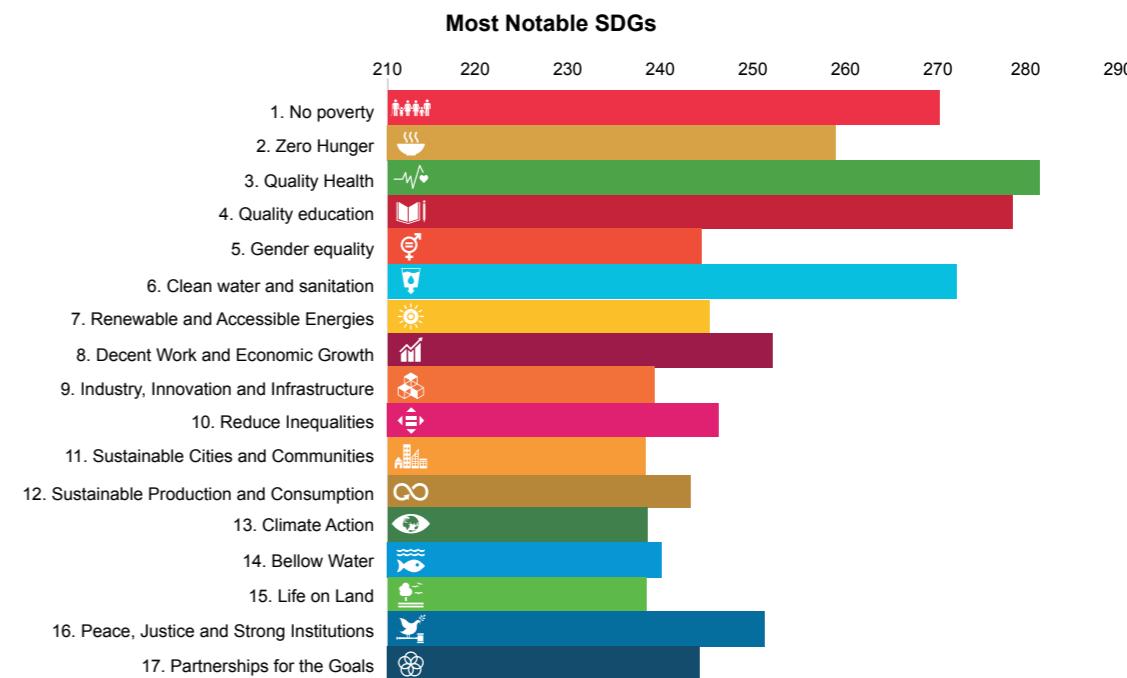
CSOs have contributed to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 through advocacy, awareness raising and collaboration with Government and communities for its localization and monitoring. They are also active partners with Local Councils and National and Provincial Development Observatories where Economic and Social Plans (PES) and their Reports are discussed. At the institutional level, CSOs are an integral part of GRN-SDG.

Civil Society was involved in the whole VNR process. In this context, it conducted a survey and organised meetings in each of the country's provinces, where the results were jointly appreciated with other stakeholders, namely Parliamentarians, representatives of Local Public Administrations, Provincial Assemblies, Academic Institutions, Local Councils, community leaders and economic operators. To identify the priority SDGs and assess their progress, as

mentioned in the methodology section, citizens were surveyed in 43 districts,¹⁰ representing about 28% of the country's districts. In general, the SDG's that were more valued were those more directly related to population dynamics.

As shown in Figure 6, on a decreasing scale, there was a convergence of perceptions that "Quality Health", "Quality Education", "Drinking Water and Sanitation", "Ending Poverty", "Ending Hunger", "Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions" and "Decent Work and Economic Growth" are the SDGs with potentially more dynamic and multiplier effects in the current context of Mozambique.

Figure 6: SDG Valuation



Source: Relatório da Sociedade Civil sobre o progresso nos ODS, 2019

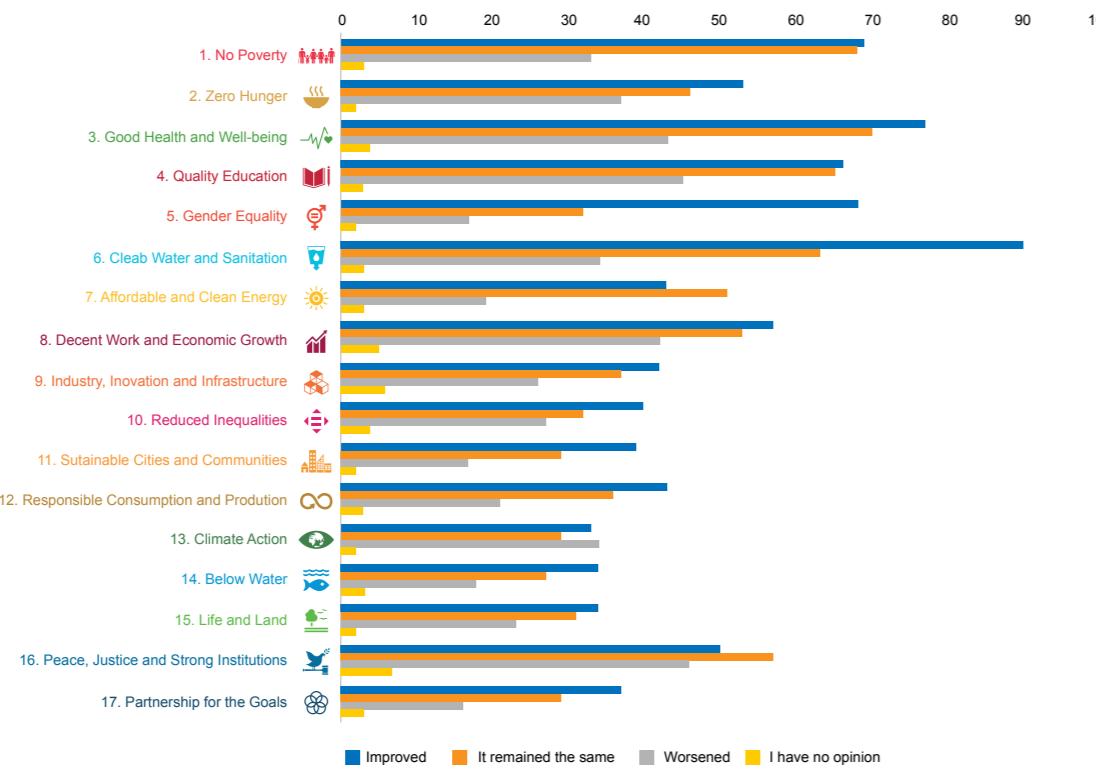
Although during the presentation of the results the participants recognised that all SDGs are important, the conclusion was that there are SDGs with greater potential to galvanize and gearing others. This has implications for policy priorities and resource allocation. For example, "Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions" is a crucial objective, but when compared to "Quality Education", citizens consider that an intense investment in education will tend to have wider and deeper energizing effects on "Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions" than a reverse approach.

¹⁰ The districts covered were the following: (i) northern zone: Ngaúma, Lago and Lichinga (Niassa Province); Ancuabe, Mecúfi, Metuge and Pemba (Cabo Delgado Province) and Murrupula, Mongincual, Monapo and Nampula City (Nampula Province). (ii) Central zone: Nicoadala, Namacurra, Inhassunge, Mocuba and Quelimane (Zambezia Province); Changara, Moatize, Angónia and Tete City (Tete Province); Gondola, Macate, Manica and Chimoio (Manica Province) and Búzi, Nhamatanda, Dondo and Beira (Sofala Province). (iii) Southern zone: Homoine, Massinga, Jangamo, Maxixe and Inhambane City (Inhambane Province); Beira (Province of Sofala). (iv) Southern zone: Homoine, Massinga, Jangamo, Maxixe and Inhambane City (Inhambane Province); Chibuto, Chókwé, Guijá and Xai-Xai (Gaza Province) and Matutuine, Namaacha, Moamba, Boane and Matola (Maputo Province) and Maputo City.

Just as it was recognised that some policies compete to support more than one SDG, it was also noted that recent experience in Mozambique has shown that the country is increasingly vulnerable to climate change, suggesting that sustainable development will not be guaranteed without adequate attention to "Climate Action".

In reviewing the progress that country has been recording, informants acknowledged notable progress in almost all SDGs, except for "Climate Action", which they say has worsened both from the perspective of occurrence and impact of climate events. Challenges prevail in preparing and responding to such events. Concerning "Renewable and Affordable Energy", it was also noted that no tangible changes have occurred (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Informants' Perception of the SDG Progresses



Source: Relatório da Sociedade Civil sobre o progresso nos ODS, 2019

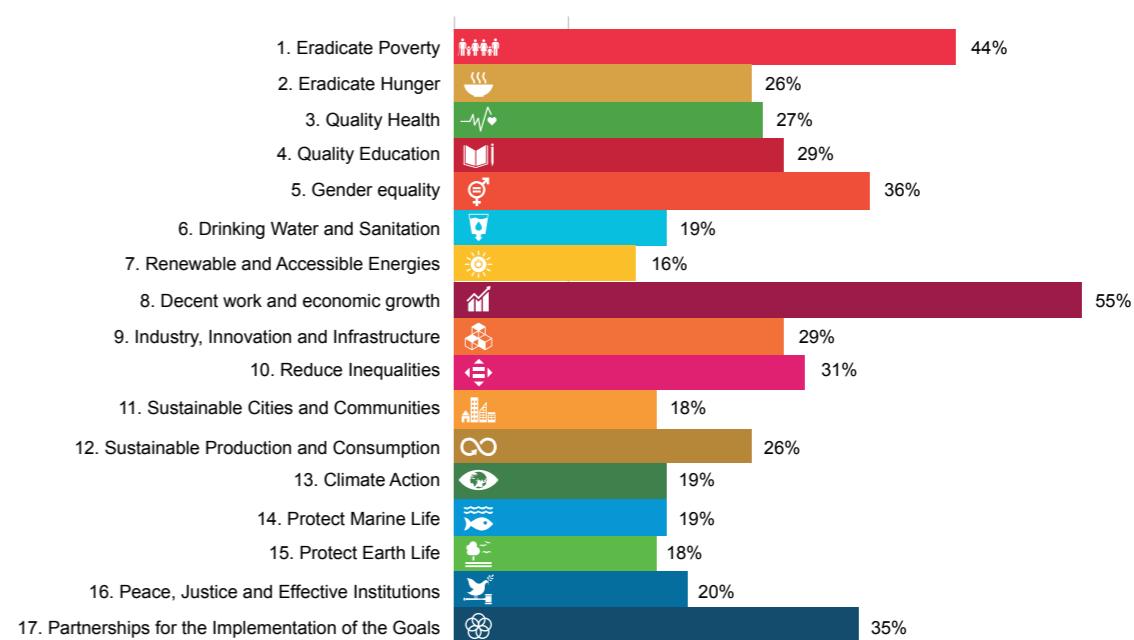
The Private Sector

The commitment of the Private Sector to sustainable development was evident in one of the largest regular business events organised in the country, the Mozambique Economic and Social Forum (MOZEFO). The 2019 edition, which was held in November and was attended by 2500 delegates and 45 speakers reflected on the materialization of the SDGs to drive accelerated, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Mozambique. In addition to this forum, more than 100 companies representing a diversified universe in terms of business areas and size participated in the event. On the same subject, a survey was conducted in December 2019 on the verge of the CTA General Assembly.

The survey aimed to assess the degree of knowledge and contribution of the private sector to the realisation of the SDGs, to understand the challenges faced and to further raise their awareness on their crucial role in sustainable, fair and equitable development. The survey found that knowledge about Private Sector interventions under the Agenda 2030 is still scattered.

As illustrated in Figure 8, more than half of entrepreneurs say they contribute to "decent work and economic growth" (SDG 8) and thus to "ending poverty" (SDG 1) and "gender equality" (SDG 5). More than one-third (34%) consider themselves partners for the implementation of the SDGs.

Figure 8: Private Sector Perceptions on the SDGs



According to the survey, nine out of ten entrepreneurs consider the issue of sustainability to be important for the success of their business Figure 9, and three quarters (73%) agree that it is necessary to dissociate economic growth from the use of natural resources and environmental degradation. However, half of the informants said that the cost of investing in a sustainable approach is a barrier, therefore their investment in "sustainable production" (SDG 12) by 2030 is uncertain if incentives to support greener investments are not created (Figure 10).

Figure 9: Importance given to sustainability issues for business success

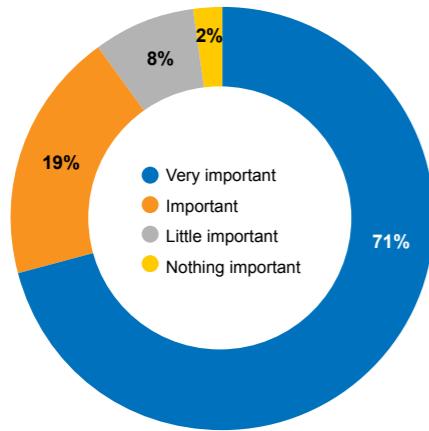
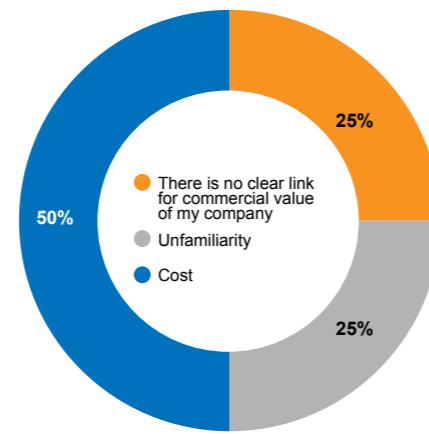


Figure 10: Challenges companies face in implementing an integrated and strategic approach to sustainability



In addition to its contribution to job creation and its potential to influence social norms and behaviours, the Private Sector plays a key role in achieving the goals related to “decent work” (SDG 8), “gender equality” (SDG 5) and “reducing inequalities” (SDG 10). In this context, more than two thirds (70%) of businesses agreed that gender equality is critical to business performance (Figure 11), although about one third do not believe that gender equality will be achieved by 2030. The road is still long, in a context where only in a quarter of companies women hold half or more management positions (Figure 12).

Figure 11: Women’s participation and leadership in business is a critical factor in businesses’ performance

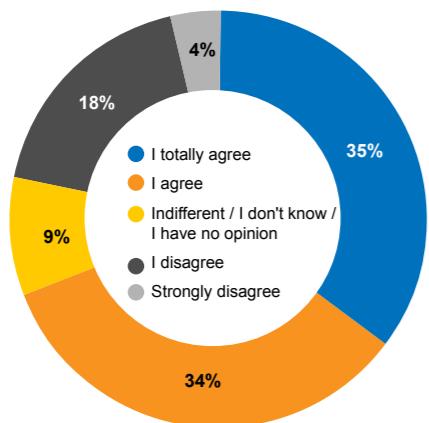
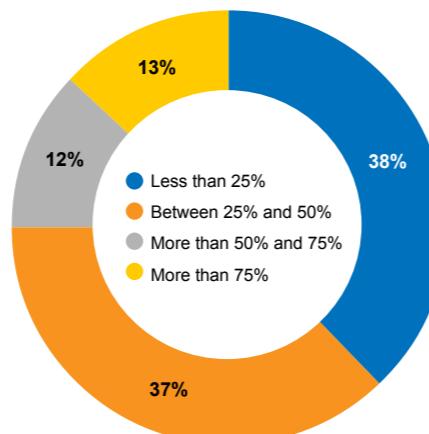


Figure 12: Percentage of women in management bodies



Inequalities worry Mozambican businessmen and 92% believe that the economic system should focus on equitable growth. Nevertheless, 80% of entrepreneurs stated that they offer employment opportunities to people with disabilities, but the available statistics do not allow measuring the inclusion of people with disabilities in the labour force. Disabled People’s Organisations still point out access to employment as a challenge.

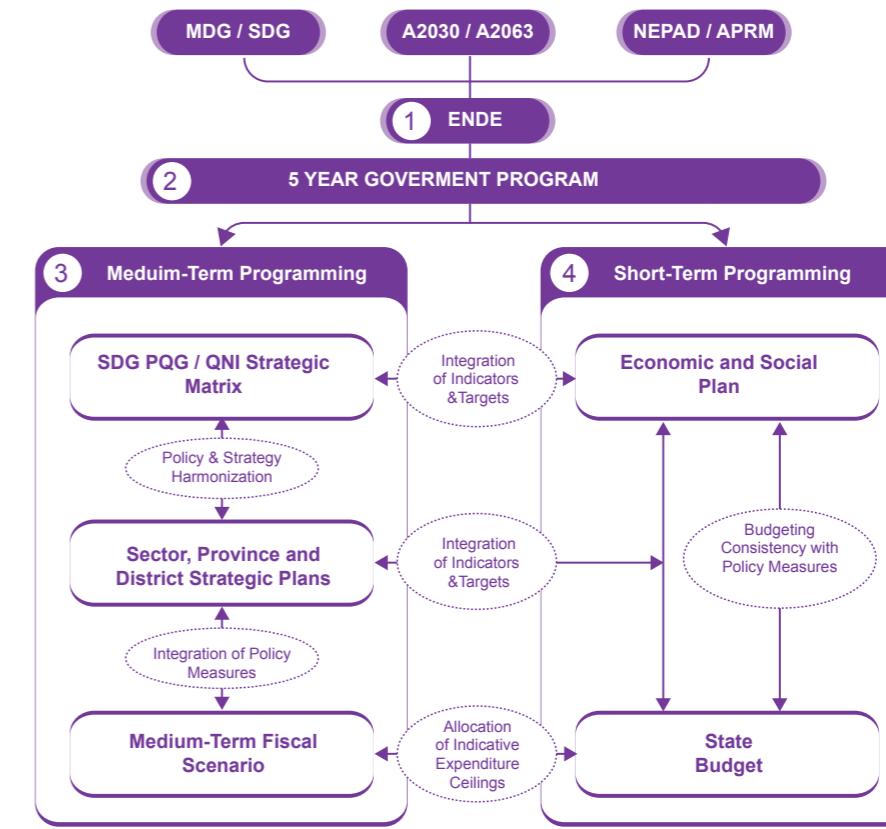
During the consultations with the Private Sector, the idea that the Agenda 2030 is a matter for the Government was underlying. Changing this mind-set will be crucial in Mozambique to ensure greater involvement of the Private Sector to accelerate the achievement of the goals set up to 2030.

However, it is worth emphasising that translating the SDGs into an agenda for action is a matter for all. To face development challenges, it is crucial to reiterate the shared responsibility of all development stakeholders, recognising that the adoption of a sustainability agenda is an investment in the well-being of people and the planet.

2.3. Aligning Economic and Social Management Tools with the Agenda 2030

Mozambique has vast experience of integrating regional, continental and international tools and programmes into its National Planning and Public Finance Management System, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), the African Peer Review Mechanism, African Union Agenda 2063 (A2063), the Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Figure 13 illustrates this integration.

Figure 13: Articulation of tools and implementation of public policies



Mozambique's development aspirations are aligned with the Agenda 2030 and seek to build a just and equitable country with a peaceful and inclusive society. It is in this context that Mozambique developed the National Development Strategy (ENDE) 2015-2035, through a participatory process.

ENDE's main objective is "to improve the living conditions of the population through structural transformation of the economy, expansion and diversification of the productive base" and it invests in industrialization as the main way to achieve prosperity and competitiveness.

The pillars of action include: (i) the development of human capital, (ii) the development of production-based infrastructures focusing on small and medium-sized enterprises, (iii) research, innovation and technological development, and (iv) institutional articulation and coordination.

To materialize ENDE, the main mechanisms are the development of the private sector and the improvement of quality in the financing of public investment. In line with the core principle of the Agenda 2030 of "leaving no one behind", interventions include integrated policies aimed at generating wealth and ensuring an income redistribution based on equity principles.¹¹

ENDE's operation is implemented through the PQG, the Medium-Term Fiscal Scenario (CFMP), the Economic and Social Plans and the State Budget, as well as the Sector, Provincial and District Strategic Plans that guide the programming and annual management of government action.

The 2015-2019 PQG was the first tool to support the ownership and operationalisation of the Agenda 2030, with innovation in the approach to government action by integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental, as mentioned in section 2.1¹².

The current 2020-2024 PQG maintains this approach in its three priorities, namely Priority I - Developing Human Capital and Social Justice; Priority II - Boosting Economic Growth, Productivity and Job Creation and in Priority III - Strengthening the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment.

In the above mentioned PQGs, the supporting pillars focus on Strengthening Democracy and Preserving National Unity; promoting Good Governance and Decentralisation; and strengthening International Cooperation. They serve as an anchor for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development at all levels.

The operationalisation of the Agenda 2030 has an integrated and intersectoral emphasis on both priorities and supporting pillars, with a priority focus on inclusive economic and social development with the integration of cross-cutting issues, and the promotion of sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and the environment as a priority, to progressively improving the quality of life of Mozambicans.

On the other hand, the Government is strengthening the State Financial Administration System (SISTAFE) with the reform of the Planning and Budgeting System and the consequent establishment of the Planning and Budgeting Sub-System (SPO) which aims to ensure the management of public finances by the results, through planning and budgeting by programmes, which will allow better monitoring and evaluation of the country's progress in achieving the SDGs.

Similarly, in 2015 the Government created a specific tax risk management unit to mitigate (i) General macroeconomic risks arising from the exposure of public finances to unexpected changes in forecasts caused by macroeconomic shocks (reduction in GDP, rising inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, etc.) and (ii) Specific tax risks arising from sources such as contingent liabilities associated with the State Business Sector, Public-Private Partnerships, natural disasters, the financial sector, among others.

It should also be noted that the capacity building of internal and external control institutions, the General Finance Inspection and the Administrative Court, respectively, is underway in Mozambique to monitor the process of planning, budgeting and public finance management to ensure the implementation of the SDGs.

2.4. Integration of the Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions

To facilitate the process of developing and implementing integrated policies, Mozambique has established the SDG National Reference Group enabling the different levels of government to work together to integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions and to strengthen policy coherence.

The public finance development, planning and management tools themselves - the National Development Strategy, the Government's Five-Year Programme and the Economic and Social Plan - contribute to coherence between medium and long-term policies and annual programming and budgeting.

Sectoral policies are also usually developed through participatory processes and programmes that include civil society organisations, experts and development partners. An example, elaborated in section 3.3, is the fight against malnutrition, where the Government has mobilised the sectors, cooperation partners and civil society to formulate and adopt the *Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique*.

The Mozambique QNI also contributes to an integrated analysis of programming, since the indicators reflect the multidimensional nature of SDGs. For each of the targets, a responsible agency has been identified, both for achieving and monitoring targets, and in several cases, this responsibility is shared by more than one sector.

In the process of drawing up the QNI, the GRN-SDG conducted a more in-depth analysis of the interconnections between the sectoral programmes and the targets, leading to multiple gains.

11 República de Moçambique (2014) Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento 2015-2035. Maputo.

12 Republic of Mozambique (2014) National Development Strategy 2015-2035. Maputo.

In addition to this exercise, in 2018, the country started a series of multisectoral consultations through GRN-SDG to identify the main development drivers - referred to as "accelerators" - aligned with the country's development priorities, to accelerate progress in the various interlinked policy areas and SDG targets.

In this context, accelerators are the catalysing policies and/or programmatic areas where investments produce positive multiplier effects with greater cross-sectoral impact on the achievement of the SDGs, leveraging synergies between different strategic priorities. The accelerators identified are:

- I. Strengthening competitiveness and productivity for inclusive growth;
- II. Inclusive and sustainable growth based on tourism and biodiversity conservation;
- III. Inclusive and quality social services in healthcare and education;
- IV. Sustainable urbanisation (housing and basic services);
- V. Resilient social and productive infrastructure;
- VI. Access to justice and fighting all forms of violence; and
- VII. Participation in governance

Given the complexity of SDGs, it is recommended that simulations of macroeconomic scenarios be undertaken to test the coherence of various policies and investment plans to assess and validate the impact of accelerators on SDGs. The exercise allows identification of policy areas/programmes with the greatest impact on achieving the largest number of goals and priority populations.

2.5. Leaving No One Behind

Mozambique has a legal framework favourable to the inclusion and protection of Human Rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (CRM) enshrines the legal basis for fair, equitable and inclusive development, stating that the fundamental objectives of the Mozambican State are "*the building of a society of social justice and the creation of the material and spiritual well-being and quality life for citizens*" (art. 11, c), as well as "*the promotion of balanced economic, social and regional development of the country*" (art. 11, d) and "*every citizen has the right to live in a balanced environment and the duty to protect it*" (art. 90 / 1).

Law 4/2007 of February 7 defines the legal framework for Social Protection appropriate for the socio-economic reality of the country, under the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 179 of CRM, determining that "Citizens have the right to Social Protection, regardless of colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position, parents' marital status or profession".

In Mozambique, the protection system for the most vulnerable groups is structured on three levels, namely: Basic, Compulsory and Complementary Social Security. It is important to highlight that Basic Social Security covers people in a situation of extreme poverty, children in a difficult situation, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people with chronic and degenerative diseases.

Within the State Budget, an approach of Transfers to Families based on the Social Protection System has been established and has significantly increased public expenditure on social action programmes. Social Protection, through the National Strategy of Basic Social Security 2016-2024, together with sector programmes, is currently the main programme aiming at providing direct support to poor and vulnerable households, whose coverage has grown from 15.8% to 22% in the period from 2014 to 2018.

The 2020-2024 PQG, in the Human Capital Development Pillar, provides for the gender promotion and equality and equity, social inclusion and protection of the most vulnerable segments of the population, as one of its strategic objectives. In this way, there is an emphasis on commitments such as ensuring the protection of and fighting gender-based violence; implementing minimum standards of child care assistance (Education, Health, Legal Protection, Food and Nutrition, Psychosocial Support, Housing and Economic Strengthening); providing social assistance to people living in poverty and vulnerability. However, the challenge of inclusion is still quite crucial, since coverage, protection and social services continue to fall short of what is desirable given the high number of elderly people, people with disabilities and women living in poverty and vulnerability.

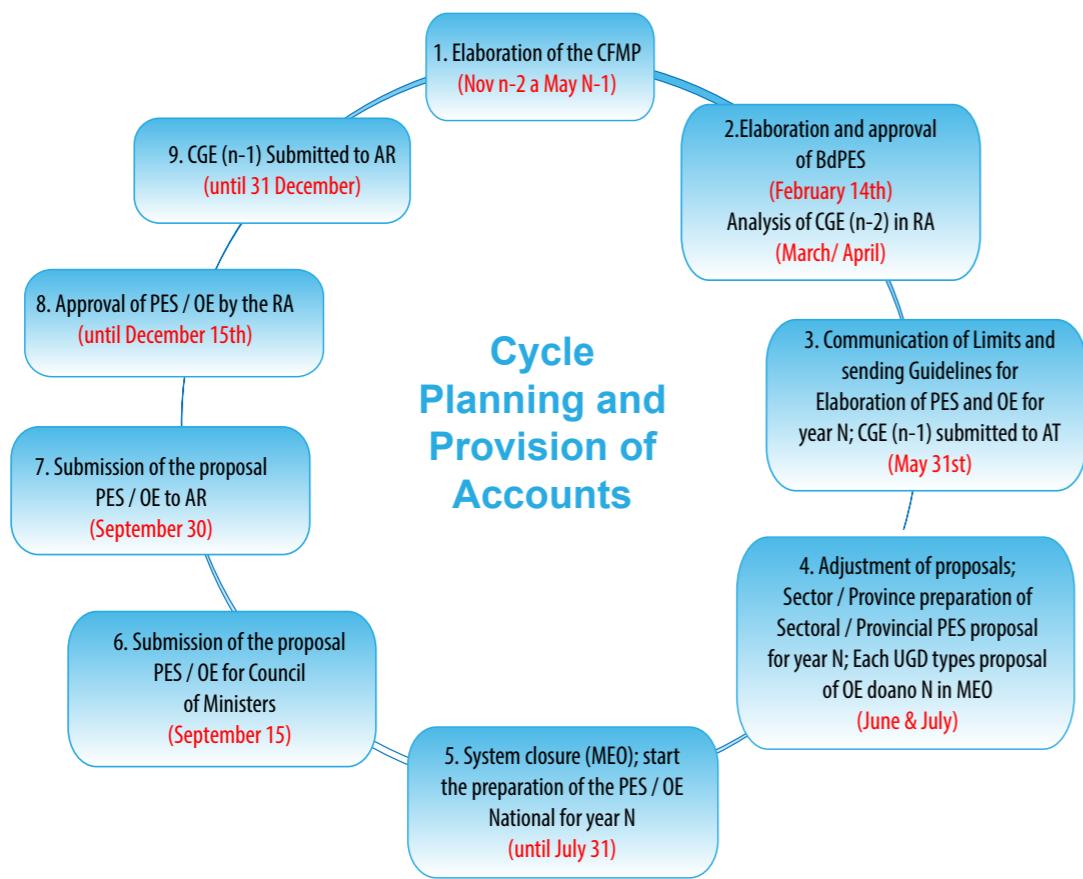
In addition, Mozambique has several broad and inclusive participation Forums at central, provincial and district level. Forums such as implementation mechanisms are addressed in the following section.

2.6. Institutional Mechanisms

In the context of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, Mozambique has established mechanisms to engage the different national and international players at all levels (Central, Provincial, District and Municipal) to ensure interaction and participation in the decision-making processes on the country's development.

The established spaces are the District, Administrative Post and Locality Advisory Councils; and Development Observatories at Central and Provincial levels. In addition to these, at the sectoral level, and in some cases intersectoral, there are some Forums, Platforms and Networks operating.

Figure 14: Planning and Reporting Cycle



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2020.

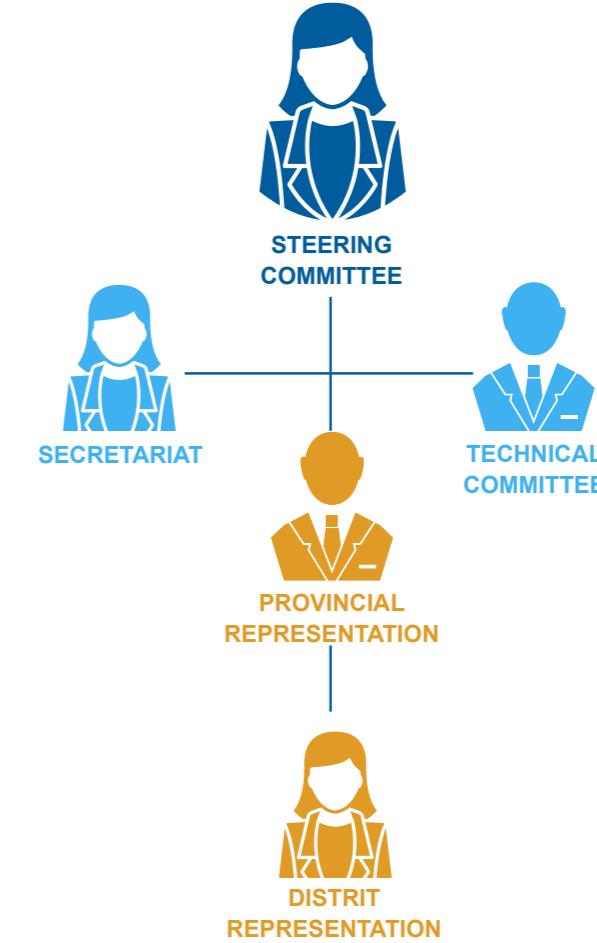
However, achieving SDG requires a paradigm shift, in terms of ambition, scale and speed; and requires: i) breaking the “bottlenecks” in traditional policy and budgeting processes; ii) creating the capacity to apply tools to integrate policy and create synergies between different SDGs; and iii) the inclusion of all, with a special focus on the most vulnerable, respecting the principle of leaving no one behind, and thus valuing local knowledge in identifying and solving problems.

In this context, the greatest challenge in achieving the transformation proposed by the Agenda 2030 is to build consensus in the society on development priorities. Such consensus is crucial as its implementation will exceed the mandate of each government institution or any other stakeholder. A strategic discussion on how to efficiently organise its delivery and policymaking is therefore required. The solution involves innovations in management and institutional arrangements since the coordination of cross-cutting policies is one of the areas where the country faces challenges in providing coherent and effective responses.

To meet this challenge and the required paradigm shift, in 2017 Mozambique established the SDG National Reference Group, which is an advisory body that brings together development players to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SDGs in Mozambique. The Group is chaired by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in coordination with the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE). This approach highlights the development nature of the Agenda 2030, its international dimension, as well as the importance of data and monitoring for its successful implementation. The structure of the National Reference Group is represented in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15: SDG National Reference Group



GRN aims to respond to the integrated nature of the Agenda 2030 by involving all players, both implementers and beneficiaries of national development policies and programmes, with representatives from all ministries, the Assembly of the Republic, Civil Society, the Private Sector, Academic Institutions, International Development Partners, United Nations Agencies and the National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique.

The Terms of Reference of SDG GNR provide for the setting-up of similar structures at provincial and district level. At the moment, each province has a focal point to foster the coordination and exchange of information between public entities and partners for the localization of the SDGs, and in some provinces, the localization is already very advanced and in others in a very incipient phase. The establishment of SDG coordination structures at the provincial and district level is a challenge that gains special relevance with the acceleration of the decentralisation process, to which the Government of Mozambique and the society at large can seek to respond.

3. Progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

This chapter reviews progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. It begins with a presentation on structural issues followed by the results of the analysis of the thematic areas - social, economic, environmental and governance - that bring together the different SDGs that comprise the Agenda 2030. The governance area includes SDG 16 and 17, the latter concerning the means of implementation and partnerships, due to its cross-cutting nature, it was decided to describe it in a specific section.

An emerging factor in the VNR was the cross-cutting nature of inequalities in general (SDG 10) and gender inequality (SDG 5) in particular. These SDGs have a cross-cutting effect on different areas and require a separate analysis that can be used as a background for understanding performance in implementing the Agenda 2030 in different areas.

However, before presenting the progress towards the SDGs in Mozambique, the overall performance is presented using an Agenda 2030 assessment conducted by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UNSDSN¹³), which produces an SDG Index using a combination of official and unofficial data sources. It should be noted that the National SDG Indicator Framework that would allow an assessment based on national targets and indicators was adopted in parallel with the 2020 Voluntary National Review process.

The 2019 SDG Index ranks Mozambique 136 (of the 162 countries considered in this ranking), with a score of 53 points in terms of its performance in the SDGs. Estimates indicate that Mozambique performs well in “responsible consumption and production” (SDG 12). On the other hand, some progress is being made regarding “climate action” (SDG13), “good health and well-being” (SDG3), “sustainable cities and communities” (SDG11) and “life below water” (SDG14). For all other SDG, the assessment concludes that Mozambique continues to face challenges, with progress towards meeting the 2030¹⁴ targets.

In addition to this assessment, the survey conducted by the Civil Society in 2019 under the VNR as mentioned in the previous section allows capturing citizens' perceptions on the progress of each SDG. In the report presented, informants concluded that there is tangible quantitative progress in all SDGs, except for “Climate Action” and “Renewable and Affordable Energy”.

Although the report mentions that “it is complex to judge the effectiveness of public policies and strategies, since there are perceptions that Mozambique has emerged from the war, and that a rapid expansion of public services was to be expected in the post-conflict period”, it considers that progress is the result of the expansion of essential public services and important reforms at the public sector level, particularly concerning public finance management.¹⁵

¹³ The UNSDSN tracks 162 of the 193 UN member states and produces an SDG Index, using a combination of official and unofficial data sources to generate projections on SDG performance, provides important information on country progress against Agenda 2030, allowing comparisons between countries and regions.

¹⁴ <https://sdgindex.org/>.

¹⁵ Grupo Moçambicano da Dívida 2019. Revisão Nacional Voluntária no Âmbito da Implementação dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Contribuição da Sociedade Civil. Maputo. Página 39.

Figure 16: Mozambique and Africa Performance

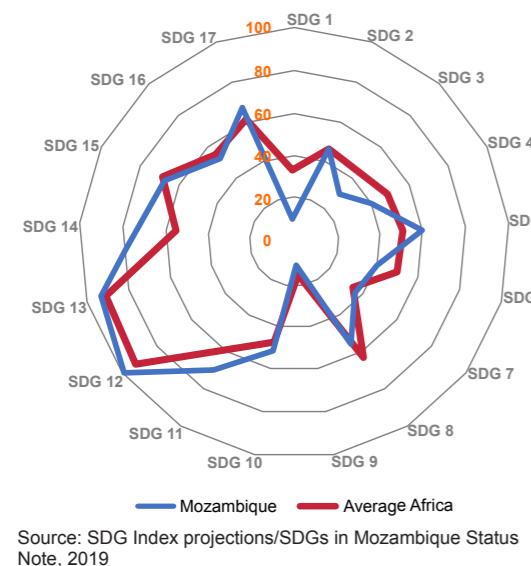
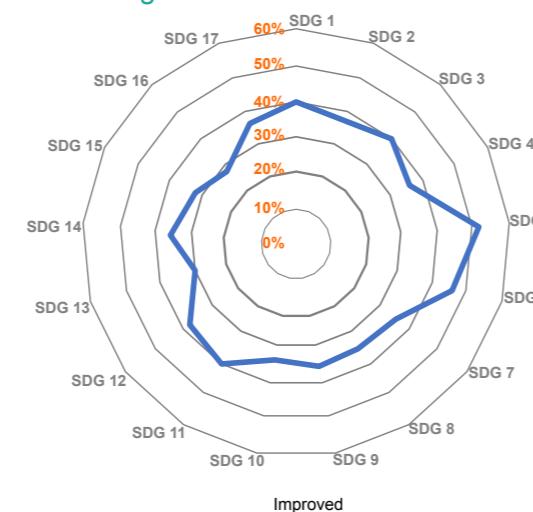


Figure 17: Opinion of Mozambicans on SDG Progress



3.1. Structural Issues: Gender and Inequality

Gender

Mozambique has an advanced policy framework and has ratified several international conventions related to human rights and gender equality.

Within the scope of promoting gender equality, in 2018 legal and programmatic instruments were approved, with emphasis on the *Gender Policy and its Implementation Strategy*, the *National Action Plan for Advancement of Women 2018-2024*, the *National Plan for Prevention and Fight against Gender-based Violence 2018-2021* and the *National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022)*. The Health Sector Gender Inclusion Strategy 2018-2023 and the Education Sector Gender Strategy 2018-2022 were also approved.

Mozambique has taken significant steps to promote gender equality, with an increasing number of women in decision-making positions. At the moment there are 37.6% women in parliament, 9 of the 22 members of the Cabinet are women (ministers), 3 of the 10 elected governors are women and 35% of the members of the Provincial Assemblies are women. The leadership of three sovereign bodies is equally held by women: The Assembly of the Republic, the Administrative Court and the Constitutional Council. In the Civil Service, women represent 39% of the staff.¹⁶

In the legislative sphere, the Law for Preventing and Ending Child Marriages (Law No. 19/2019 of 22 October) was approved. This law, which received inputs from Civil Society Organisations, establishes 18 years as the age of consent for getting married, criminalises and stipulates sanctions for family, State and community persons involved in child marriages, as well as forms of the remediation of damages to girls victim of such practices.

Furthermore, in 2019, the Law of Succession was revised (Law No. 23/2019 of 23 December), which now ensures the surviving woman to be the main beneficiary in the event of the death of their spouse and, in 2018, the Ministerial Order of the Ministry of Education and Human Development, which prohibited pregnant students from attending school during daytime was revoked.¹⁷

Despite these achievements, gender inequalities in Mozambique persist and result in a Human Development Index of 0.422 for women compared to 0.468 for men. As illustrated in the TABLE below, except for life expectancy at birth, in terms of all other indicators related to education and control over resources, women are at a clear disadvantage compared to men, with their average years of schooling being almost half of that of men.

Table 1. Gender Inequality Index in Mozambique

| Life expectancy at birth | | Expected school years | | Average schooling years | | Gross national income(per capita) | | Human Development Index | | Proportion Women/Men |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| M | H | M | H | M | H | M | H | M | H | M/H |
| 63 | 57.1 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 1,031 | 1,284 | 0.422 | 0.468 | 0.901 |

Source: Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento (2019). Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano (2019).

The Gender Profile drawn up in 2016 shows that socio-cultural factors discriminate against and exclude women and girls from social, political and economic life in Mozambique and limit their empowerment and effective participation in different spheres of society.

In Mozambique, poverty and inequality are still a women's problem. One in two women is illiterate, a percentage increased to 62.4% in rural areas, limiting their access to income and well-being.

In terms of employment, women are mostly found in the informal and agricultural sectors, as unskilled workers and especially in subsistence farming, with limited access to agricultural inputs, agricultural extension workers, with lower rates of technological adoption than men and with limited access to bank credit.

As far as reproductive health is concerned, the maternal mortality rate is high, 452 out of every 100,000 live births in 2015¹⁸, and the teen pregnancy rate is high, 137 out of every 1,000 women aged 15-19, among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa.

Despite the existence of laws and sectoral strategies aimed at formalizing equality between women and men, the challenge of integrating the gender component into the country's economic and social management instruments, which would help to mitigate gender inequality, prevails.

Social Inequalities

In Mozambique, social inequalities are still significant, and the *Gini index*, which measures *inequalities*, is 45.6. Poverty not only affects women disproportionately but also has regional patterns. Moreover, there are also social groups that are more subject to poverty, such as children, the elderly and People with Disabilities (PWD).

¹⁶ Ministério da Administração Estatal e Função Pública (2018) Estatísticas dos Funcionários e Agentes do Estado (2016-2017). Maputo.

¹⁷ Despacho Ministerial nº 39/GM/2003.

¹⁸ INE 2017

Table 2: Inequality Index

| | Human inequality coefficient (%) | Inequality in life expectancy at birth (%) | Inequality in education (%) | Inequality in income (%) |
|------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mozambique | 30.7 | 29.8 | 33.8 | 28.4 |

Source: Human Development Report (2019).

Mozambique is among countries with one of the highest levels of inequality in sub-Saharan Africa and the disparity between those in the best financial situation and the most disadvantaged¹⁹ households is growing, as are regional asymmetries.

The inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (HDI) takes into account the three dimensions, discounting the average value of each dimension according to its level of inequality. Mozambique's HDI for 2018 is 0.446. However, when this amount is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.309, a loss of 30.7%, which brings it to the level of the average for Sub-Saharan Africa of 30.5%.

The State Budget adopted criteria for resource allocation at provincial and district level that take into consideration the multidimensional index of Poverty, the population and the territory, as a way of compensating for inequalities between the Provinces within the country.

The reference data on poverty dates back from the last Family Budget Survey of 2014/2015. Although there was an improvement of the territorial allocation mechanisms of the budget in line with the poverty indexes, there are still some challenges in this area. In areas such as education, water and sanitation and health, in the poorest provinces per capita spending is below the national average, which draws attention to the need for further refinement of resource allocation formulas, although most participants in the consultations indicated that resource allocation is reasonable.



19 World Bank (2018) Mozambique Economic Update, October 2018. Maputo.

3.2. Social Area



This section excludes the presentation of SDG 5 and 10, which have already been presented in structural issues, and SDG 17, which is presented below in a specific section of this report.

SDG 1: End Extreme Poverty

The latest report on the incidence of poverty, based on the Household Budget Survey (IOF) conducted in 2014 and 2015, shows that 46.1% of the population in Mozambique live below the poverty line, with poverty being highest in rural areas (53.1%) and relatively lowest in urban areas (40.7). Niassa (65.3%), Nampula (61.4%), Zambezia (60%), Inhambane (50.8%) and Cabo Delgado (50%) are the poorest provinces in the country.

Poverty has a greater impact on vulnerable groups. In this context, 63% of households headed by women are poor and exposed to food insecurity, in contrast to 52% of households headed by men²⁰. The multidimensional poverty of children (0 - 17 years), which includes eight dimensions - family, nutrition, education, work, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), participation and housing - is 46%.²¹

The elderly, in addition to their degree of dependence, are more concentrated in rural areas (76%), which are poorer, rendering them more vulnerable to poverty²². People with disabilities are more economically disadvantaged than the rest of the population and tend to be poorer²³. In addition, there are no reliable statistics on this group, which makes it difficult for the country²⁴ to define policies.

Poverty also varies by region, with the centre and north (59.6%) having the highest poverty rates with a high concentration in two provinces (Nampula and Zambezia) with 38% of the national population but with 48% of the population living below the poverty line. Regional patterns of poverty incidence are also repeated in children.²⁵

As regards policies to reduce poverty, among others the National Basic Social Security Strategy 2016-2024 is currently one of the key programmes of direct support to poor vulnerable households, as well as other sectoral strategies. It should be noted that social

20 Ministério de Género, Criança e Acção Social (2016) Perfil de Género em Moçambique: Quarto Esboço do Relatório.

21 UNICEF (2019b) Pobreza Infantil Multidimensional em Moçambique. Maputo, UNICEF Moçambique.

22 United Nations General Assembly (2019) Visit to Mozambique: Independent Expert Report on the exercise of all human rights by elderly people. Human Rights Council, 9-27 September 2019, Agenda item 3: Promotion and protection of all human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. Forty-second session.

23 MASC (2019) Economia Política da Área da Deficiência em Moçambique. Maputo, Fundação MASC; WFD Moçambique (2019). Rumo a Políticas Sociais, Económicas e Inclusivas para as Pessoas com Deficiência em Moçambique. Maputo, Westminster Foundation for Democracy, Mozambique.

24 Ibid.

25 UNICEF (2019b).

assistance coverage to these vulnerable groups has increased from 15.76% to 22% in the period from 2014 to 2018.²⁶

In addition to the constraints linked to inadequate resources, ending poverty in Mozambique has the challenge of improving the inclusion of cross-cutting issues, gender and vulnerable groups approach ("leaving no one behind"), as well as regional imbalances, in Public Policies and their implementation



SDG 2: End Hunger

Although agriculture is Mozambique's economic backbone, chronic malnutrition (whose main indicator is stunting) and acute malnutrition (low weight for age, food insecurity and nutritional insecurity) are still critical.

The baseline study of the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN, 2013) indicates that in Mozambique the rate of chronic malnutrition in children up to 5 years of age is considered high at 43%. High rates of malnutrition occur even in provinces with considerable food production, such as Tete and Nampula.

Therefore, in addition to the challenge of ending hunger, Mozambique still has to fight the problem of malnutrition. Besides, national and sectoral programmes have been defined and mechanisms for ending hunger and malnutrition, such as the Food Fortification Programme, are being implemented.

The Government and national and international partners have been working hard in this area. For example, in 2018, the World Food Programme served more than 440,000 people through the National Programme to Support Food Security, Nutrition and Communication for Social and Behaviour Change (2017-2021).

This Programme also supported the education area in the expansion of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) from 70 schools and 65 thousand beneficiary students in 2018 to more than 150 schools and 118 thousand students in 2019.²⁷ Through this and other support programmes for the Education Sector, the school retention rate currently stands at 93% (94% for girls and 93% for boys) and the dropout rate decreased from 11.8% to 6.7% (to 6.8% boys and 6.5% girls). These combined interventions are helping to reduce hunger and food insecurity. However, it should be noted that the challenge of implementing a structural approach to address the country's problem of hunger remains.

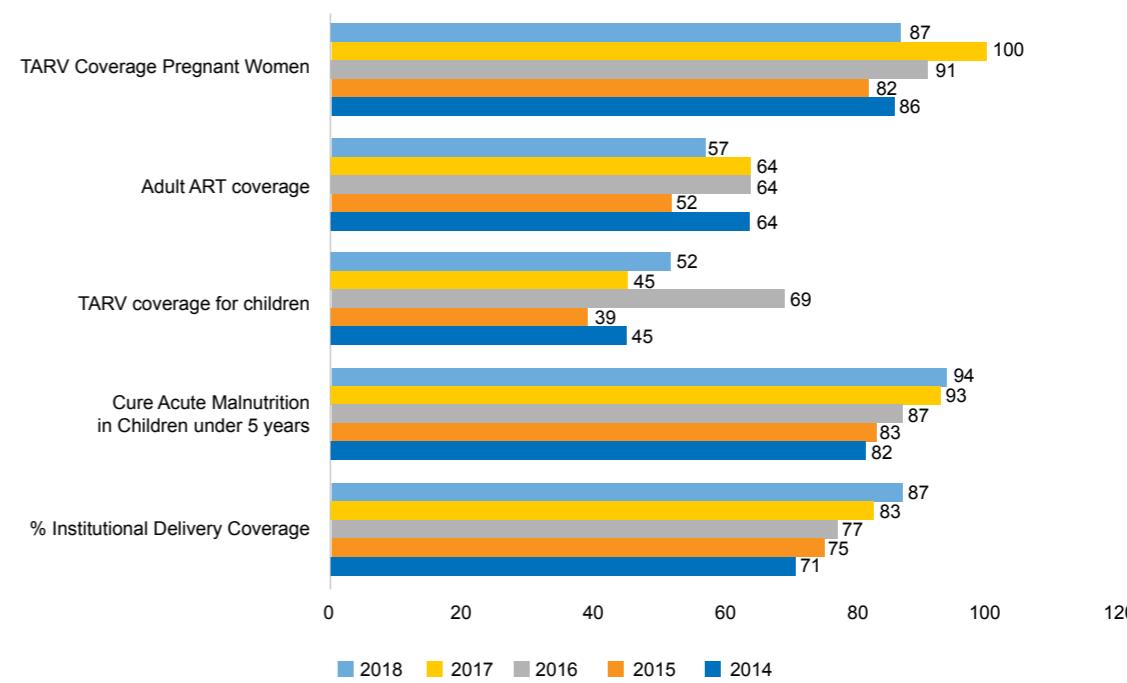


SDG 3: Quality Health

National statistics²⁸ show that in 2018 the number of Institutional Births grew from 71% to 87%, above the target set for the period 2015-2019, which was 75%. Data also show that intra-hospital maternal mortality fell from 87 to 66 deaths per 100,000 live births (LB) between

2016 and 2018. Figure 18 below illustrates the performance of part of the indicators in the health area for the period from 2014 to 2018:

Figure 18: Healthcare Performance, 2014-2018, in %



Source: Balanço do Programa Quinquenal do Governo (BdPQG) 2015-2019

The expansion of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in the country was significant: children (39% to 52%), adults (52% to 57%) and pregnant women (82% to 87%). The cure rate for acute malnutrition in children under 5 years increased from 75% to 87% between 2015 and 2018.

According to the Afrobarometer opinion polling, the perception of the quality of Health Services improved from 2015 to 2018 - the number of people who had contact with the Health Services is said to have increased from 55% to 65.7% and the number of people who reported that the Government is handling Basic Health Services properly increased from 42% to 55%.

However, from the VNR²⁹ surveys, there are still challenges to be overcome in Service Delivery, such as lack of drugs, long distances to the health facilities and the need to increasingly improve health care.³⁰ Despite the country's efforts to improve the accessibility of public services for people with disabilities, such as the setting up of ramps, specific locker rooms and lifts, the challenges of improving national health services to be more comprehensive and inclusive, especially for the elderly and people with disabilities, with regard to the accessibility and allocation of specialized personnel to meet this specific group, prevails.

26 UNICEF (2019c) Informe Orçamental: Ação Social Moçambique 2019. Balanço dos 04 Anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019.

27 World Food Programme (2019) Annual Country Report Mozambique 2018.

28 Review of the Government Five-Year Program (BdPQG) 2015-2019.

29 Revisão Nacional Voluntária das Organizações da Sociedade Civil, Moçambique, Maputo, 2019/ 2020..

30 Grupo Moçambicano da Dívida (2020) Revisão Nacional Voluntária (RNV), no Âmbito da Implementação dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Contribuição da Sociedade Civil.

SDG 4: Quality Education

In relation to the number of schools and enrolments, from 2015 to 2018, the country recorded significant growth from 18,906 to around 24,000 daytime general and technical public schools and more than 6.5 million students enrolled (2015) to just over 7.8 million students (2018), of whom 3.8 million were female.³¹

Mozambique is close to achieving parity between boys and girls, with girls now representing 48.2% of the enrolled student population. Furthermore, 93% of children start primary education at the right age of 6 years. The net schooling rate for girls grew from 83.9% to 92.5% between 2017 and 2018.

In nominal terms, the number of students with disabilities has been decreasing. In 2018 Mozambique had 74,921 students with special needs compared to around 100,000 in 2015.³² The reduction is explained by the redefinition of the types of special needs to ensure the reliability of numbers. Thus, the 2018 survey does not capture children with special needs who are difficult to identify with a naked eye.

The student-teacher ratio in the first cycle (1st to 5th grade) is still high (64) and students still have deficiencies in the subjects such as Mathematics and Portuguese. As for the second cycle (from grade 6 to 7), the ratio is lower (33 students per teacher in 2018).³³

The assessment of basic reading and arithmetic skills of students in grade three of lower primary education conducted in 2016 shows that only 4.9% of students in grade three had reading, comprehension and analysis skills, and 7.71% had arithmetic skills.³⁴

Mozambique has about 2.9 million pre-school-age children (aged 3-5 years), which is equivalent to 19% of the school-age population. However, only 4 to 6% of school-age children have access to pre-school education due to the insufficient educational infrastructure to meet the demand of this group. This makes Mozambique unable to meet the target of ensuring at least one year of pre-school education before entering primary education.³⁵

For inclusive and quality education, the country published the first strategy for inclusive education and development of children with disabilities in 2018 and relevant reforms were undertaken in teacher training for inclusive, equitable and quality education. Apart from the existing special schools, new school buildings have benefited from the setting up of ramps as a means of improving accessibility for people with disabilities.

It is important to note that in 2018, out of a total of 7.5 million students enrolled in all education subsystems, 75 thousand (1%) have special educational needs. It should be noted that hearing impairment followed by speech disorder are the most prevalent among students in the country, with 31% and 26%, respectively (Figure 20).

31 Ministério de Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano (2018) Estatísticas da Educação: Levantamento Escolar 2018. Maputo, MINEDH, Direcção de Cooperação e Estatística.

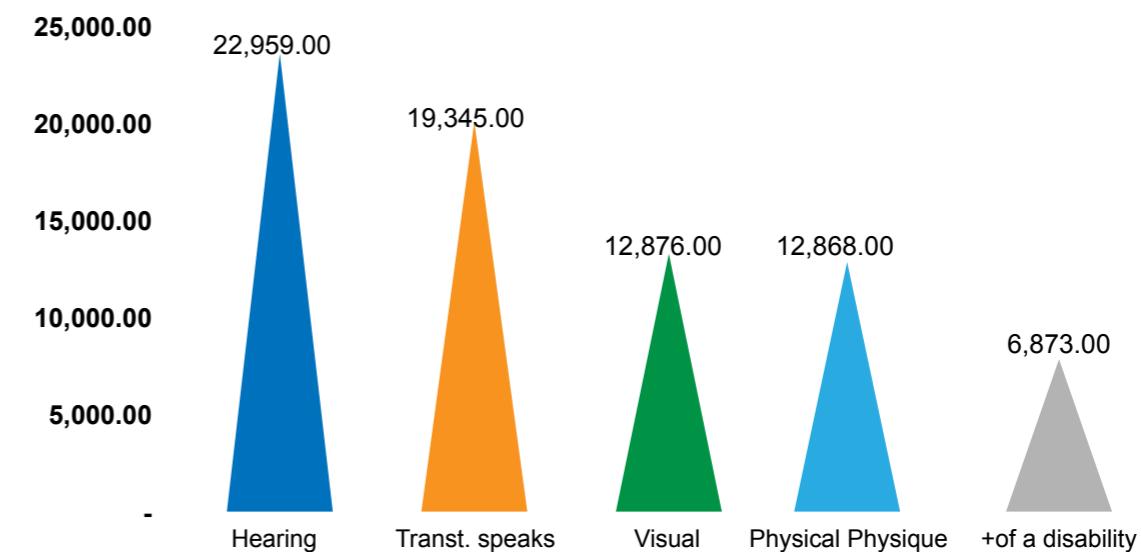
32 Ministério de Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano (2018) Estatísticas da Educação: Levantamento Escolar 2018. Maputo, MINEDH, Direcção de Cooperação e Estatística .

33 Instituto Nacional de Estatística (2019) Anuário Estatístico 2018. Maputo.

34 Ministério de Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano (2016) Avaliação Nacional em Larga Escala

35 UNICEF (2019d) Education Sector Budget Brief 2019. Maputo, UNICEF Mozambique.

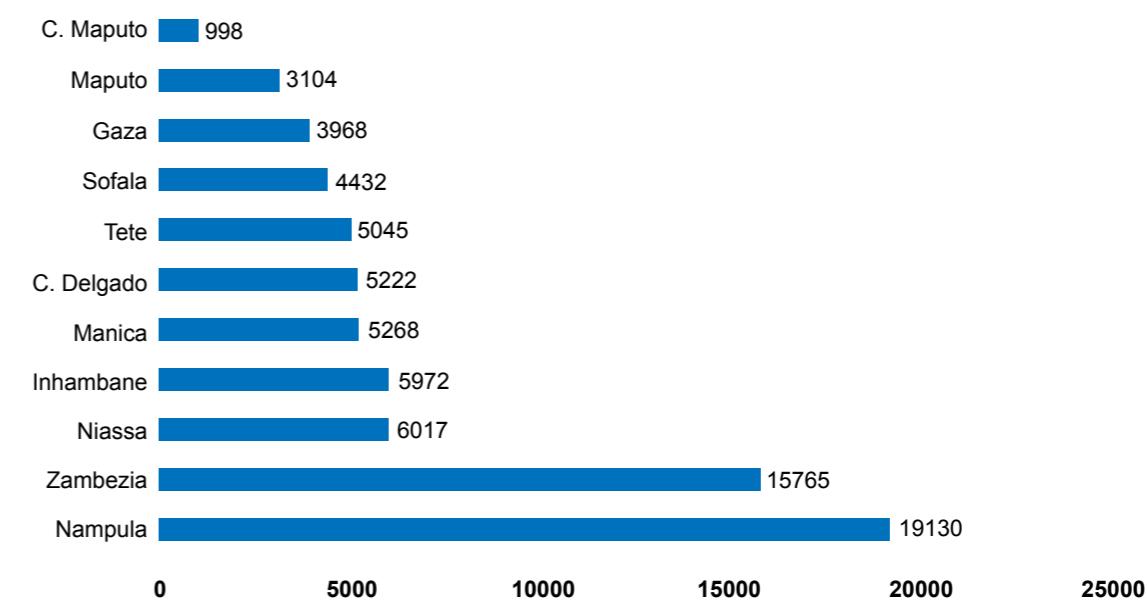
Figure 19. Students with special educational needs, 2018



Source: Produced based in Education sector statistics, 2018

In territorial terms, the provinces of Nampula (26%) and Zambézia (21%) hold the bulk of recorded cases, a total of 47%, as illustrated in the figures below.

Figure 20: Students with special education needs by province, 2018



Source: Adapted from the education sector statistics, 2018

It should also be noted that by 2019 the country had 2,207 Inclusive Schools with teaching and learning conditions (accessibility and books adapted for disabled students) and 1,478 teachers trained in inclusive pedagogic methodologies for children with Special Educational Needs.



SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

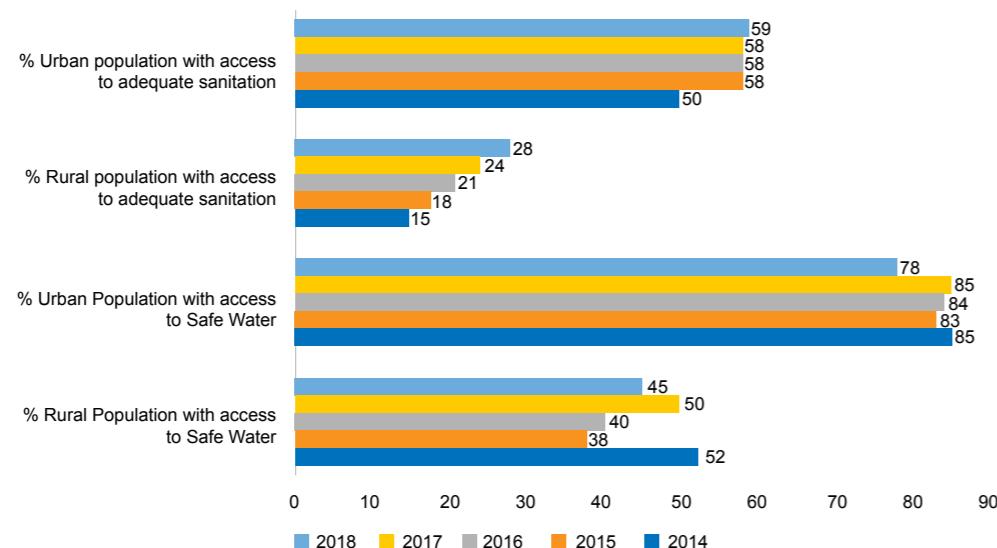
In Mozambique, the coordination of water supply and sanitation policies is conducted through the Water and Sanitation Group (GAS). There is also a Multi-sectorial Sanitation Group that includes Civil Society Organisations, which plans and coordinates in an integrated manner the implementation of actions and policies in the sanitation field.

Planning in the provision of water and sanitation is also based on the demand of the communities, who express their needs through water committees and participate in the implementation, contributing to the operational management and maintenance of water sources.

Mozambique has a Water and Sanitation Information System (SINAS), which is fed by information collected by technicians in the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (SDPIs) and synchronized information from the Water Supply Investment Fund (FIPAG), the Administration of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure (AIAS) and the contribution from the Private Sector through Private Water Suppliers.

National statistics show that from 2014 to 2018 the urban population with access to water reduced from 85% to 78%, while the rural population reduced from 52% to 45%. By 2020, it is estimated that 61.8% of households have access to safe water sources.³⁶ Only 35% of the population lives in districts with improved water and sanitation coverage, and districts within provinces with the highest concentration of people living below the poverty line have the lowest levels of access to water and sanitation.

Figure 21: % of Population with Access to Water and Sanitation, 2014-2018



Source: Balanço do Programa Quinquenal do Governo (BdPQG) 2015-2019

Between 2014 and 2018, the population with access to improved sanitation in urban areas grew from 50% to 59% and the rural population from 15% to 28%.

³⁶ <http://www.setsan.gov.mz/> (accessed on 27 January 2020).

With low annual average sanitation growth, it will be difficult for Mozambique to meet the sustainable development targets, and to ensure this the country needs to grow between 2.5 and 3.5 %, taking into account the impact of low sanitation and poor access to water on Public Health.

In the context of the implementation of the Agenda 2030, Mozambique, through the Ministerial Resolution no. 40/2018 of 24th October, approved the Action Plan for the Implementation of SDG 6 - Water and Sanitation.

The coordination and integration mechanisms in the area of Water, Sanitation and Housing (WASH), were established to solve coordination and integration problems in an area whose effectiveness relies on the contribution of various sectors and stakeholders. In this context, the Thematic Group of the social area has chosen the experience of the Nutrition area as a case study, for its potential to stimulate a more integrated development perspective, from which lessons can be learned on how to accelerate the implementation and impact of SDGs.

Box 1: Case Study 1 - Nutrition, Challenges and Development Opportunity

The social field has chosen Nutrition as a case study to highlight the cross-cutting and interdependence of this issue at the level of the different SDGs tackled in the social context. Therefore, it seeks to demonstrate how the issue of nutrition is strongly related to the areas of health, education and water and sanitation.

According to a 2013 SETSAN study, the number of children under the age of 5 with stunting (an indicator of chronic malnutrition) was 43%, and malnutrition (an indicator of acute malnutrition) was 7%.³⁷

Chronic malnutrition is highest in central and northern provinces of Mozambique, between 44-52%, and lower in Maputo Province and City, and Inhambane, between 26 and 31%.

About 50% of malnutrition is also associated with poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene, resulting in diseases such as anaemia, diarrhoea, intestinal worms and parasitic infections that affect the development of human capital, with wider social and economic impact. To illustrate this, in 2015, it was estimated that child malnutrition in Mozambique cost around USD 1.6 billion, equivalent to 11% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).³⁸

Chronic malnutrition is associated with 19% of school failure and 26% of infant mortality and a 10%³⁹ reduction in the workforce. It is also estimated that about 60% of Mozambican adults have suffered from chronic malnutrition in childhood.

The causes of malnutrition are versatile, including food insecurity, conservative cultural habits, unbalanced diet, social and behavioural causes, in particular food production geared to marketing and less consumption.

Gender relations affect food distribution among men, women and children, with an impact on the absorption of nutrients by pregnant women and consequences for the development of the unborn child, as well as after delivery.

Other vulnerable social groups suffer more from the consequences or are exposed to malnutrition. For example, the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS treatment is compromised by lack of adequate nutrition. People with disabilities and the elderly are more exposed to poverty, and even more so in rural areas, which can make access to food difficult.

This is associated with the fact that food availability is not necessarily a guarantee of nutritional security. Some districts with large volumes of agricultural production, notably in Tete and Nampula provinces, have significant chronic malnutrition rates.

In conclusion, nutrition is a problem with broad developmental repercussions that must be addressed in an integrated and multisectoral manner, and it is based on this perspective that Mozambique has developed tools to address this challenge.

³⁷ SETSAN (2013). SETSAN Food and Nutrition Security Baseline Study. Maputo, Technical Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security.

³⁸ Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (2018) Social and Economic Impact of Child Malnutrition on Mozambique's Long-Term Development. Study on the Cost of Hunger in Africa. Maputo, SETSAN.

³⁹ Ibid.

Tools and Partnerships to Address the Challenge of Nutrition in Mozambique

Mozambique has designed successive *Food and Nutrition Security Strategies* (ESAN)⁴⁰ and mobilised Sectors, Cooperation Partners and Civil Society to develop and adopt the *Multi-sector Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique* (PAMRDC) 2011-2015 (2020).

Between 2013 and 2015 all the Provinces have developed their plans and established coordination mechanisms. In addition to these, the Health and Education Sectors coordinate initiatives involving nutrition towards *Communication for Social and Behaviour Change the Prevention of Malnutrition in Mozambique 2015-2019, Child Nutrition 2019-2024 and (2029), Health Promotion 2018-2025 and School Feeding*. The Industry and Trade Sector have interventions in food fortification.

Due to the nature of this area, programmatic tools are multi-sectoral intervention, requiring, coordination, planning, budgeting, implementation and integrated and convergent monitoring, for their effectiveness.

Nutrition actions are also extended to Civil Society, through the Civil Society Platform “*Scaling Up Nutrition*”, and to Cooperation Partners that support interventions in this area, according to their sectoral and geographical priorities.

The Private Sector is involved from a global network that establishes partnerships between Government and the Private Sector in promoting nutrition, the *Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition* (GAIN)⁴¹. The network supports the *Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network* (SBN), a programme that supports Private Companies in introducing nutritious foods to work, as well as promoting food production and sales. The different players indicated here are gathered in the sector’s main partnership mechanism, the Nutrition Partners Forum.

Intervention and Results

Mozambique has set a target of reducing chronic malnutrition to more than 20% by 2020 (PAMRDC). Chronic malnutrition is estimated at 42%,⁴² with slow progress since 2013. There are several initiatives based on the integrated approach to nutrition with significant results or progress in their sectors.

In the area of emergency response and food security, the expansion of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) and school feeding, in general, have had a positive impact on the achievement and retention of students in school, including girls. Schools have also been a privileged space for disseminating good practices and communication for social and behaviour change through nutritional education, which has resulted in important advancements in changing eating habits, nutrition and even hygiene and sanitation of families, through information and knowledge conveyed by children.⁴³ These practices have contributed to the

reduction of waterborne diseases in communities, such as cholera and diarrhoea, in addition to improving food and nutrition security.

The integrated approach to solving development problems also stimulates innovation. For example, in Water, Sanitation and Housing (WASH), instead of building boreholes that serve few and limited purposes, investing in more integrated small systems that can serve multiple uses, such as water supply, sanitation and small irrigation systems is being considered. Thus, water and sanitation are integrated into interventions with an impact on food production, health and hygiene promotion, as well as increased coverage and sanitation.

Despite the challenges and aggregated results, the Government, the Civil Society, the Private Sector and the Cooperation Partners are promoting the potential for integrated development of nutrition and have therefore increased initiatives in this area, as well as combining it with other areas such as WASH.

As an illustration, an initiative from Nampula Province elected the Nutrition area as central to its strategic planning exercise for the period up to 2030, taking advantage of the lessons learned and integrating it into its implementation of the SDGs, as shown in the box below.

⁴⁰ ESAN I (1998-2008) ESAN II (2008- 2020) its currently under the approval process ESAN III (2020-2030).

⁴¹ Aliança Global para a Melhoria da Nutrição.

⁴² SETSAN (2016) Estudo sobre o Impacto Social e Económico da Desnutrição Infantil no Desenvolvimento a Longo Prazo de Moçambique, Maputo.

⁴³ Through PRONAE and initiatives such as Let's Eat Nutritious Food (VCAN) and Children's Participation, Learning and Action for Nutrition (PCAAN).

Box 2: Case Study 2 - Nutrition as the Basis for a Behaviour Change Movement Towards Sustainable Development in Nampula Province*

Nampula is the province with the highest rate of malnutrition in the country (53%). It has the lowest water coverage and in recent times it has been subject to the impact of natural disasters - with passages of cyclones Jokwe, Nadia and Kenneth, frequency of strong winds, floods and human action such as uncontrolled wildfires, deforestation, among others. There has been considerable growth in the university population and in the number of young people with higher education degrees in the province, but often subject to unemployment due to a lack of economic opportunities.

The province is in the process of drafting its new Province Strategic Plan (PEP) for the next 10 years. Taking into account the problems identified above, Nampula saw in the SDGs, and particularly in nutrition, an opportunity to catalyse and accelerate the PEP 2020-2030, aiming at reducing chronic malnutrition to 35% by 2030. To this end, water, sanitation and hygiene; maternal and child health; nutrition education and access to food were selected as the catalysts (see Figure).

Nampula launched the Social Movement for Behavioural Change Towards the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (MS-MCN) in May 2019.

Its transformation proposal is based on the idea of turning communities, leaderships and local households into agents of change at the heart of the Social Movement, thus generating sustainable and lasting behaviour change to reduce chronic malnutrition in the province and achieve human and socio-economic development potential by building the capacity of local agents. This will be achieved through the engagement and commitment of local leaders, community mobilisation and ownership, verification and monitoring of progress, based on an alliance between the Government, the civil society, the private sector and academic institutions and with nutrition projects as an anchor.

The movement has learned from lessons of the past in implementing nutrition programmes to do better, through (i) communication for social and behaviour change (improved literacy and increased demand for maternal and child health and nutrition services [SMI+N]); (ii) greater intersectoral coordination, improved data collection and monitoring of SMI+N and complementary services in the community; (iii) institutionalizing the fight against malnutrition - creating accountability chains and (iv) operating community systems to stimulate demand and monitor the quality of SMI+N services provided to communities.

The process began with an analysis of the context (drivers of malnutrition, identification of players), followed by conceiving the Movement, which subsequently prepared the implementation plan; the implementation phase. The target group defined include pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWL), priority households, reproductive age girls and men. The focus of the movement is the model family, composed of a PBW, a child under 5 years. The idea is that each of these families should be assisted in an integrated way in establishing nutritionally intelligent yards - which consist of organising the family space to include home gardens, spaces for breeding small animals and generating income; by the community health workers (Community Health Workers) in SMI+N, agriculture (SAN) and ASH (public works). Each model family will be responsible for influencing an interest group of 5 to 7 families in the community where they are inserted, to create an Intelligent Yard, Change Food Habits, Demand for SMI+N Services and income generation, and thus engendering the expected social and behaviour change in a sustainable manner.

Challenges in SDG Implementation in the Social Area

Besides the aspects related with the means of implementation, the great challenge of the SDGs in the social area is related to the understanding of relations between them, both in the sense of strengthening the existing problems and in establishing synergies for a better impact. For example, inequalities, including gender inequalities, are directly related to poverty and affect access to food. That is SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 10 influence each other. Hunger (SDG 2) affects school performance (SDG 4) as well as maternal and child health (SDG 5). The country's experience in the education sector (SDG 4) shows that it has a major impact on changing social behaviours and in turn contributes to solving nutrition problems (SDG 2) with ramifications for overall health quality (SDG 3).

The examples of relationships between the SDGs presented above show that the effectiveness of implementing the Agenda 2030 depends on a vision of its integrated nature, and more so, on the multiple relationships that are established between the various goals and the opportunities for accelerating implementation and achievement of goals.

The allocation of means of implementation should follow the same logic. In Mozambique, the first years of implementation of the Agenda 2030 produced mixed results - some positive in the area of education and some not so positive, such as the aggregated results in the area of nutrition. In other words, there are signs that the weak interconnection between the different goals is limiting the achievement of broader outcomes.

Beyond capacity, including resource, constraints there is the issue of a fragmented approach, and special attention should be given to this aspect. The existence of nutrition programmes and the systematic strengthening of the more integrated and programmatic planning and budgeting system through the SPO are opportunities for accelerated implementation and greater effectiveness for achieving Agenda 2030.

Agenda for Action

For an effective implementation of the Agenda 2030, it is important to exploit the existing synergies between SDGs in general, but particularly those in the social area, especially those of a cross-cutting nature. More specifically:

- Taking into account the nature of the relations between the SDGs, to better exploit their synergies and address the relations that reinforce negative results and enhance positive ones. This action should be carried out in the context of the existing partnerships for the implementation of the Agenda, between the different development players.
- Promote programmes that adopt the integrated perspective - for example WASH and nutrition - as accelerators to attain the SDGs and also to refine the programmatic approach in terms of planning, budgeting and monitoring; Using the SPO and its programme approach as a tool for acceleration of SDGs.

3.3. Economic Area



SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Mozambique is committed to achieving the goal of universal access to affordable and sustainable energy by 2030.⁴⁴ The 2015-2019 PQG estimated that 55% of the population would have access to electricity by 2019 while the 2020-2024 PQG estimated 64% by 2024. The achievement of these targets contributes to relieve the pressure on the use of firewood and coal, one of the main energy sources used by the population for cooking, mainly in peripheral and rural areas, heating and lighting houses, which in some way contributes to the environment and forest degradation in the country.

The trend in access to electricity was positive between 2007 and 2017, rising from around 10% to 24% in 2019⁴⁵. However, a further impetus is still needed to achieve the target of universal access by 2030.

To accelerate development and access to electricity for the population who does not afford to pay market prices, the country has adopted a policy of social tariffs under the National Energy Programme for All⁴⁶. A survey conducted in the capital city of the country, Maputo, indicates that the cost of basic services limits its access, confirming the importance of this policy.



Box 3: Co-producing urban knowledge: Towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11: A partnership between scholars, municipal administration and inhabitants

To reach more “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” cities, scholars and students from the Policy Analysis Centre of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Eduardo Mondlane University in a unique initiative, collaborated with the Municipality of Maputo and community representatives in three peri-urban neighbourhoods - Hulene B, Chamanculo C and Luís Cabral in conducting research in 2018 and 2019 - with support from the Leading Integrated Research for Agenda 2030 in Africa (LIRA 2030) programme in collaboration with the National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique.

The study points to the need to localize SDG monitoring indicators that reflect local reality to inform the formulation of appropriate urban policies and interventions. It also points to the importance of going beyond indicators that measure quantitative access and incorporating indicators that represent the qualitative dimension (price, quality - safety, inclusiveness and sustainability).

Building on the first goal of SDG 11 “By 2030, ensure access to safe, adequate and affordable housing and basic services for all and improve conditions in neighbourhoods”, research shows that access to basic services such as water is high (85%). This means that the indicator “Proportion of urban population living in peripheral neighbourhoods, or in informal settlements or inadequate housing” (11.1.1) is not necessarily equivalent to the proportion of the urban population without basic services. Therefore, in the context of Maputo, the proportion of the urban population living in informal settlements is not the most appropriate indicator to measure the quality of access to basic services. However, basic services such as water have been assessed as expensive and irregular, which conditions their access. Monitoring access to housing and basic services should, therefore, include an analysis of factors of safety, quality and continued accessibility to the services provided.

The research also sheds light on the need to consider variables that impact on the progress of an indicator. For example, levels of the collection of solid waste are relatively high (79%) and regular (62%), which contributes positively to the performance of sanitation and environment target (11.6), using the indicator “Proportion of regularly collected municipal solid waste with an adequate discharge of total municipal solid waste generated” (11.6.1). However, the environmental issue that most affects peripheral areas is not this, but the frequency of floods and inundations as a result of disorderly occupation and/or lack of drainage systems. The negative environmental impact of the city should not only be measured by air quality or municipal waste management but should incorporate other effects of urban sprawl and corresponding interventions, such as regeneration and spatial redevelopment.

Finally, the research emphasizes that these goals cannot be attained without the achievement of objectives and targets related to ending poverty (SDG 1), decent employment and economic growth (SDG 8) or infrastructure (SDG 9), requiring holistic, cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholder interventions.

Competing for the achievement of this SDG, as well as SDG 12 on the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, Mozambique contributes strongly to the goal of renewable energy participation in the global energy matrix, being one of the largest producers of renewable energy in the SADC region.

Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Dam, with 2,075 MW, is one of the largest in Africa and the main source of electricity generation in the country. Solar energy is also beginning to take hold in hundreds of decentralised projects, including the construction of the country’s first Solar Power Plant (Mocuba District, Zambezia Province⁴⁷) and it already brings energy to millions of Mozambicans in rural areas.

According to a study conducted in 2013,⁴⁸ Mozambique has a huge renewable energy potential; however more than 23,000 gigawatts of solar and hydro energy remain underused.

44 Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (S/d) Estratégia da EDM 2018-2028. Maputo.

45 INE (2007) Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação 2017. Maputo.

46 Programa Nacional Energia para Todos, 2015.

47 Governo de Moçambique (Fevereiro de 2019) Balanço dos 4 anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019.

48 Fundo de Energia de Moçambique e Direcção Nacional de Energias Novas e Renováveis (s/d). Atlas das Energias Renováveis de Moçambique - Recursos e Projectos para Produção de Electricidade.

According to private sector players, the low availability of financing and the lack of commercial sustainability of the projects contribute to this reality. To boost the renewable energy sector, the Private Sector proposes multilateral and bilateral partnerships with institutions and funders, to co-finance projects and make them competitive as conventional sources of generation.

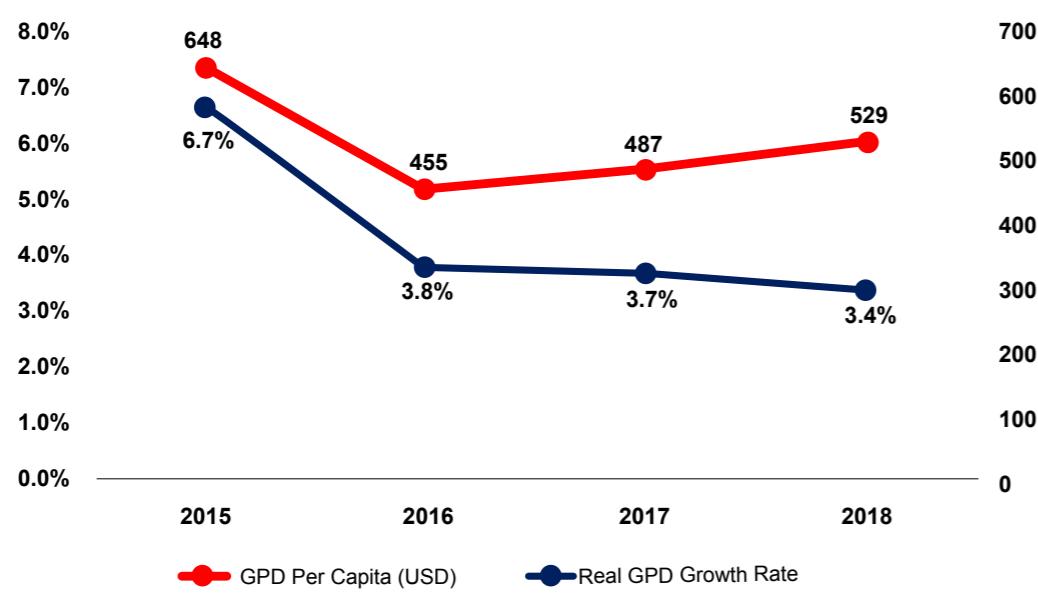


SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Mozambique has set a target of an economic growth rate of 7 to 8% of GDP for the period 2015-2019, maintaining its growth of the previous decade, partially supported by investments in agriculture, mining, Foreign Direct Investment flows and External Development Assistance.

However, from 2016 onwards, Mozambique began to experience a slowdown in economic activity as a result of (i) falling prices of the main raw materials on the international market, (ii) depreciation of the Metical against the main currencies, (iii) reduction of Foreign Direct Investment, and (iv) suspension of Direct Budget Support. These factors combined led to average economic growth of 4.4% in the period from 2015 to 2018 (see Figure below).

Figure 22: GDP Per capita and Growth Rate, 2015-18



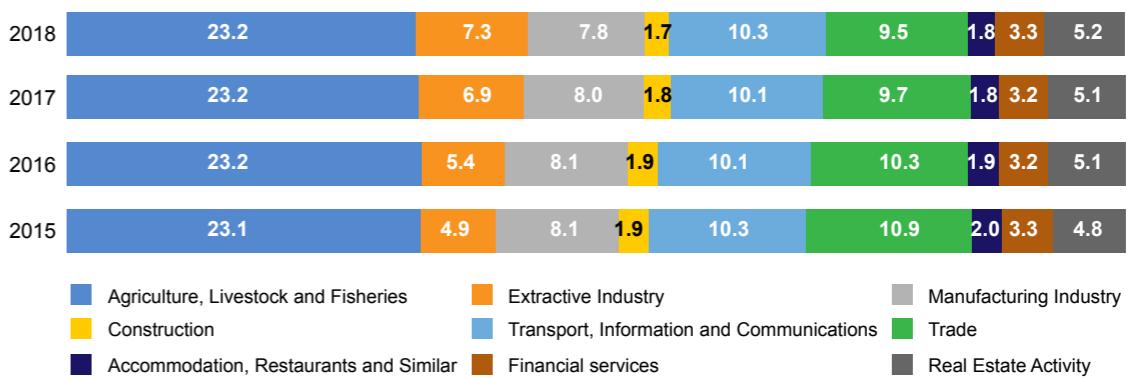
Since 2016, GDP per capita has been growing slowly after a sharp drop in 2015. Despite this increase, it is expected that it will be difficult to reach the target set in ENDE of USD 2,973 of GDP per capita by 2035, with the challenge of increasing productivity and diversifying the economy.

With the slowdown in the economy, the government's equitable distribution role has gained renewed importance since income inequality by regional standards has been increasing.

In addition, this deceleration has significantly limited economic transformation, so that the structure of the economy has not changed significantly. The contribution of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector to GDP remained at 23%, with the Extractive Industry recording a slight growth from 4.9% to 7.3%.

The role of the Manufacturing Industry in the structural transformation of the economy, expansion and diversification of the productive base is recognised in both the ENDE and PQG. Despite the policy guidelines, its contribution has not changed substantially, remaining around 8% between 2015 and 2018, requiring a concerted effort on several fronts to achieve the target of 21% set in the PQG. The postponement of investments in Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exploration was also reflected in the construction and tourism sectors, which remained stationary.

Figure 23: GDP Composition 2015-2018, in %



Source: INE GDP in Production perspective, 2019.

The Mozambican economy has large participation in the informal sector. In the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector only 10% are formal, and almost half of the economically active population is integrated into this sector (5.4 million people, mostly men, young and with a low level of training⁴⁹). Although there are opportunities to create self-employment, the informal sector tends to be characterized by a high degree of vulnerability, with a low level of social and legal protection, unstable income and difficulties in accessing bank credit.

The agricultural sector plays an important role in job creation, having registered growth since 2015, only surpassed by the trade sector. On the other hand, the contribution of mega foreign investment projects in power, gas, mining and others, with capital-intensive investments, has fallen short of expectations, contributing 1.1% to job creation in 2018, as shown in TABLE 3. This fact led the country to invest in vocational training, seeking to insert Mozambican companies in the value chain, through a concerted effort with the national business community in the development of a draft law on local content, whose focus is to promote employment for national citizens and service contracts for SMEs in these projects.

49 INE/Banco de Moçambique, Inquérito ao Consumo FinScope Moçambique, 2019. Maputo.

Table 3. Contribution of sectors to GDP and job creation, 2018

| Sector | Contribution to GDP (%) | Contribution to job creation (%) |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Agriculture, Live stocking and Fisheries | 23.2 | 21.4 |
| Extractive Industry | 7.3 | 1.1 |
| Manufacturing Industry | 7.8 | 4.4 |
| Construction | 1.7 | 7.9 |
| Transport, Information and Communications | 10.3 | 13.6 |
| Trade | 9.5 | 7.0 |
| Accommodation, Restaurants and related | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Financial Services | 3.3 | 0.7 |
| Real Estate Activities | 5.2 | 0.3 |
| Others | 29.7 | 41.2 |

Source: INE (2018) Boletim de Estatísticas do Trabalho 2018, Ministério do Trabalho, Emprego e Segurança Social e PIB_ÓPTICA DE PRODUÇÃO

An important goal for Mozambique is the fight against child labour, which is high on the national agenda. The population census of 2017 indicates that 11% of children aged 7 to 14 years (663,000) work, 90% of them in rural areas. Although a decrease of about 1.1 million children in employment was observed in 2010, the numbers are still worrying.

The fight against child labour has to focus on its main causes: economic, socio-cultural, low level of schooling, legal-bureaucratic, political and natural disasters (drought and floods) according to a study published in 2017.⁵⁰ To address this problem, Mozambique formulated the National Action Plan to Fight the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2018-2022 involving institutions and organisations dealing with issues related to children, employers' organisations, labour organisations and civil society organisations. This plan is based mainly on measures of empowerment, awareness-raising, education, withdrawal of children from the worst forms of child labour, as well as the penalisation of offenders.

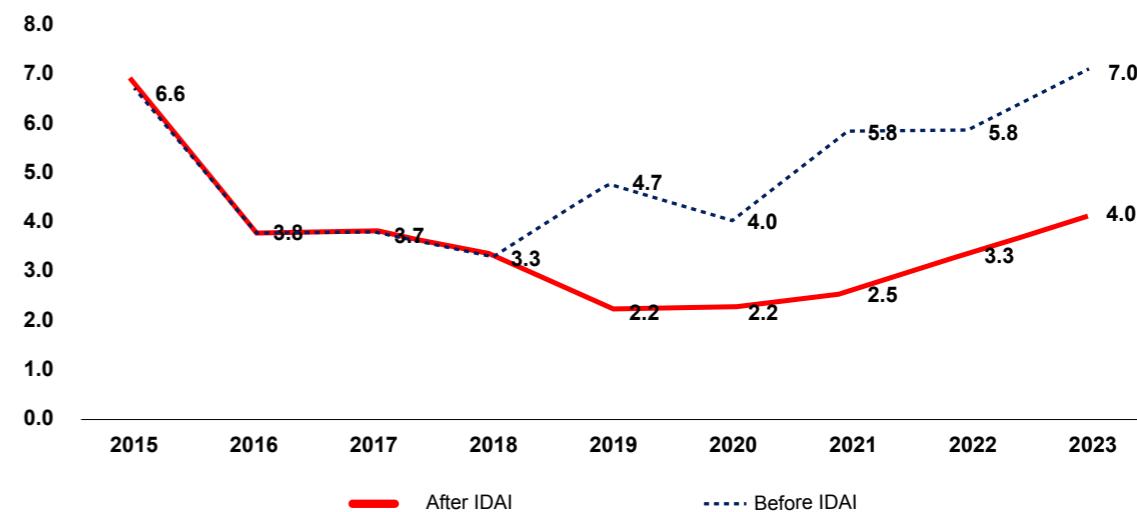
Regarding the increase of financial inclusion, in a coordinated effort between the Government, Financial Institutions and Civil Society Organizations, several initiatives have been carried out for this purpose, thus contributing to the achievement of several goals of Agenda 2030, including the reduction of poverty and increase of prosperity. *Finscope* 2019 states that two out of ten people have a bank account. The data also shows that men hold almost twice as many accounts (26%) as women (18%). At a geographical level, the difference is even greater: in urban areas, the figures are *four times* higher (41%) compared to rural areas (10%).

50 Ministério do Trabalho, Emprego e Segurança Social e Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (2016) Estudo Qualitativo Sobre o Fenômeno do Trabalho Infantil e o Seu Impacto Em Moçambique. Maputo. Página 17.

In mobile financial services (Mpesa, Mkesh, Emola, etc.) access is relatively high, reaching 41%, of which 21% are men and 23% women. Geographically, the gap is relatively lower, with access in urban areas (32%) more than six times higher than in rural areas (16%).⁵¹ Additional efforts are needed to reach the target set in the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2016-2022 of 30% of the population with access to a bank account in a formal financial institution by 2022.⁵²

The projection of economic growth for 2019 indicates a deceleration of the economy to 2.2%, mainly influenced by climate shocks (cyclones Idai and Kenneth), a trend that is expected to continue with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic⁵³.

Figure 24: Economic Growth Projections Before and After IDAI



Source: Prepared by the GGR, based on data from the CGE (2013-2018) and QM.

51 Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas (2019) IV Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação, 2017. Maputo.

52 Governo de Moçambique (2016) Estratégia Nacional de Inclusão Financeira 2016-2022. Maputo.

53 Governo de Moçambique (2019) Relatório de Riscos Fiscais 2020. Maputo.

Box 4: Economic and Social Impact of COVID-19

Mozambique, like most countries in the world, has been affected by COVID-19 pandemic. The country recorded the first imported case at the end of March 2020. It was in this context that on the 30th of March 2020 the Government declared a state of Emergency, at that time the country had 8 confirmed cases and no deaths.

The State of Emergency was enacted with the following objectives: (i) flattening the epidemiological curve, delaying the progression of the pandemic, thus avoiding the collapse of the National Health System; (ii) the reduction of morbidity and mortality by COVID-19; and (iii) to avoid as much as possible the progression to a more restricted alert level - the so-called Lockdown - taking into account its serious economic impacts on the country.

The restriction measures adopted to contain the spread of the Corona Virus have been negatively impacting the country's economy, which has implied a review of economic growth from 4% to 2.2% a contraction of 1.8 percentage points. Given the extension of the State of Emergency¹, which implies restriction of a part of economic activity the prospect of growth may undergo a second downward review.

The state of emergency due to the pandemic has forced several companies to interrupt their activities total or partially, with catering, hotel and similar companies standing out, which has been impacting on the profit of the companies including payment of wages. This has led to the closure (total or partial) of a considerable number of companies, especially small and medium-sized ones, and the consequent dismissal of workers.

To mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on businesses and households, the country has adopted a set of measures to ensure customs and tax facilities, including:

- I. Value Added Tax (VAT) exemption, on a transitional basis, for essential products such as cooking oil, sugar and soap;
- II. Exemption from payments on account, for IRPC and IRPS taxpayers of (second category income holders), which should be paid in the economic year 2020;
- III. Postponement of the Special Advance Payment, which under Article 29(1) of the IRPC Code Regulation, approved by Decree No. 9/2008 of 16th April, should be paid in three instalments, during June, August and October 2020, for January, February and March 2021;
- IV. Authorization of early clearance/exports in the import of preventive products for COVID-19 and ventilators, until 31st December 2020, and the respective settlement should take place within a maximum period of 90 days, within the period referred;
- V. Exceptionally, and until 31st December 2020, the authorization for offsetting claims related to VAT, of which the taxable person is the holder, with debts relating to taxes of a different nature borne by the tax authorities;
- VI. Introduction of the USD 500 million foreign currency credit line for institutions participating in the interbank foreign exchange market and reduction of the compulsory reserves; and
- VII. Relaxation of conditions for credit restructuring and service for credit institutions.

It is important to highlight that COVID-19 crisis equally it's a child-rights crisis². The effects of the pandemic on Mozambican children are likely to be self-reinforcing and cumulative, leading to lifelong challenges in health, education and secure income. As the global economic situation worsens, it will become increasingly more difficult for the Mozambique economy to recover, which could potentially affect generations of children through cycles of poverty. Each country has had to implement extreme measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 infection, but Mozambique faces additional, unique challenges, such as high rates of chronic malnutrition among children's of 0 to 4 years old.

In this context, policies to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 most similarly focused to ensure that the next generation will be able to lead the country in realizing the national long term vision for development and the international commitment to protect children's rights, and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal targets, with only a decade to go. More than ever, the safety and well-being of 14.3 million Mozambican children³ and the future of Mozambique depend on efficient and accurate policy action now.

To overcome the challenges mentioned above, actions to monitor and support the most vulnerable groups were intensified under programs of social protection to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

A Risk Fund were also activated which was created to deal with emergency situations, natural disasters and support vulnerable groups.



SDG 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Industrial policy and strategy in Mozambique advocate the participation of the local industrial sector in megaprojects and exploitation of natural resources, as a way of promoting the competitiveness of the national productive fabric.

Additionally, the country has been making investments in energy, transport and logistics sectors, as well as promoting the certification of companies in the use of the Made in Mozambique seal creating solid conditions for the protection of sugar and cement industries⁵⁴.

Given the country's vulnerability to climate change, the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (2013-2025) guides all sectors to integrate climate change adaptation (AMC) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures into their planning and budgeting processes.

However, it is worth noting the difficult assessment on the level of integration in the State Budget of the amounts allocated and spent in the AMC/DRR area, which is very broad and is not applied by many sectors, particularly in the area of roads and water resources.

The situation is similar in the PES and the PQG because they do not have indicators that allow for consistent monitoring of the programmatic outcome, which would contribute to a more structured reflection on implementation.

According to UN-Habitat, 60% of schools in the country are located in areas exposed to one or more types of natural disasters and 200 to 1,000 classrooms are affected every year by cyclones and floods. According to national statistics, the destruction of classrooms during the 2015-2016 rainy season affected around 150,000 students between.

As a result, the Government and National and International Partners have paid much attention to the construction of climate change resilient infrastructure.

In 2017, Mozambique started the construction of resilient schools, using national specialized staff, as part of the "Safe School" project, which includes strengthening both the policy and the regulatory environment. The initiative aims to improve understanding of the types of disasters and climate situations affecting schools, allowing the construction to be adapted to the phenomena affecting the different regions of the country.

With the support of development partners, the Government has already built about 1,100 resilient classrooms and although it represents an initial cost of about 8% more expensive than conventional construction, it is again because the classrooms withstand climate shocks.

⁵⁴ Governo de Moçambique (2019). Balanço dos 4 anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019. Maputo, República de Moçambique.

In relation to the Internet, access has tripled from 2.2 % to 6.6% between 2007 and 2017. However, the imbalance between urban areas (15.3%) and rural areas (2.2%) remains. This difference is partially bridged by the ownership of mobile phones, which stands at 18.4% in rural areas and 42.0% in urban areas, which also contributes to financial inclusion since the use of mobile financial services has been gaining expression in the country.

Box 5: The case of Beira – Resilient infrastructure

Exposure and vulnerability to tropical droughts, floods and cyclones is increased because infrastructure in cities has not matched population growth. One of the cases that deserves to be highlighted is the city of Beira, which deserved special attention in the Cities and Climate Change Project in Mozambique, which made the country deal more objectively with the need to develop local plans, taking into account the needs of each particular context.

The rehabilitation of the rainwater drainage system in the city of Beira and the advantages resulting from the investment made in the design of a master plan, which contains medium and long-term measures to increase resilience (e.g. creation of green spaces and drainage with enough capacity to avoid flooding), is a good practice to be shared and replicated. The plan also proposes long-term measures to increase resilience, such as the development of green infrastructure to slow flow and increase retention, as well as creating additional drainage outlets to increase drainage capacity at low tide and avoid flooding. In 2019, when Cyclone Idai hit the city, the water channels built under this plan helped saving the lives of approximately 500,000 inhabitants



SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, Mozambique has adopted a set of measures and initiatives. In the field of inclusiveness, Mozambique has the Building and Maintenance Regulations for Technical Accessibility Devices, which advocates the construction of public and private infrastructures with accessibility for all, through the setting up of ramps, specific changing rooms and spaces reserved for people with disabilities.

According to the 2017 Census, 90% of the dwellings are self-owned and, given the predominance of self-construction, estimated at 80% of dwellings.⁵⁵ The country has been directing efforts to assist in the family sphere, especially the self-construction practices resilient to the use of local materials, the success of which depends on the coordination of partnerships between the Central Government, provincial authorities and municipalities, and partnerships with local actors, associations and construction companies.

One of the risks with the greatest impact in Mozambique is the climate, as floods, droughts, strong winds and cyclones are a regular threat to cities and communities. The exposure to these risks is amplified by the geographical characteristics of the country which, in addition to the 2,700 km of coastline, has a considerable number of large rivers that cross the territory towards the Indian Ocean, portions of land below sea level and high temperatures. At the macro and local level, measures are being taken to tackle climate change, although they are not yet comprehensive.

⁵⁵ Ministério das Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos. Perfil do Sector de Habitação Moçambique 2018 - UN-Habitat Moçambique. página 15

To promote inclusive and sustainable urbanization, the registration and legalization of land use rights (DUAT) was massified establishing a target of issuing 5 million land tenures by 2024.

By the end of 2019, 1.36 million DUATs had already been issued and, at this rate, the goal set will be achieved. Moreover, given that the country has around 6.1 million households,⁵⁶ the coverage will be substantially contributing to the achievement of target 3 of SDG 11.

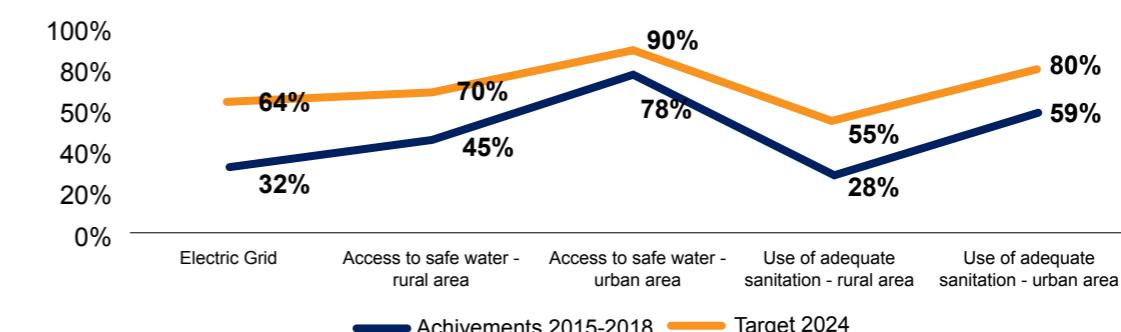
Despite the favourable legal framework in Mozambique, which grants women's rights over land and constitutional principles prevail over customary law,⁵⁷ there is still significant gender inequality in access to land and natural resources. Recognising this reality, gender is one of the criteria used in the selection of processes handled and registered in the DUATs since 2017.⁵⁸

It is important to highlight the relevance of drawing up Urban Structure Plans, 39%⁵⁹ of which were carried out in the 2015-2019 PQG. Within the scope of the implementation of the 2020-2024 PQG, the Government aims to prepare 15 Urban Structure Plans, bringing to the total 26 by 2024.

In addition to the initiatives related to land tenure, the country has made considerable progress in the indicators related to access to basic services, important for achieving SDG 11.

Mozambique has the challenge of expanding the National Electricity Network through public and private investments with a greater contribution from renewable energies, where Mozambique has a high potential, increasing the level of coverage to 64%. In water and sanitation, the programme proposes to double access by 2024 and reach full coverage by 2030 (figure 25).

Figure 25: Socioeconomic Infra-structures



Source: Governo de Moçambique (2019) Balanço dos 4 anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019 e Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2020-2024. Maputo.

⁵⁶ Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas (2019) IV Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação, 2017. Maputo.

⁵⁷ Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (2017) Legal pluralism, women's land rights and gender equality in Mozambique. Rome, Italy.

⁵⁸ Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (2018) Relatório Anual do Programa GeSTerra referente ao período de Janeiro a Dezembro de 2017. Maputo. Página 37.

⁵⁹ Governo de Moçambique (Fevereiro de 2019). Balanço dos 4 anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019 e Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2020-2024. Maputo.

SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production

In terms of this SDG, in the SDG Index produced by the UN Network of Sustainable Development Solutions⁶⁰, Mozambique has good performance because it has low levels of pollution, which may be associated with the reduced industrial park.

Access to storage has reduced food losses along the production and supply chains and, in Mozambique, only 53% of farmers had a place to store their production during the 2014/2015 agricultural season.⁶¹ To reverse the situation, the Government has been allocating 10% of the total State Budget expenditure to agriculture as provided for in the Maputo Agreement and has also been defined objective criteria to allocate the provision of essential services and infrastructure, including improved production and post-harvest technologies. Although the country does not have systematic data, “isolated studies indicate that post-harvest losses range from 15% to 30%”.⁶²

On the other hand, the sectoral assessment of Agriculture carried out in 2017, points out the importance of intersectoral coordination in prioritising the road networks to be built and maintained to improve access to markets in areas with agricultural potential, linking them to consumption poles as a way to allow the commercialization of farmers’ production.⁶³

In addition to infrastructure, the number of rural extensionists has increased from 1,261 in 2014 to 1,934 in 2019,⁶⁴ and the 2020-2024 PQG proposes keeping on hiring extensionists to support more than one million producers by 2024, thus favouring sustainable production⁶⁵.

Economic Potential

Mozambique is preparing for a period of change, arising from investments in the extractive industry that began over a decade ago and has been increasing substantially with the signing of investment agreements for the start of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exploration in 2019. These investments will have economic, environmental and social impacts in the medium and long term, and have the potential to boost the country to the level of middle-income countries, notwithstanding the risk of market distortion.

Extractive industry revenues can contribute to transforming the economy by allowing diversification of investment with an impact on the value chain, particularly in sectors complementary to mega projects and substantial social investments in health and education. It will be important to promote equity between rural and urban areas, between provinces and between genders, to maximise the consistency of this impact throughout the country. Mozambique is already introducing necessary reforms for the management of extractive

60 <https://www.sdgindex.org/reports/2019-africa-sdg-index-and-dashboards-report/>.

61 Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (2017) Plano Nacional de Investimento do Sector Agrário de Moçambique (PNISA): Avaliação. Maputo. Página 59.

62 Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (2017) Plano Nacional de Investimento do Sector Agrário de Moçambique (PNISA): Avaliação. Maputo. Página 73.

63 Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (2017) Plano Nacional de Investimento do Sector Agrário de Moçambique (PNISA): Avaliação. Maputo. Página 70.

64 Governo de Moçambique (2019). Balanço dos 4 anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019. Maputo.

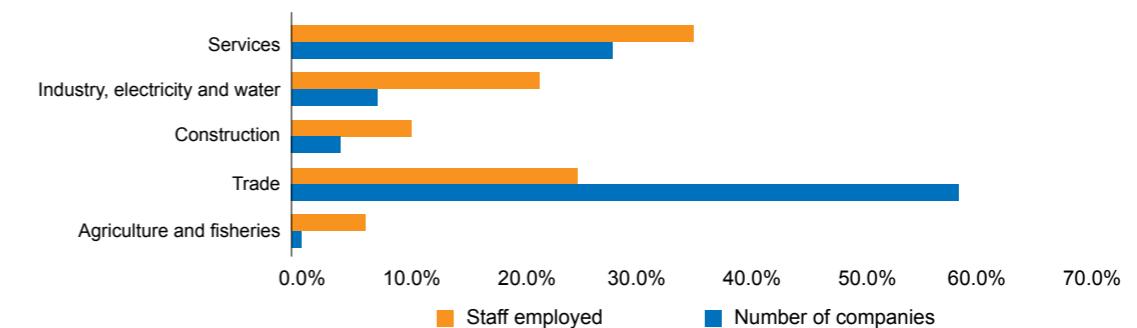
65 Governo de Moçambique PQG 2020-2024.

industry resources, particularly the creation of the Sovereign Wealth Fund, which can also play an important role in intergenerational balance

The flow of Foreign Direct Investment raises expectations in the communities where the companies are located, in the workers and the national businesses, however, several factors have blocked its realisation. Some of the critical challenges are linked to lack of competitiveness of companies, low levels of schooling, distance from markets, weak infrastructure network, as well as the poor availability of financial services and credit due to high-interest rates. Other problems are related to the resettlement process of local communities and the resulting negotiations.

The Mozambican Government is working in partnership with foreign companies to encourage the growth of national companies by promoting training to improve the qualifications of the workforce. In the meantime, the country is working on a proposal for a Local Content Law, a tool for economic inclusion to be shortly approved by the Assembly of the Republic. Despite the favourable legal framework, it remains a challenge to promote the connection of this sector to the local economy to contribute to its diversification, especially in the current scenario where the formal economy is still very small, marked by a broad rural base and dominated by entrepreneurs operating at the lowest level of the spectrum of micro, small and medium enterprises (which total about 93% of the companies and mostly work in trade).⁶⁶

Figure 26: Businesses by sector and personnel



Source: INE, Resultados do Segundo Censo Nacional de Empresas (2014 – 2015)

National experts warn that the country should not rely on revenues from the extractive industry to diversify the economy, and should rely more proactively on more labour-intensive industries, including “smokeless and non-polluting industries”.

Fruit and vegetable production, agro-processing and other tradable⁶⁷ services are business areas where Mozambique has the potential to gain international competitiveness, create formal jobs and self-employment opportunities. Since most Mozambicans live in rural areas, these are the industries that can most support the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, producing goods and services for sustained demand, beyond the oil and gas sector.

66 INE. Empresas em Moçambique: Resultados do segundo censo nacional (2014 – 2015), 2016

67 Cruz, S.A., e F.J. Mafambissa (2016) ‘Industries without Smokestacks: Mozambique Country Study’. WIDER Working Paper 2016/158. Helsínquia, UNU-WIDER.

Challenges in the Economic Area

Mozambique's ability to maintain stable and sustainable economic growth was challenged by the suspension of budget support by donor agencies in 2016. Previous gains in the economy in the form of significant economic growth, single-digit inflation, a stable and strong exchange rate have been affected as the economy's performance has fallen⁶⁸.

Considering the primary role that the provision of services and the proper management of public funds plays for the development of any nation, Mozambique needs prudent financial management, ensuring accountability and transparency in the use of public funds for the benefit of the population. The mobilisation of domestic resources through tax reforms and fiscal decentralisation is crucial for Mozambique.

On the other hand, Mozambique faces challenges in terms of improving the matching of available resources with priorities and ensuring their good distribution to the neediest beneficiaries, improving the impact of public spending and increasing fiscal space by eliminating unnecessary losses of resources, especially in public and state-owned enterprises, and improving the use of public-private investment, especially for priority large-scale infrastructure projects. In addition to the efficiency of public expenditure, another challenge is the management of fiscal risks, including debt management, and transparency, public participation and budget monitoring, including the regular publication of the debt management report.

Although Mozambique has adapted its policies to create a conducive environment to attracting foreign investment and promoting domestic enterprises, the high-interest rate and difficult access to credit pose obstacles to business development and investment in the country, especially by SMEs and the agricultural sector, where its workforce is concentrated. The adoption of tax measures and careful management to encourage the productive sector, especially the labour-intensive, remains a challenge in improving the cost-benefit ratio of tax collection and maximizing the potential for private investment in activities aligned with national objectives.

Agenda for Action

In the coming years, economic growth is expected to accelerate, driven by huge investments in the LNG sector. In this context, structural reforms to promote more sustainable and inclusive growth should return to the centre of the agenda to seize the opportunity associated with LNG to produce, export and employ.

Key interventions require a persistent focus on a better understanding of the factors that may accelerate SDG progress in the coming years, along with increased expenditure efficiency, continuous improvement of revenue management through a well-executed public investment programme, saving of surplus income for future generations and transparent governance.

The implementation of national and local risk adaptation strategies, including investments in resilient - social and productive - infrastructure, as reflected in the 2020-2024 PQG are also key

factors for the country to protect its investments and address the risks associated with climate change including new risks such as terrorism and the impact of Covid-19.

The achievement of Agenda 2030 requires substantial investment and domestic resource mobilisation. In fiscal terms, managing public finances, debt and broadening the tax base will allow the country to reap efficiency and effectiveness gains with more equity.

In tax administration, improvements in Value Added Tax administration could reduce the tax gap⁶⁹ more effectively. At the local level, there is room for local authorities to mobilise resources by improving the tax base and enabling better planning and allocation of existing resources. Another key factor for the success of Agenda 2030 is the Private Sector and the survey conducted confirms the interest of entrepreneurs to contribute to SDG on social, economic and environmental aspects.

3.4. Environmental Area



SDG 13: Climate Action

Mozambique's contribution to climate change is quite insignificant, therefore will reach the target in 2030, since the global comparison indicator is the level of CO₂ emissions. The country's low level of industrialization results in low levels of greenhouse gas emissions from the industry, transport and energy sector. As shown in Figure 27, in Mozambique, CO₂ emissions per capita have increased in recent years, but are still low.

This is a common pattern for most low-income economies in sub-Saharan Africa and, to a large extent, captures the low levels of development in these countries, resulting in low greenhouse gas emissions from industry, transport and the energy sector.

In the goals related to adaptation and creating resilience, the country faces several challenges. Mozambique ranks third among the African countries most exposed to climate-related risks and suffers from cyclones, droughts, floods and epidemics periodically. In recent times, these events have become more frequent and intense, with repercussions on national development and a dramatic impact on the lives of the most disadvantaged population, especially children, who live in the areas most exposed to climate-related risks and have a limited capacity to deal with the effects. The increase in the frequency and severity of these phenomena exceeds the country's capacity to reduce disaster risk and effectively adapt to climate change as described in the table below.

68 MARP (2019) 2ºRelatório de Revisão de Moçambique, Mecanismo Africano de Revisão de Pares (MARP), Maputo; (2017) Avaliação sobre Financiamento do Desenvolvimento, Maputo.

69 UNICEF (2019a) Fiscal Space Analysis. Maputo.

Table 4. Factors Contributing to Climate Change Vulnerability

| Exposure to risk | Weak Socio-economic Development |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2,700 km long coast facing the Indian Ocean, a region active in tropical cyclones ● Downstream location of nine shared river basins and ● Surface run-off of high-speed river waters due to a sharp drop in altitude from the inland to the coast, causing flooding in a short time when high levels of rainfall occur upstream from shared international basins. ● 60% of the population live in low-lying coastal areas* ● Two-thirds of the population live in rural areas with limited access to electricity, improved drinking water and sanitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 49.4% of women and 27.2% of men are illiterate** ● Number of steady poor despite a rate decrease from 60.3% in 2003 to 48.4% in 2014 *** ● 70% of the population depends on agricultural production and is therefore sensitive to the climate for their food and livelihoods. ● Weak infrastructure such as roads, dams and reservoirs (for collecting and storing water in the rainy season, to be used in times of scarcity) and silos for storing crops to be consumed and/or sold later. ● Low affordability to purchasing agricultural inputs by family farmers practising dry farming ● Poor access roads****. |

* Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação e Mitigação das Mudanças Climáticas 2017. Página 21.
** SDG Index.
*** World Bank (2018) IOF 2002/03 and IOF 2014/15 in "Strong Growth, but Not Shared", Mozambique - Poverty Assessment, World Bank.
**** Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação e Mitigação das Mudanças Climáticas 2017. Página 21.

To strengthen resilience and capacity to adapt to climate risks and natural disasters, after the adoption of the *National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation* (2013-2025), 71% of the country's Districts prepared Local Adaptation Plans and 34% Municipalities adopted Urban Resilience or Climate Change Adaptation Plans. The National Determined Contribution for Mozambique⁷⁰ (MDC) was also drafted and approved. The biggest constraint in the implementation of the Plans is the lack of funding, and there is a need to mobilize more resources for this purpose.

At the community level, 662 Local Disaster Risk Management Committees have been established out of a total of 1,085 planned for the five years 2015-2019. Families were also trained on income generation activities in the scope of protection and awareness of communities, Private Sector, Civil Society Organisations located in areas of high climate risk and natural disasters.⁷¹

In addition, the country has been implementing since 2019 the multi-sectoral programme for Integrated Climate Risk Management in drought-affected districts in Gaza and Tete provinces, having already benefited about 15,700 people, 54% of whom were women. It also makes use of agricultural techniques adapted to climate change, "weather-index" micro-security, savings, credit and services that contribute to the population having greater food security. This programme is also being adapted in cyclone-affected districts in Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula provinces.

⁷⁰ Macro Plan that brings together all sectors and Civil and Private Society bodies that are committed to enabling projects that contribute to adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

⁷¹ Balanço dos 4 Anos do Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015-2019. Maputo.

Technical assistance is being provided to set up the early warning and monitoring system for the drought, and the integration of the Seasonal Livelihood Programming Tool (SLP) has been conducted, which requires the participation of community representatives in the development of local plans (PLA), including activities for adaptation to climate change, increased resilience and reduction of vulnerability taking into account the natural resources and ecosystems where the communities are located. These innovative activities with satisfactory results were crucial for the approval in 2019 of funding for Mozambique from the Green Climate Fund for an integrated climate risk management project in Tete province.

However, there is a need to improve regular monitoring of the *National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation* implementation, as foreseen at the time of the drafting of the *National Climate Change Monitoring and Assessment System* in 2013, following extensive consultations at national and local levels. The proposal was approved by the Cabinet in 2014 and provides for annual progress reports, however, the system has not yet been operationalized.

Disaster Risk Reduction is now part of national policies and strategies and it is reflected in the *Disaster Risk Reduction Master Plan* (2017 - 2030 PDRRD). The Plan aims is to reduce disaster risk, loss of human life and destruction of vital infrastructure, as well as to prevent the emergence of new disaster risks through increased human resilience and infrastructure. At the institutional level, the country has been strengthening early warning mechanisms to detect potential disasters as early as possible and disseminate information.

Mozambique was one of the first countries in the world to integrate gender and climate change issues in its Strategy and *Action Plan for Gender, Environment and Climate Change* adopted in 2010. Following the approval of the *National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation* (2013-2025), the Plan was revised to integrate a gender perspective into policies and programmes, particularly in the water, agriculture, health, mitigation (including energy, forests and REDD+) and disaster risk reduction sectors⁷².

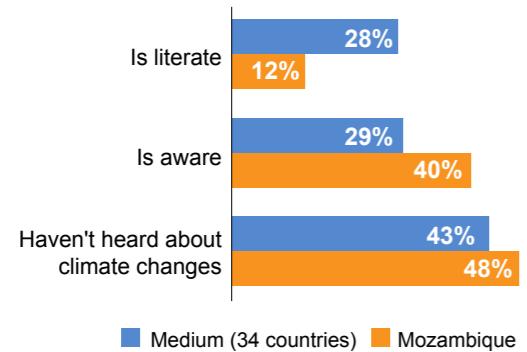
Prevention, early warning, adaptation and mitigation of climate change are key elements for the country in education and population awareness. According to Afrobarometer⁷³, by 2018, about 48% of people in the country had not heard of climate change, 40% were aware of the phenomenon and about 12% had in-depth knowledge. In general, people have no confidence in their ability to cope with climate change, with 18% considering that ordinary people can do little and almost the same number (16%) considering that they can do a lot.⁷⁴

⁷² About 46 thousand people between 2016 and 2018 before Idai and Kenneth cyclones in 2019.

⁷³ Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (2014) Climate Change and Gender Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique.

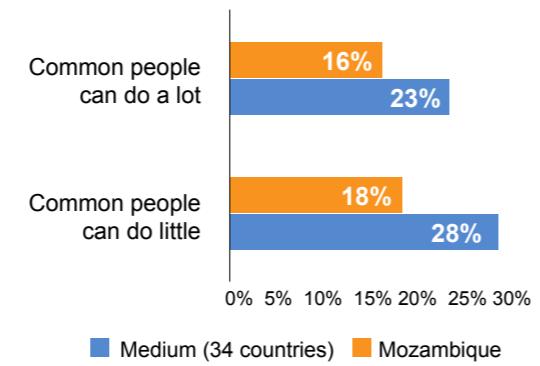
⁷⁴ Afrobarometer (2019) Change ahead: Experience and awareness of climate change in Africa. Afrobarometer Policy Paper No.60.

Figure 28: Literacy on Climate Change



Source: Afrobarometer (2019) Change ahead: Experience and awareness of climate change in Africa. Afrobarometer Policy Paper No.60

Figure 29: Role of Ordinary people in stopping climate change



Conclusion and Recommendations

Children generally see positive initiatives to help their communities prepare for the impact of natural disasters, but that they are not a target for alerts. To help them prepare better, they suggest not limiting alerts to adults and the media, to which they quickly lose access because of lack of electricity.

They recommend including them in risk management committees and supporting them so that they can raise awareness of building houses in safe areas. They also suggest post-trauma psychosocial assistance, supporting children with special needs (identifying sites, training staff and ensuring their inclusion in activities), building playgrounds in childcare centres and strengthening mechanisms for reporting cases of violence against children in these centres.

In general, children have demonstrated adequate knowledge about climate change and strengthening resilience, but this knowledge is not consistent.

As many children have referred to the role of teachers and community leaders in their knowledge of climate change mitigation and adaptation, this can be a channel to be supported by government and social partners to raise awareness about the risks of building in low-lying areas and avoiding uncontrolled fires.

Another long-term impact intervention, despite the initial costs, will be to support families in the adaptation/building of more resilient housing.

Given the increasing escalation in the occurrence of natural disasters, it is important to continue strengthening the capacity to prevent and mitigate internally. Externally, it is necessary to continue negotiating with polluting countries to reduce pollution and control the effects of greenhouse gases, which result in more intense climate change and more frequent natural disasters. Although prevention is invisible, the measure of success - the absence of death and destruction - is a huge incentive and a commitment to the well-being of young Mozambicans.



Box 5: Building a Sustainable Country: Mozambican Children Contribute to Achieving SDG 13

As part of the VNR, and building on the principle of leaving no one behind, CSOs conducted a specific survey of children affected by natural disasters, addressing the effect of climate change on their lives and asked for recommendations to improve preparedness, response and recovery that would support the country to achieve SDG 1, 11 and 13.

The hearings that took place in February 2020 covered 97 girls and 89 boys aged 10-19 in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Tete, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo, in areas affected by drought, floods, strong winds and cyclones.

Findings

In half of the provinces, child/teenagers were informed about prevention measures that help alert others when there are natural disasters. They reported being alerted to the disaster that hit their community one day in advance through the media (TV and Radio), social networks (SMS), public agencies, relatives, churches and CSOs.

In sharing their experiences, they told us that they had been accompanied and received support (food, medicine, tents, clothing and school material) in cases where families had been resettled to the host camp.

However, in the provinces affected by Cyclone Idai, support arrived only 72 hours later and in Angónia district, Tete province, the children report never having received any kind of support.

In the four provinces where the children were housed in a shelter, in two of them, there were playgrounds and complaint/suggestion boxes easily accessible. In three provinces, children said they knew of children who had been abused in the shelter.

In terms of support for children with disabilities, most children reported that they are taken by communities, religious groups or the government to safer areas and, in the case of Cabo Delgado, to a centre for people with disabilities. During the hearings, they identified orphaned children and those accompanying the elderly as the most vulnerable.

Children in all provinces, except Gaza province, also reported cases of inequality in support received after the natural disaster. In some cases, volunteers gave priority to their relatives or acquaintances in food distribution, in others they had to do some activity in exchange for food and in one province children aged 10-14 explained that they had no support to get food during the floods".

The children mentioned the importance of avoiding building houses in low-lying areas near the water (sea and/or rivers) - although they all said this happens in their community - and strengthening the resilience of the houses, avoiding uncontrolled fires, building small drains for water to drain and planting trees. At the time of the disaster, they spoke of the need to avoid staying under trees and poles, leaving unsafe houses and leaving low-lying areas when a natural disaster occurs.



SDG 14: Life Below Water

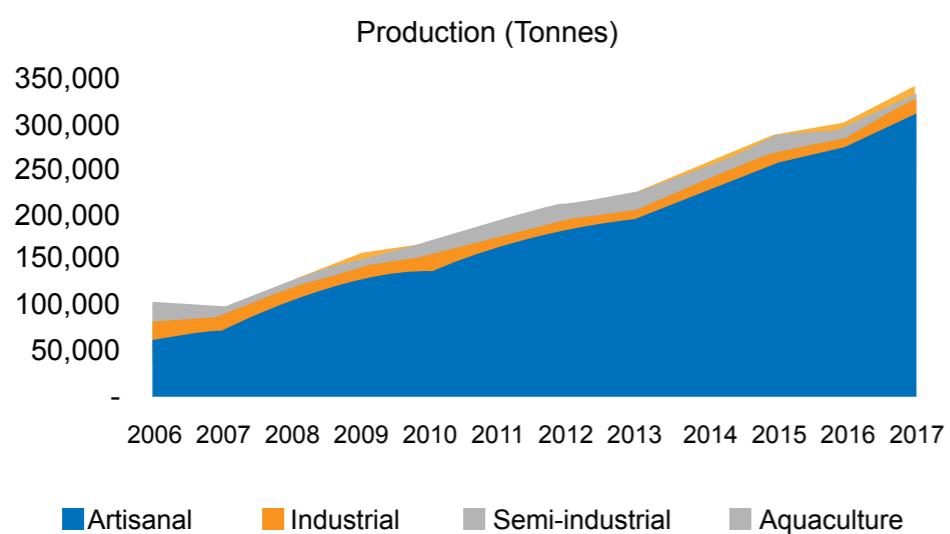
Mozambique has more than 2,700km of coastline with abundant and diverse marine life. This wealth represents an important source of food for the country's population, a vital labour market for around 400,000 people⁷⁵ and a significant source of income for many families, although its direct contribution to GDP is relatively low (below 2%).

The marine area represents 43% of the national territory and 2.5% of the conservation areas, with a deficit of 7.5% to reach the target of "by 2020, to conserve at least 10% of the coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international legislation"⁷⁶.

Increasing the extent of marine conservation areas alone is not a solution to the problem of biodiversity conservation. This measure should be accompanied by legal and institutional reform to ensure proper management. However, the management of marine conservation areas in the country is a challenge. As an example, the First and Second Islands are suffering over coral exploitation and destruction.

The management of conservation areas requires a specialised entity with experience in the management of marine and coastal ecosystems and an adjusted legal framework.

Figure 30: Fisheries Production



Source: Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas. Boletins Estatísticos 2006 a 2017

Artisanal fishermen are the main players in the sector, catching 90% of the production (Figure 30).⁷⁷ However, coastal exploitation and destructive fishing techniques are diminishing fish catches and destroying marine habitats.

Climate change is worsening the situation, making future fishing conditions uncertain, as well as the lives of coastal communities at the forefront of climate impacts.

Mozambique has taken management measures and enforcement actions to ensure the reduction of unsustainable inshore fishing such as:

- introduction and extension of the period of closure of artisanal fishing trawl in Sofala Bank and Maputo Bay;
- increase of enforcement actions; and
- management plans that include effort reduction and minimum size measures (Sofala Bank Shrimp Plan, Line Plan, Gamba Plan and Local Management Plans for artisanal fisheries).

Box 6: Community Co-management

Artisanal fishermen are a strategic partner to ensure a better future for marine life and people. To ensure their participation in decision making and implementation of measures for the management, exploitation, marketing and exploitation of natural/fishery resources, mechanisms such as the Co-management Committee at local, district and provincial levels and the Fisheries Administration Commission for participatory management have been established. In addition to these, the country has 310 Community Fisheries Councils, which are non-profit community organisations that contribute to the participatory management of fisheries, as well as to compliance with existing management measures and the management of conflicts resulting from this activity.

Recognising the role of artisanal fishermen in the economy as well as in the protection of marine habitats, and to provide their access to marine resources and markets, Mozambique has adopted a *Sea Policy and Strategy*⁷⁸ that establishes fisheries extension and promotion services in the fields of fishing and fisheries technology, including the reduction of post-capture losses, directed at artisanal fisheries to increase the productive capacity of small-scale producers.

In addition to this policy, the country has established co-management mechanisms and several partners are supporting decentralised structures to strengthen sustainable governance and increase the socio-economic contribution of fisheries.

The country approved the Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Policy in 2008⁷⁹ and a *National Action Plan to Prevent, Stop and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* in 2009, which at the time resulted in an estimated economic loss of over USD64 million per year. The National Plan is harmonized with the principles and provisions contained in the *International Plan of Action to Prevent and Eliminate Illegal Fishing*, which incorporates provisions included in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993), and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (1995), ratified by Mozambique.

Mozambique is also a signatory, along with 66 other countries, of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Discourage and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

75 Ministério das Pescas (2012) Censo Nacional da Pesca Artesanal 2012: Principais Resultados Página 45. Maputo.

76 Pereira, Marcos A. M. Marine Protected Areas Outlook: Towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNEP, Convenção de Nairobi GEF, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Sweden.

77 Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas Boletim Estatístico da Pesca e Aquacultura (2006-2017). Maputo.

78 Resolução nº 39/2017.

79 Resolução nº 26/2008.

Fishing which entered into force in 2016. The Agreement establishes conditions for the entry and use of ports by foreign fishing vessels and its global implementation establishes "compliance checkpoints" in ports around the world for fishing vessels, especially those operating in waters outside the jurisdiction of the flag State and seeking entry into ports of other States. However, during national surveys it was noted that the country's capacity for monitoring, control and surveillance of natural resources, including marine resources, is still limited, a problem shared by 79% of the countries that participated in a survey conducted by FAO in 2015.⁸⁰



SDG 15: Life on Land

In Mozambique, biodiversity represents the livelihood of over 90% of the human population for food, health, housing and energy. Moreover, biological diversity plays an important role in the global climate balance. It also has a high value in the national economy, as ecosystems provide goods and services that contribute to the stabilization of rural and urban economies on a national scale.

One of Mozambique's main assets is its forests, which cover 70% of its territory, half of which are productive in terms of wood.⁸¹ In 2015, it was estimated that the country had 41 million hectares of forest and in just three years it lost 7.3% of its coverage, leaving a forest area of 38 million hectares, according to the inventory conducted in 2018⁸².

To halt deforestation, the country set a target of 0.21% deforestation (SDG 15.2). However, the rate observed between 2003 and 2013 was almost four times higher, reaching 0.79%. As a consequence, in two years (2014-2016) Mozambique lost a forest area similar to the one it had lost in the previous 10 years.⁸³

The itinerant agriculture is the main reason for deforestation - an analysis of data collected between 2003-2013 indicates that 86% of deforestation was for agricultural purposes⁸⁴ - while logging contributes to the reduction of forest quality because it exploits a limited number of species with high market value.⁸⁵

Halting deforestation requires a cross-sectorial approach that, on the one hand, supports farmers to improve agricultural production to avoid logging and to restore degraded areas and, on the other, encourages sustainable forest exploitation.

In addition to agriculture, predatory logging and illegal timber traffic have been a critical problem and contribute to the accumulation of wealth abroad. As a result of this situation,

the Government launched in 2017 a forestry inspection initiative, "Operation Trunk" in six provinces of the country (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, Manica and Sofala).

The operation culminated in the seizure of timber for the state. The timber was used to meet national needs and included the production of 800,000 school desks by 2019. The operation was applauded and, in the consultations, several actors recommended that the initiative be institutionalised to correspond to the normal functioning of the supervision rather than being limited to a campaign. In addition to penalising offenders, it was also suggested that the Government continue the prevention work to avoid damage to the sustainability of ecosystems.

At the legislative level, the Wood Overvaluation Tax Law was approved, which prohibits the export of wood in logs and beams of any class, thus promoting the export of semi-finished and finished products.

In terms of conservation, the law in Mozambique stipulates that logging companies must maintain 1ha of conservation and according to the sector's entrepreneurs; this has been an incentive to seek solutions with local forest management committees. In the meantime, non-government entities and research centres have been working with local communities to adopt sustainable agriculture practices to reduce pressure on conservation areas and control deforestation.

Box 7: Wetland Conservation

In 2019, the country completed the Wetlands Mapping with an additional 500 hectares and under the Wetlands Convention, known as the "Ramsar Convention", the Government is preparing to classify them as "Ramsar", a designation that triggers obligation/guarantee to ensure their protection.



80 FAO (2018) The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018 - Meeting the sustainable development goals. Rome, Italy.

81 Ministério de Agricultura Direcção Nacional de Terras e Florestas (2007). Inventário Florestal Nacional. Maputo.

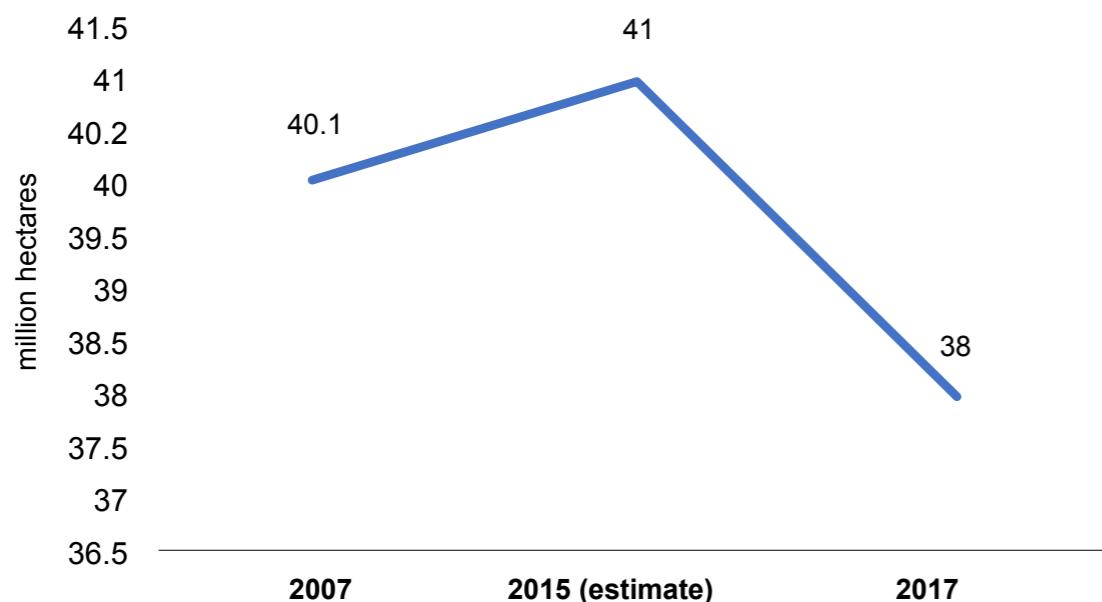
82 Ministério de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (2018) Desflorestamento em Moçambique (2003 – 2016). Maputo.

83 Ministério de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (2018) Desflorestamento em Moçambique (2003 – 2016). Maputo.

84 Ministério de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (2018) Desflorestamento em Moçambique (2003 – 2016). Maputo.

85 Meio Ambiente e Crescimento Sustentável em Moçambique, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) em colaboração com o Banco Mundial.

Figure 31: Forestry Area



Source: Ministry of Agriculture National Directorate of Lands and Forests (2007) National Forest Inventory. Maputo.

The Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique 2015-2035 defined strategic objectives, established targets in line with Agenda 2030 and other international commitments and a detailed action plan and its implementation involves various development actors. For the strategy to be successful, it is important to evaluate the results regularly, as recommended, and to generate timely information for planning and budgeting activities at the national level.

Most of the animals killed by poaching in Mozambique are small and in many cases are the source of protein for people who have difficulty otherwise accessing it. However, poaching of elephants and other animals, such as pangolin, is mainly driven by international market demand. The government has taken steps to discourage illegal trafficking and in 2015, for the first time, incinerated 2,500 kilos of confiscated ivory.

Concerted actions between police, prosecutors, community agents, the Attorney General's Office, local governments and community outreach have been successful, for example, since May 2018 no elephant deaths resulting from poaching have been reported in the Niassa National Reserve.⁸⁶ Between 2011 and 2014 between 960 and 1,200 elephants have been killed annually, a number that had already fallen to 128 in 2017, and to 27 in the first months of 2018. The reserve now has about 4,000 elephants, which is about 40% of the national total.

In addition to biodiversity gains, wildlife conservation is an opportunity to develop ecotourism, with benefits for the environment, local communities and businesses, and important to fight elephant poaching, which persists in many other parts of the country.

⁸⁶ The largest conservation area in Mozambique, with an area of approximately 42,000 km².

Box 8: Biodiversity Compensation

The passage of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Mozambique showed a strong relationship between the level of devastation and the phenomenon of extreme weather events, warning of the urgency of solving the problem of global warming. Through the REDD offset mechanism, Mozambique contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions by combating deforestation and forest degradation.

In 2019, the country signed an Emission Reduction Payment Agreement that rewards community efforts based on its performance allowing its access to payments of up to \$50 million from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, a global partnership based at the World Bank (SDG 15.b).

In addition to REDD, Mozambique is exploring a Biodiversity Offset Programme, an innovative mechanism to harmonize economic development and biodiversity conservation in a project led by Biofund, a conservation trust fund established in 2011.

Biodiversity offsets are measurable conservation outcomes to offset residual impacts on biodiversity from projects, for example, a mine opened by a mining company, and the concept aims to achieve No Net Biodiversity Loss or, where possible, a Net Biodiversity Gain. It is usually implemented off-site, in areas with viable social and environmental conditions.

Its implementation appears as an innovative financing solution for biodiversity conservation in Mozambique, at a time when the country has been focusing on the extractive industry and infrastructure sectors for its development, often generating significant and irreversible environmental impacts. This proposal is not peaceful and several national and international organisations warn of the danger of this solution encouraging further destruction as an 'opportunity' to do conservation

Interventions and Results

In general, over the last few years, Mozambique has established a strong legal and policy framework in both natural resource management and climate change management. However, some constraints persist in creating resilience, reducing deforestation and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity. The overall situation is characterised by accelerated degradation of natural resources and very high vulnerability to the effects of climate change including natural disasters, particularly in rural areas.

During the consultations, it was noted that the low level of knowledge of key documents in the area of climate change management and disaster risk reduction and the inadequate level of civil society involvement in the design and implementation of initiatives in the area becomes a problem in their implementation. It was also based on the need to improve mechanisms for greater involvement of different players implementing adaptation and resilience-building actions.

There is a need to improve coordination and communication, at horizontal and vertical level, with the involvement of Mozambican civil society (organisations, academic institutions, private sector) in the sustainable management of natural resources and the creation of climate resilience and knowledge dissemination.

The national approach aligns with the African commitment to disaster reduction and international agendas such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction and the SDGs. The plan includes a mechanism for monitoring sectoral actions in line with the main planning tools, including the Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator Framework approved by the Cabinet in January 2017. However, an investment plan and operational matrix still need to be developed to ensure monitoring of the integration of actions into sectoral plans.

Challenges in Environmental Management and Reduction of Natural Disasters Risk in Mozambique

Mozambique has an abundance of natural resources and considerable biological diversity but has seen their continuing degradation. At the same time, there has been leverage of the country's economic growth resulting from the greater contribution of agriculture, mining and infrastructure sectors, and rapid urbanization, with increasing impact on biodiversity, as noted in the *Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique*.

However, the importance of biodiversity for the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is not accounted for, although the contribution of the various sectors associated with it (agrarian, mining, fisheries, etc.) is known, and there are no methodologies to integrate the values of ecosystems and biodiversity into national accounts.

The strategy proposes to improve knowledge of the economic, social and ecological value of biodiversity by 2020 to enable better integration into the decision-making and management process. To do this, a communication platform will be promoted, through a National Biodiversity Unit, which will establish the communication mechanisms between researchers and decision-makers.⁸⁷

In Mozambique, the increased frequency and severity of natural disasters has hampered the country's capacity to reduce disaster risk and adapt effectively to climate change.

Mozambique has established institutional mechanisms to enable better management of natural resources, particularly in rural areas, in the rural development areas, forests, environment, land and urban planning. In these terms, the management of natural resources has been strengthened through the implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), management and coordination in the area of disaster risk reduction established in the Sendai Framework and the Law of Disasters.

The consultations during the NRW recommend the establishment of a high-level structure to coordinate the AMC and DRR to follow the global trend.

Public funding for the implementation of biodiversity and adaptation strategies is limited and the economic crisis the country is going through has had a strong impact on the figures made available in the State Budget. To this end, development partners have played an important role in ensuring funding for the maintenance of conservation areas.⁸⁸ It should be noted that, in this area, the country has only been benefiting from the *Green Climate Fund* for one project.

Agenda for Action

In this area, CSOs and international partners have put forward recommendations to achieve sustainable development and reaffirmed their commitment to participate in the analysis and decision-making process, as well as in practical work in the field. One of the main recommendations focuses on the partnership between the Government and civil society sectorial platforms (Land, Forest, Water and Sanitation, Extractive Industry and Natural Resources), integrating them into working processes, thus making better use of their knowledge about communities and the data they collect.

Another recommendation is the entry into force of the National Climate Change Monitoring and Assessment System and the different stakeholders - national and local governments, academic institutions, CSOs and communities - to establish and contribute to a system of systematic data collection and management in the area of environment and climate change to monitor progress in achieving the SDGs. Another is the need to adopt a differentiated line in the State Budget to monitor the amount allocated and spent in the AMC/DRR area.

At the private sector level, the recommendations highlight the business opportunities provided by sustainable development in areas such as energy and materials, food and agriculture, tourism, resilient construction, transport as an incentive for the adoption of sustainable business models.

Box 9: Challenges in rural development and protection of natural resources

The Community Natural Resource Management policy adopted in 1997 aims at the devolution of rights over natural resources (forests, fauna and wildlife) to local communities, the strengthening of community-based organisations and the valorisation of natural resources for communities (such as timber, non-timber forest products and fish). In this way, it has the potential to contribute to the achievement of several SDGs, particularly sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (SDG 12.2), increasing economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, aquaculture and tourism (SDG 14.7), ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (SDG 15.1), sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2) and ensuring conservation of mountain ecosystems (SDG 15.4).

More than twenty years after the policy was institutionalised, the different stakeholders involved - the Government, communities and development partners (donors and civil society organisations) - recognise that there are still some constraints to involving the local population in sustainable resource management. These relate to community land delimitation, the first step towards clarifying land rights and conflict mitigation, which has not yet been systematically completed.

On the other hand, there are still differences on the classification of communities between government entities and partners (donors and NGOs), which hinders the right of communities to natural resources and the sustainable development of these resources for profitable business purposes.

Recent studies recommend the need to delimitate land in a more strategic way was recommended, to explicitly generate concrete benefits for residents and not only ensure rights in the face of external threats, and better integrate Community Natural Resource Management into local development strategies.

⁸⁷ Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (2015) Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique. Maputo.

⁸⁸ WWF Moçambique Construindo o futuro das áreas de conservação em Moçambique - Primeiros passos para a sustentabilidade financeira

3.5. Governance Area



This section reviews progress around SDG 16 and 17.

SDG 16 addresses issues of Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions, and includes issues such as violence, crime and how governance institutions respond to related problems.

Since ensuring civil rights is a very important element in this area, there are brief considerations on how effective institutions are in ensuring human rights at the end of the section. The aim is to analyse the extent to which institutions are effective in promoting Peace and Justice from a Human Rights perspective. The issues addressed in this section are grouped into two parts, namely: Peace, Good Political Governance and Access to Law and Justice from a Human Rights perspective.

SDG 17, reflects on means and partnerships for the implementation of SDGs in the country, more specifically, coordination mechanisms, synergies that can be established between different players at different territorial levels, mobilisation of resources.



SDG 16: Promotion of Peace, Justice and Efficient Institutions

Peace Promotion

Measures aimed at consolidating peace were highlighted by the recent constitutional changes made in 2018 as part of the Peace Agreement between the Government and the largest opposition party - Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance), which laid the foundations for the new framework of Decentralisation in Mozambique.

The previous framework was a combination of Political and Administrative Decentralisation. The former was materialized through the municipalities, which enjoy Administrative, Financial and Patrimonial Autonomy and the direct election of their office holders. The latter constituted by the so-called Local State Bodies (Provinces, Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities and Populations), representatives of the Central State at Local Level, with only direct election of the Members of the Provincial Assembly.

The New Decentralisation Model changed the mechanisms for electing the President of the Municipal or Local Council and introduced the indirect elections of the Provincial and District Executives, with the latter only becoming effective in 2024. Thus, the new Decentralisation framework maintains the existence of Local Authorities and extends the competences of the provincial and district bodies.

Within the new framework of Local Governance,⁸⁹ the Province now has the Provincial Decentralised Governance Bodies (OGDP) and representation of the State in the Province. It

also has a Law of Finance and Property Thus, with Administrative, Financial and Patrimonial Autonomy, the OGDP plays a greater role in promoting Socio-Economic Development.

Understanding and operationalizing the Decentralisation framework will be important for the implementation of Agenda 2030, for solving problems and thus ensuring effective Peace.

Since October 2017, Cabo Delgado Province has been the target of attacks by terrorist groups, with violent crimes resulting in the death of hundreds of people, as well as the destruction of property and forced displacement of the population.

The Defence and Security Forces are on the ground to contain this evil, which has recently been considered by the African Union as an issue of international dimensions and should be dealt with in this way, supporting the Government of Mozambique in its solution.

On the other hand, in 2019, there was a split within Renamo, which led a segment of this movement to initiate armed attacks in the centre of the country. Both conflicts have been responsible for violence and deaths of people as well as for violation of Human Rights, putting the efficiency of Institutions, particularly those of Justice, to the test.

Institutions and Good Political Governance

In the area of Institutions of Good Political Governance, as a complement to peace efforts, the promotion of integrity and the fight against corruption should be highlighted.

The promotion of public integrity and the fight against corruption, money laundering and terrorism have been high on the country's political agenda.

The country has a *Strategic Plan to Fight Corruption and a Public Administration Reform and Development Strategy (ERDAP)*, whose first component is *Strengthening Integrity in the Public Administration*.

Mozambique is in the process of adopting the Asset Recovery Law, as a fundamental part of the measures to fight corruption, and in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The proposal includes the creation of a Technical Unit for Asset Recovery.

In 2012⁹⁰ the Law of Public Probity was also approved, which includes, among other measures, asset's declaration for appointed public servants, whose number increased from around 7 thousand to over 13 thousand between 2016 and 2018. The lack of submission of the Declaration of Assets and Income by some public servants concerned caused the Government to approve, in March 2019, additional sanctions against the offenders, which include freezing salaries and the fines.

In the context of the fight against corruption and financial crimes, the Mozambique Financial Intelligence Office (GIFIM), a state body created in 2007, has been working directly with various banking entities and not only to collect financial information on money laundering, terrorist financing and economic crimes, and has proven to be very efficient.

In 2019, Mozambique, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, conducted a study on Transparency, Governance and Corruption and the study offers reference elements for action.

⁸⁹ The new Decentralisation framework came into force with the municipal elections of 2018 and, in the case of the Provinces, after the provincial assemblies elections of 2019.

⁹⁰ Law n° 16/2012 of 14 August.

On the other hand, the Central Bank has been tightening measures against bank managers accused of violating money laundering and anti-terrorism legislation (Law no. 14/2013 of 12 August, Law on the Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing), with sanctions including fines and the revoking licenses.

As part of the results of the above measures, from 2018 to 2019 the country rose twenty points from 146th to 126th in the World ranking of Transparency International's Perception of Corruption. The positive trend was also seen in Afrobarometer national opinion surveys conducted in 2015 and 2018.

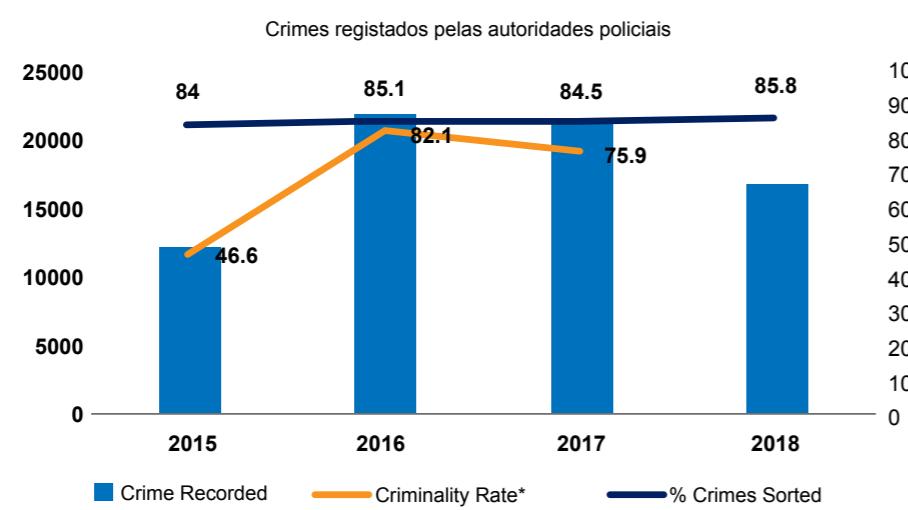
In this period, there was a significant reduction in the percentage of people who reported having paid bribes to access public services, namely: in education, the reduction was from 16.3% to 11.4%, in health from 12.5% to 8.3%, in water, sanitation and electricity from 24.2% to 23%, and in police from 21.6% to 14.3%. However, there are still constraints in this area, as a recent World Bank study indicates that one-third of Mozambican companies point to corruption as the main obstacle to their business.⁹¹

The next section presents the main trends in relation to violence and crime, the response of the institutions and their effectiveness in guaranteeing justice from a Human Rights perspective.

Violence and Criminality

Violence and crime remain a central concern in Mozambique. As Figure 32 shows, from 2015 to 2018 there was a considerable increase in crimes reported to the police by 38.8%. The crime rate - which measures the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants - remains high, rising from 46.6% in 2015 to 75.9% in 2017 (from 47 to 76 crimes). In the period from 2015 to 2018, the average was around 85%.

Figure 32: Crimes Recorded and Sorted by Police, 2015-2018



Source: INE, Estatísticas de Crime e Justiça 2017 e 2018.

⁹¹ World Bank (2019) Mozambique Economic Update December 2019: Mind the Rural Investment Gap. Washington, The World Bank. Page 8.

Crimes against life declined by 9.3% between 2017 and 2018, but the incidence of many violent crimes in the country, including violence against children, with cases of rape of children under 12, sometimes perpetrated by relatives or family members,⁹² is still a concern. Between 2017 and 2018, the number of prosecutions of sexual violence cases increased by 4.8%. Although there has been a reduction in the number of children's cases by 4.4%, this represents 36.5%, confirming the severity of the problem.⁹³

Trafficking in people and human organs is also a concern. In response, the country has prepared the National Plan to Prevent and Fight Human Trafficking. Reference Groups for Trafficking have also been created at central, provincial and district levels.⁹⁴ This evil affects mostly women, children and girls.

In 2018, 11 cases were registered against 7 in 2017. According to national statistics, from 2016 to 2019, 154 cases of victims of human trafficking were recorded, of which at least 34 were children, of which 4 were male and 30 female - and 18 were adults, of which 1 male and 17 were women. A large proportion of the cases were for sexual and labour exploitation. Of the 26 cases that entered the Attorney General's Office in 2018, around 21 were intended for labour exploitation and 5 for sexual exploitation.⁹⁵

One of the risks of the incidence of this evil is the movement of children and young people in search of better living conditions inside and outside the country, which exposes them to abduction and subsequent exploitation. The fact that the City of Maputo, even being the capital, is exposed to this evil, with all the existing security apparatus and more access to information, shows how serious is the problem.

In addition to the approval of the law to prevent and fight trafficking in persons and human body parts, the country has strengthened the instruments in this area with the recent approval, by the Parliament, of the Revised Penal Code, through Law 24/2019 of 24 December. To halt this evil, there has been an exchange of information and cross-border coordination to monitor human trafficking and support the process of victim's repatriation. The intervention of civil society and the media in reporting this type of crime has been an important aid to the action of public bodies.

Domestic violence is another worrisome crime. To stop this evil, education of communities has been carried out, as well as training and provision of means to institutions in the area, such as the Public Prosecutor's Office, the courts and the police to ensure full compliance with the law.⁹⁶

⁹² Procuradoria-Geral da República (2019) Informação Anual do Procurador-Geral da República à Assembleia da República. IX Sessão Ordinária da Assembleia da República. Maputo. Página 27.

⁹³ Procuradoria-Geral da República (2019) Informação Anual do Procurador-Geral da República à Assembleia da República. IX Sessão Ordinária da Assembleia da República. Maputo.

⁹⁴ JOINT (2018) Relatório Temático de Moçambique no Âmbito da Implementação do Pacto Internacional sobre Direitos Civis e Políticos. Maputo, JOINT – Liga das ONGs em Moçambique.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

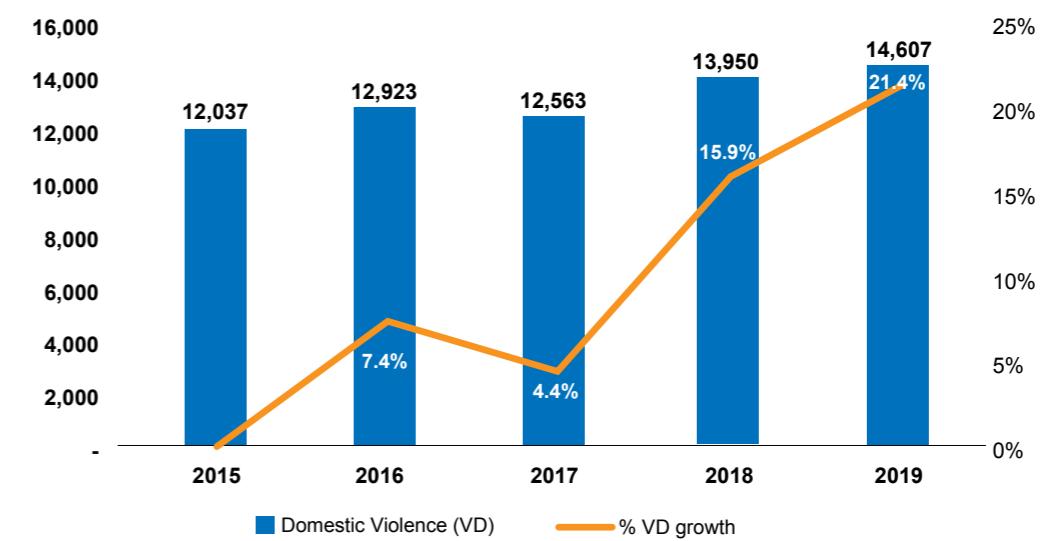
⁹⁶ Attorney General's Office to the Assembly of the Republic 2019.

Another action taken was the approval of the National Plan to Prevent and Fight Gender-Based Violence, as well as the implementation of information, education and communication actions, involving victims, perpetrators, families and communities in general. Civil Society, particularly organisations oriented towards gender issues and women's rights, has been very active in this area and has even influenced the legislation review.

Data from the last five years presented in Figure 33 points to the growth of cases reported to Family Care Offices and Minors Victims of Domestic Violence consistently from 2015 to 2019, except for the period from 2016 to 2017, when there was a slight reduction.



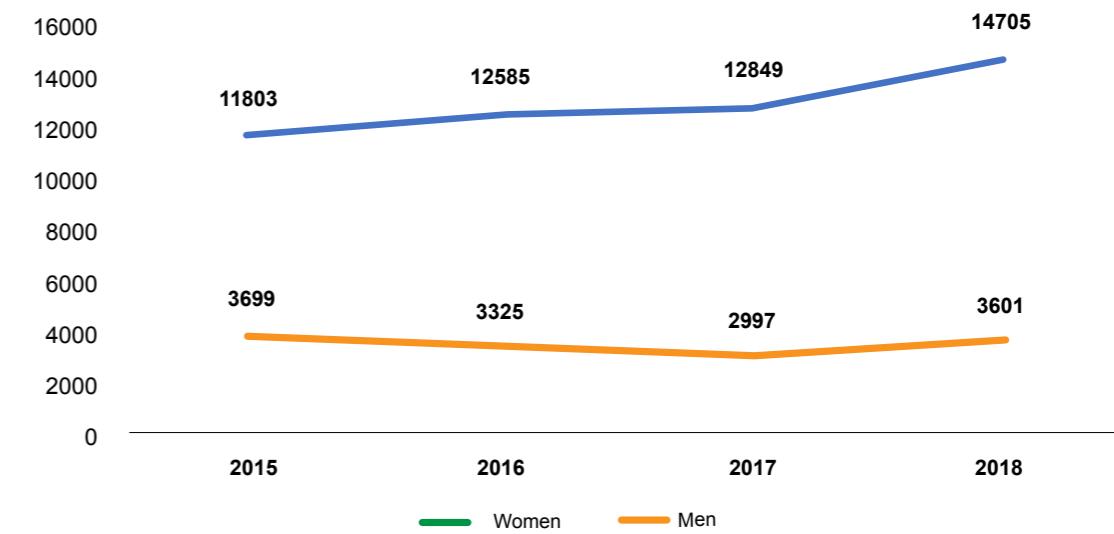
Figure 33: Cases of Domestic Violence Reported to Police, 2015-2019



Source: Ministry of Interior Mozambique (2020.) Cases of Domestic Violence Reported to Police, 2015-2019. Maputo.

Domestic violence has a strong gender component, affecting women more and increasingly. Until 2017 case numbers in this group were decreasing and only in 2018 they grew to 2015 levels (see Figure 34). Similar patterns also manifest in children of both sexes.

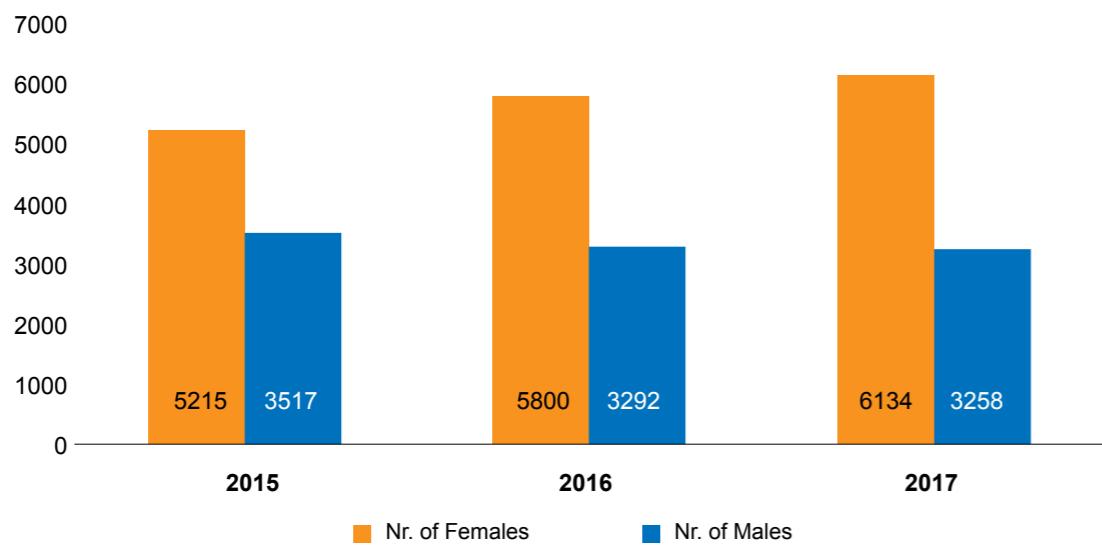
Figure 34: Domestic Violence against Adults, Men and Women, 2015-2018



Source: INE (2019) Estatísticas de Violência Doméstica, 2015-2018. Maputo.

Female children tend to be more victims of domestic violence, compared to male ones, as can be seen in Figure 35, referring to the period from 2015 to 2017.

Figure 35: Domestic Violence against Children 0 - 17 years and Ratio/ 10000, 2015-2017



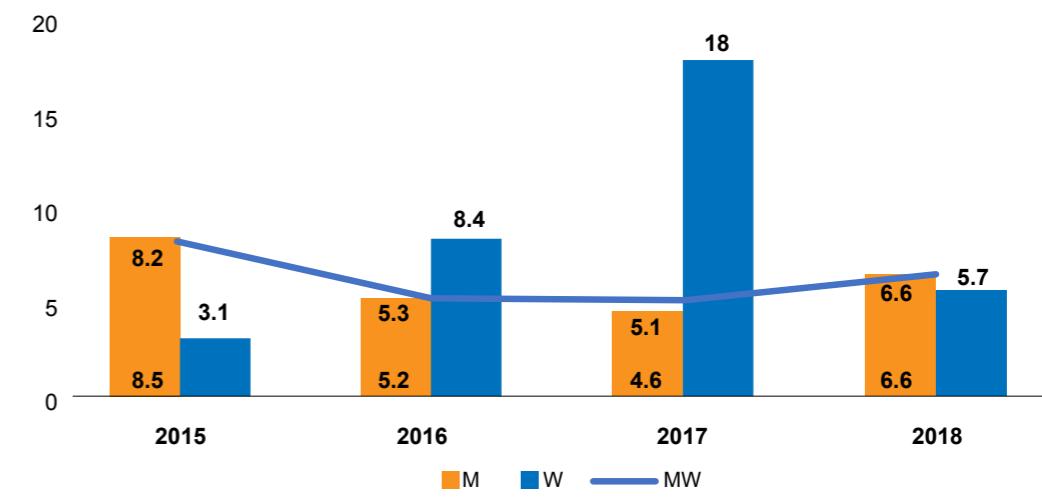
Source: INE, Estatísticas de Violência Doméstica, 2015-2018.

Violence against the elderly is usually of a domestic and community nature. By way of illustration, in 2018, of the 499 cases of violence against the elderly, 416 were domestic violence. This type of crime is also growing (338 cases to 499 between 2016 and 2018) and, again, it affects women more, although in this group the differences are smaller. In 2017 and 2018, the proportion of women victims of violence against the elderly was 59% and 61%, respectively.⁹⁷

In the period from 2016 to 2017, the number of domestic violence prosecutions grew by 9.2% (6.209 to 6.782). A recurrent practice by family members and even the authorities in charge of initiating criminal proceedings is to discourage the opening and pursuit of criminal proceedings, persuading the victim to give up. This contributes to re-victimization. The persistence of this type of violence, despite the actions carried out in this area by both the Government and Civil Society, poses a challenge in defining more effective approaches.

Another aspect to be highlighted is the involvement of children in crime, which should receive more attention from society. Available information indicates that from 2015 to 2017, the percentage of children in conflict with the law fell from 8.2% to 5.1% of all registered cases, but rose again slightly to 6.6% in 2018, without reaching the 2015 figures (Figure 36).

Figure 36: % of Defendants under 18, 2015-2018



Source: INE, Estatísticas de Crime e Justiça, 2017 e 2018

It is worth noting the growth in the percentage of female children between 2015 and 2017, the percentage has more than doubled from 8.4% to 18% from 2016 to 2017. Between 2017 and 2018 the existing population of prisoners in Mozambique, in the group of children and minors between 16 and 21 years of age, grew from 13% to 16%.⁹⁸

The various Justice Administration bodies in the country, as well as civil society, still face challenges that include specific capacity and knowledge to support and deal with this group, both in terms of the component of procedures as well as their rehabilitation and social insertion.⁹⁹

Access to Justice in the Human Rights Perspective

Access to institutions of justice administration and human rights is fundamental to solving problems related to crime, violence, violations of rights and human rights' protection.

The country has a legal framework aligned with international human rights conventions, of which it is a signatory, which cover several areas among which the rights of women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities and address elements related to peace and violence - such as torture, human trafficking and political and civil rights.

These instruments are fundamental to implementing SDGs. To make them operational, an inter-sectoral group led by the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs is being designed for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of various human rights instruments.

Mozambique has also established institutions for the protection of human rights, particularly the Ombudsman and the Commission on Human Rights, which enables to be aligned with the international mechanisms to which the country belongs.

⁹⁷ INE (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) (2019). Estatísticas de Violência Doméstica, Casos Criminais e Cíveis, 2018. INE (2018) Estatísticas de Violência Doméstica 2017.

⁹⁸ Rede da Criança (2019) Crianças em Conflito com a Lei: Acesso à Assistência Jurídica e Programas de Reabilitação e Reinserção Social. Maputo.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

However, it is important to stress that human rights are achieved by building on a broader approach to social and political rights already addressed in other parts of this report, combined with access to law and justice, which are the focus of this section.

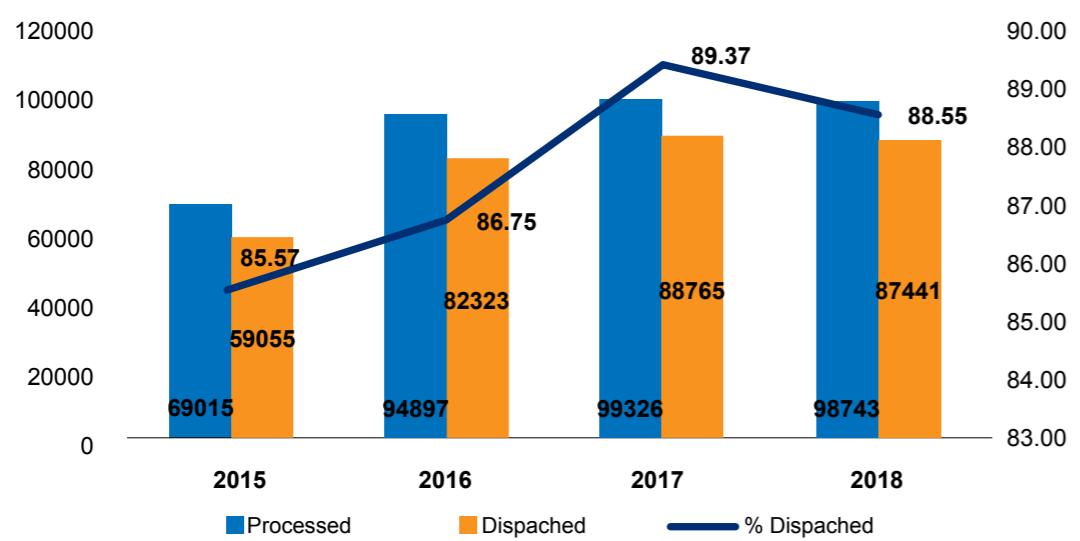
As far as access to justice is concerned, the Institute for Sponsorship and Legal Assistance (IPAJ) has expanded its presence to 145 (94%) of the country's 154 districts and has seen a progressive increase in assisted cases, which reached over 219,000 citizens in 2018. The Bar Association has also provided technical assistance to the disadvantaged, through the Institute of Access to Justice (IAJ).

As regards **access to the law**, the Attorney General's office has intensified inspections in prison facilities in order, among others, to check on the issue of prison overcrowding and compliance with pre-trial detention periods. As a result of these actions, the number of defendants in pre-trial detention decreased by 10.3% from 2016 to 2017¹⁰⁰ standing at 33% of the prison population in 2019.¹⁰¹

Overall, despite their growth in terms of presence and capacity, there are challenges in the performance of institutions in responding to the demand to which they are subject and consequently to ensuring justice.

The proceedings are increasingly showing that there is a greater reliance on justice institutions, which in general have responded with some efficiency, although they still face challenges, such as lack of human resources. This results in piling up of cases from one year to another.

Figure 37: Proceedings in the Public Prosecution



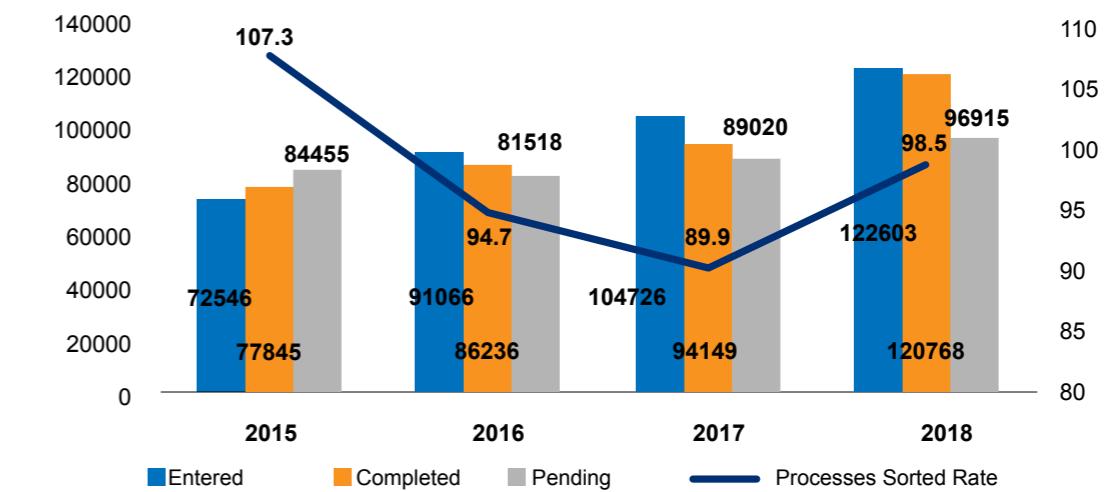
Source: Informes do Procurador-Geral da República à Assembleia da República 2016, 2017, 2018 e 2019.

¹⁰⁰ Procuradoria-Geral da República (2019) Informação Anual do Procurador-Geral da República à Assembleia da República. IX Sessão Ordinária da Assembleia da República; Procuradoria-Geral da República (2018) Informação Anual do Procurador-Geral da República à Assembleia da República.

¹⁰¹ República de Moçambique (2020). Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2020-2024. Conselho de Ministros. Maputo..

However, compared to 2015, the Public Prosecutor's Office has substantially improved its case handling efficiency, as shown in Figure 37 above. The Courts, on the other hand, when considering all types of cases, their efficiency has been reducing from 2015 to 2017, but in 2018 showed a significant improvement (Figure 38 below).

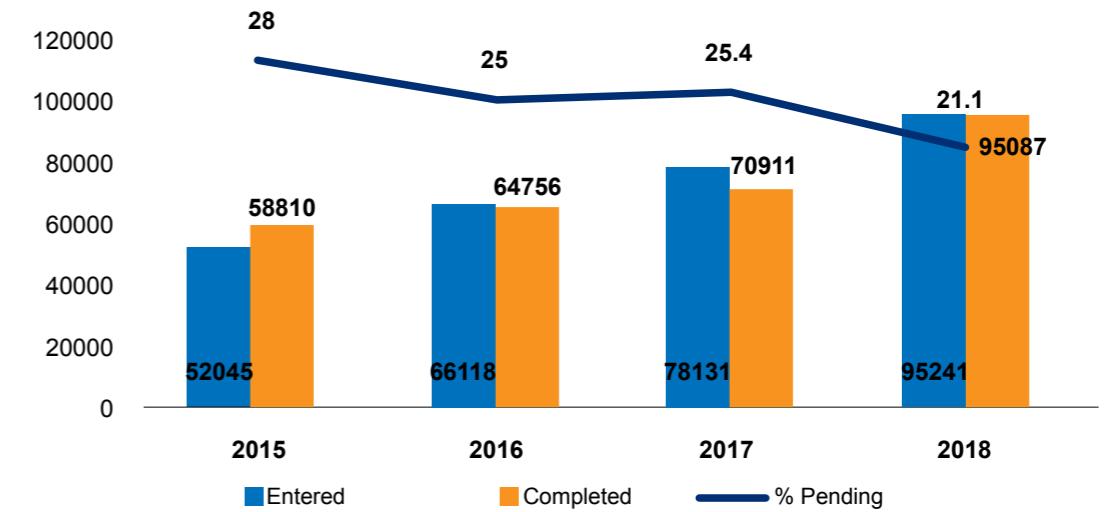
Figure 38: General Proceedings in Courts, 2015-2018



Source: INE (2018 e 2019) Estatísticas de Crime e Justiça 2017 e 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, the cases related to crimes finalized by the courts approached or even surpassed the cases filed, resulting in a constant reduction, except for 2017, of the pending cases (Figure 39).

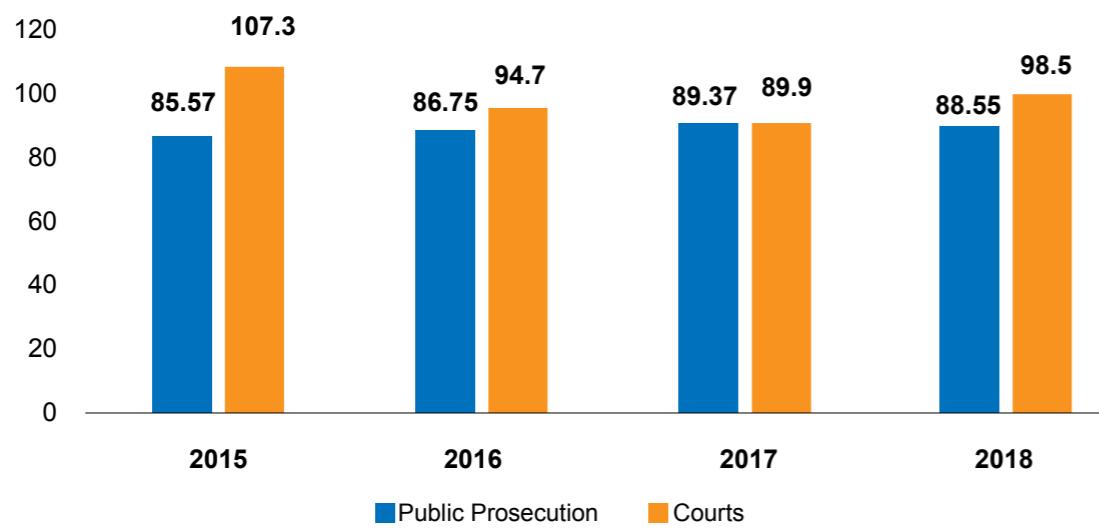
Figure 39: Proceedings in Courts, Crimes 2015-2018



Source: INE. Estatísticas de Crime e Justiça, 2017 e 2018

In the period under review, the degree of response from justice institutions, particularly the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Courts, has generally improved, as shown in Figure 40, below.

Figure 40: Resolution of Cases by Justice Institutions, 2015-2018



Source: Informes do Procurador-Geral da República à Assembleia da República 2016, 2017, 2018 e 2019; INE/Estatísticas de Crime e Justiça, 2017 e 2018.

Figure 40 shows the rate of concluded prosecutions of cases compared to those filed each year. It can be noted that the completion rate has been above 85% in the case of the Public Prosecutor's Office (Attorney General's Office) and, on average, above 90% in the case of the judicial courts.

Results: Institutional Efficiency

The efficiency of the institutions can be analysed in a macro way, in terms of the overall stability of the system, ensuring peace and justice, and also in terms of specific results in the areas concerning the mandates of these institutions.

Despite the challenges that the political system has faced and the pockets of instability, the country still enjoys stability in its institutions. As far as justice is concerned, the institutions show some efficiency in dealing with cases, but access to justice and law is still limited, with particular focus on vulnerable groups. This has implications for ensuring human rights in general.

Although Mozambique is a signatory to several international instruments, in practice there are still challenges, especially concerning the unequal ways in which different groups are affected by crime and violence, as well as barriers to access justice, law and basic services, which constitute a limitation to ensuring human rights in the country.

Challenges in the Area of Governance

The consolidation of peace is a major challenge, with the escalation of armed attacks in Cabo Delgado, which have resulted in human losses and destruction of infrastructure. The country has defined the Cabo Delgado conflict as an external aggression perpetrated by terrorist forces. This decision is in line with the African Union's position on the international dimension of this conflict, which has the potential to spread throughout the region. This conflict poses serious challenges to governance in particular to the implementation of Agenda 2030 in general.

The recent Constitution review that introduced a new framework for Decentralised Administrative organisation will require an effort from all active forces in society to make it operational, particularly in terms of clear definition and exercise of powers as well as administrative and financial management.

The incidence of poverty, potentially hunger, wider inequalities as well as gender inequalities, the vulnerability of certain groups - notably women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities - are closely related with exposure to violence and difficulties in accessing justice.

In this context, legal costs are still an obstacle to access justice, and a proposal has already been submitted to reduce the costs, in the ongoing process of the Code of Legal Costs review.¹⁰² The poor system of statistical recording specific to violence against the disabled, as well as access to legal and judicial assistance to this group, among other factors, limits the guarantee of their rights.

Some of these inequalities place people in fragile situations in the face of specific and heinous types of violence, such as human trafficking.

Inequalities are also a factor in persistent threats to peace, particularly in relation to the weaknesses of young people who are recruited and mobilised for the armed conflicts that still affect the country. Thus, the SDG 1, 2, 5, 10 and 16 are interdependent in the sense that the first four influence the consolidation of peace, justice and the efficiency of institutions.

Agenda for Action

Given the complexity of this area, it is important to take a more integrated view of governance and justice issues, based on a holistic and rights-based approach, to ensure that institutions operate based on efficiency and efficiency criteria in the pursuit of justice and peace.

Ensuring rights is a key element in promoting peace and good governance, as well as in implementing Agenda 2030, and it will, therefore, be important to systematically assess the effectiveness of the functioning of institutions in ensuring citizens' rights through existing and future instruments.

This evaluation should contribute to improving the functioning of the institutions, or even their change. Some areas that should receive the country's attention immediately are:

- Ensure efficiency decentralised governance institutions;
- Ensure participation and solving development problems;
- Access to law, justice and public services for vulnerable groups, mainly to protect themselves from the various existing forms of violence and to which they are subjected;
- Incorporating structural issues - including inequalities, poverty and gender inequality - in the design and approach of programmes that target the reduction of crime, violence and promotion of justice and peace, to mitigate their negative effects on the effectiveness of institutions and the way they address these issues.

¹⁰² Attorney General's Office (2019) Annual Report of the Attorney General to the Assembly of the Republic. IX Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Republic. Maputo..

4. Implementation mechanisms

The implementation of the SDG takes into account the existing fiscal space, using the existing tools that reflect the available revenues and resources, as well as the profile of resource allocation in relation to priorities; financial programming plays a central role. In this context, the transformation of Agenda 2030 into an instrument for action and policy coherence in achieving the country's development priorities are important constraints.

Since the adoption of Agenda 2030 in September 2015, Mozambique has taken important steps to integrate SDGs into the national planning framework and into governance policies and instruments at local (provincial, district and municipal) level and has introduced mechanisms and institutional arrangements to ensure an inclusive approach. The measures tend to materialize the idea of "government as a whole" and "society as a whole", meeting the interconnected nature of Agenda 2030.

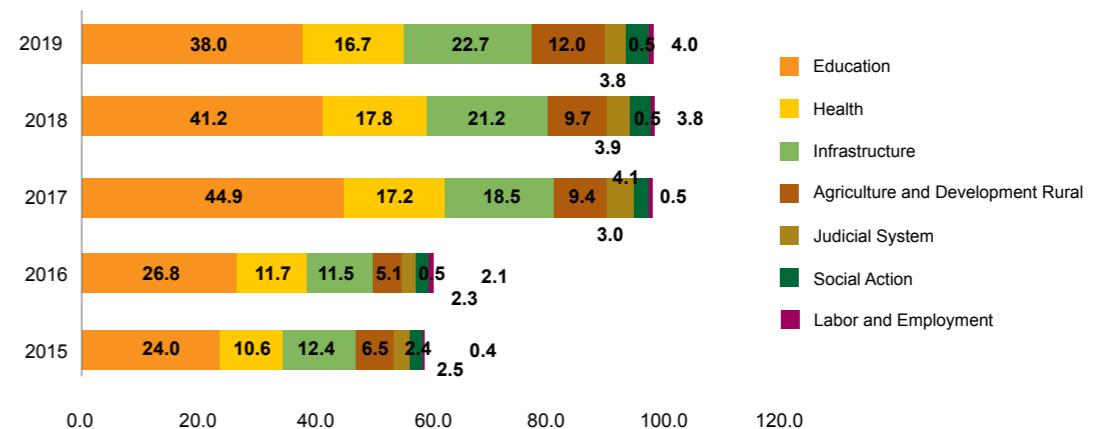
In this path, instruments such as results-based programming, with a robust monitoring and evaluation system linking input/output indicators to results, as well as systematic data collection, including programme mapping and SDG investments, are critical for the country. It is also important to understand and capitalize on the key factors that may accelerate SDG progress over the next decade.

4.1. Implementation Tools

It is highly important to ensure a resource allocation that can catalyse the implementation of SDGs.

In the last five years, despite the fiscal pressure, the State has ensured the allocation of resources to the priority social and economic development sectors, as illustrated in Figure 41, below.

Figure 41: Budget Allocation in Priority Economic and Social Sectors



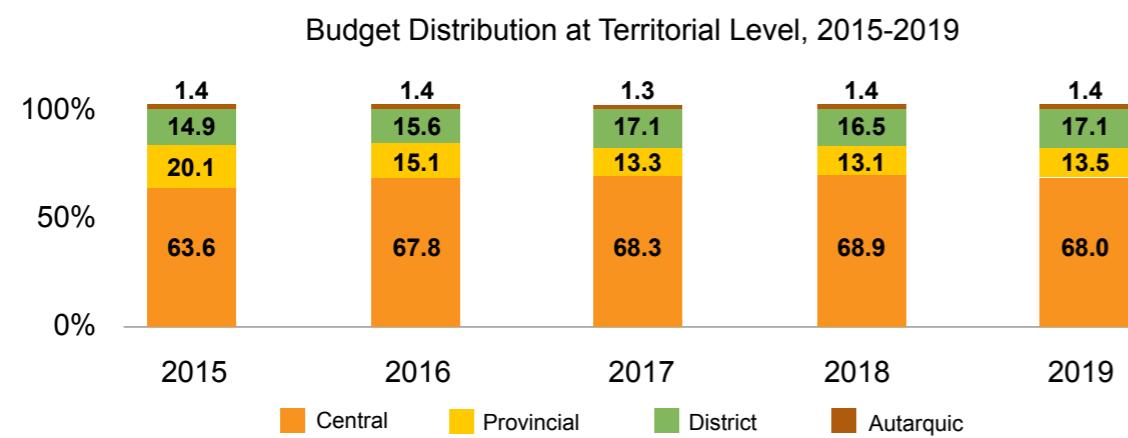
Source: Relatório de Execução do Orçamento do Estado, 2020

Further prioritisation of resource allocation, taking into account the intention to accelerate the achievement of SDG, will be crucial for the effective implementation of Agenda 2030. For example, the experience of the nutrition area in implementing a socio-economic development agenda can be capitalized.

An important aspect is to ensure an adequate territorial distribution of resources, taking into consideration regional development imbalances and correcting existing distortions.

Currently, the allocation of resources by provinces follows two criteria, namely population (70%) and multidimensional poverty index (30%), with consumption - 30%, water and sanitation - 30%, health - 20% and education - 20%).¹⁰³ The district has as indicators, the population, surface area, district own revenues and the multidimensional poverty index. The distribution for each territorial area (central, provincial and district) is presented below.

Figure 42: Budget Breakdown using Territorial Scope, 2015-2019



Source: Relatório de Execução do Orçamento do Estado, 2015-2019

Analysis of budget allocation over the last four years shows that resources allocated at the central level have remained around 68%, and the distribution of resources between provincial and district level has changed. The concentration of resources remains at the central level, and it is relevant to analyse the implications of this for the implementation of Agenda 2030. In areas such as nutrition and water and sanitation, the district level has a small share of resources, which can constitute a constraint for activity implementation. Sectors such as education have a larger share of resources but in inflexible items such as wages.¹⁰⁴ Thus, it is obvious that the distribution of resources by territorial scope has a strong association with the effective capacity to implement actions at the local level, without neglecting the transfer of responsibility from some sectors to local levels.

103 Ministry of Economy and Finance (2017). Medium Term Fiscal Scenario 2017-2019. Maputo.

104 Pattanayak, Sailendra; Bardella, Felipe; Garner, John, Kariuki, Elizabeth; Pigey, Juliana e Palacio, Esther (2019) Mozambique: Fiscal Decentralisation Management and Treasury Management Strengthening (Technical Report). Washington, International Monetary Fund.

With the new decentralisation package, the provincial level is given more attention due to its responsibilities, including the structure inherent to State representation in the province. The provinces will also be able to exploit the new framework of autonomy and fiscal competencies contained in the law that defines the Financial and Patrimonial Regime of the Provincial Decentralised Governance Bodies (Law 16/2019 of 24 September) for the mobilisation of resources. Some provinces already have partners that support the implementation of their plans, with particular emphasis on the SDGs, such as Niassa, Tete and Zambezia and potentially Cabo Delgado (which should receive resources from partners to integrate the SDG in their Provincial Strategic Plan).

In addition to the criteria for resource allocation, it is important to explore ways of mobilising resources, both from domestic sources, from improved tax collection, as well as from external sources, namely cooperation partners, and to monitor domestic and foreign private-sector expenditures and investments that contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030.

4.2. Resources Mobilisation for SDG Financing

The key to achieving the SDGs over the next decade will be to mobilise the necessary financial resources for their implementation.

Globally, the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA) provides the elements of the financing framework for sustainable development, aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.

Several tools have been developed to translate the AAAA framework into national contexts, including the UNDP Development Finance Assessment methodology.

Mozambique took the first steps in this direction by conducting a Development Financial Assessment in 2016/17. Led by MEF, the Evaluation provided an overview of the evolution of the main development financing flows and their allocation and contribution to national priorities and sought to identify alternative sources of financing for the SDGs. Specifically, some opportunities for intervention were identified that may have complementary and high impact effects on the generation of fiscal space in the short and medium-term. These actions belong to two main categories:

- Actions to reduce losses, mainly aimed at increasing efficiency and effectiveness in public expenditure management;
- Actions to increase the inflow of new funding, which is related to the management of a selected group of flows that could generate a significant impact in the short term.

Among other findings, reforms that could increase the fiscal space by about 13% have been identified, as well as areas where the volume of resources could be increased. These resources could be directed towards priority actions within the SDGs, in line with the development pillars identified in ENDE, to the benefit of Mozambicans

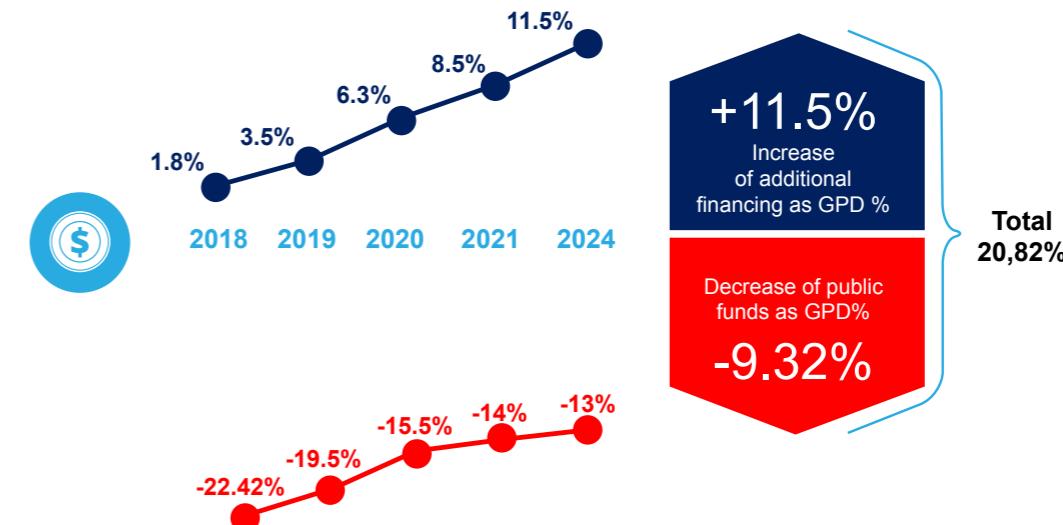
Table 5. Expected Short and Medium-Term Effects of the Proposed Interventions

| Effect | Loss Reduction/Efficiency Increase | Expected Benefit (% GDP) | Additional Resource Volume by Selected Financial Flows | Expected Benefit (% GDP) |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Short Term (2018-2021) | Increased revenue in wealthier municipalities (Maputo and Nampula) | 3.00% | Increase in revenue from exports of raw materials and reduction in illicit flows | 3.00% |
| | Fuel allowance reduction | 0.50% | Increased public and private Climate Finance (FNDS) | 3.00% |
| | Reform of the public procurement system | 1.32% | Increased Official Development Assistance (AOD) | 3.50% |
| | Improving the efficiency of public investment processes | 1.50% | Increased Funding for NGOs | 2.00% |
| | Reduced enrolment cost in primary education (RRHH reform and wages) | 1.40% | | |
| | Reduced losses of Public Companies and Affiliates (50% reduction) | 0.90% | | |
| | Cost reduction/GDP of health services | 0.70% | | |
| | Total Estimated Short-term | 9.32% | Total Estimated Short-term | 11.50% |
| Medium Term (2022-2025) | Revenue in wealthier municipalities | 1.00% | Increased revenue from exports of raw materials and reduced illicit flows | 2.00% |
| | Reform of the public procurement system | 1.00% | Increased public and private Climate Finance (FNDS) | 6.00% |
| | Improved efficiency of public investment processes | 1.50% | Increased Official Development Assistance (AOD) | 1.00% |
| | Reduction of losses of Public Companies and Affiliates (50% reduction) | 0.90% | Increased Funding for NGOs | 3.00% |
| | Reduced cost of enrolment in primary education (reform of RRHH and wages) | 1.00% | | |
| | Reduced enrolment cost in secondary education (RRHH reform and wages) | 7.00% | | |
| | Cost reduction/GDP of health services | 0.7 % | | |
| | Total Estimated Medium Term | 13.10% | Total Estimated Medium-Term | 12.00% |

Ministério da Economia e Finanças (2017) Avaliação do Financiamento para o Desenvolvimento. Maputo. Page 128.

In the short term, the fiscal space that could be added by combining these measures (20.82% of GDP) is considerable, and almost of the same magnitude as total public revenue (22% of GDP).

Figure 43: Expected impact of measures to increase fiscal space



Source: Ministério de Economia e Finanças (2017) Avaliação do Financiamento para o Desenvolvimento. Página 123

Achieving Agenda 2030 requires particular attention in mobilising domestic resources. The tax administration, particularly the Mozambique Tax Authority, is in a process of changing to improve its efficiency. Among the ongoing changes, the improvement of the tax audit capacity and of the extractive industry area, the latter due to its high potential for revenue increase, can be highlighted.

The 2020-2024 PQG aims to increase tax revenues from the current 25% to 26% of GDP by 2024. This volume will give a substantial boost to revenues, taking into account the substantial growth in tax revenues when gas projects are in operation.

At the local level, there is room for local authorities to mobilise resources through taxation, exploiting their tax potential and contributing to better planning and allocation of existing resources.

An essential step towards more equitable growth will be assistance from development partners that will enable the country to increase priority spending and boost job-creating investment beyond megaprojects in the extractive sector.

The Government recognises that despite a comprehensive legislative and institutional framework to address governance and corruption issues, effective and consistent implementation has raised concerns. To address governance and corruption vulnerabilities, a diagnosis on transparency, governance and corruption was conducted in 2019, inspiring a set of reforms that can be decisive in restoring confidence in governance by citizens and the international community.

Furthermore, the coordination and monitoring of external support are important for the proper monitoring of its impact on achieving the SDGs. In this context, the Government and partners are in the process of restoring the Official Development Assistance Financing Database - ODAMOZ. The new version of this database may allow to identify and monitor the course of financing to SDGs in the various areas and by the different cooperation partners.

The country has also been implementing measures to promote transparency and accountability in the area of public finance management, considered fundamental for improving the implementation tools. In addition to the changes already mentioned, such as the creation of the SPO and the strengthening of internal and external control areas, the improvement of public debt management and its accountability, the introduction of tax risk analysis reports, as well as the constant capacity building of internal and external control bodies, namely the General Inspectorate of Finance and the entire internal control subsystem and the Administrative Court, are actions that meet the strengthening of the implementation tools for Agenda 2030.

4.3. Partnerships

The involvement of local governments at provincial, municipal and district levels, as well as community authorities, various leadership and local forums to promote dialogue, are fundamental to consolidate the principle of leaving no one behind. The achievement of the SDGs by 2030 requires a deeper involvement of all players in society in the implementation of Agenda 2030, including the private sector, as partnerships and mutual responsibility at all levels are essential for sustainable and inclusive economic growth, environmental protection and social inclusion.

The partnerships for the implementation of Agenda 2030 have been established in different areas, as addressed throughout the report, involving government, civil society, the private sector, specific groups such as academic institutions and cooperation partners. In this process, the role of the United Nations system and the different bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners, which through their various organisations have led the partnerships in the sectors where they operate, also promoting partnerships with the Government in general, should be highlighted.

Many partnerships are developed in sectoral platforms and working groups, such as in the areas of nutrition, water and sanitation, social protection, health, education and public finance, private sector development, among others. Some of these partnerships are explicit about the implementation of Agenda 2030, while others are established around the sectoral agenda or area relevant to the implementation of the agenda. Partnerships are also established in the SDG localization processes, both among local players and between governments and development partners.

At the local level, there are partnerships for SDG implementation, both at the municipal and provincial levels.

At the provincial level, in addition to existing platforms for specific areas, provincial Development Observatories have been forums where government, civil society and cooperation partners discuss the implementation of the province's programmes.

However, partnerships for the implementation of Agenda 2030 at this level are at different speeds, with some provinces at a more advanced stage than others. In Nampula, for example, the process is more advanced due to a provincial structure that looks at the development

area - UCODIN - with a "tradition" of articulating partnerships for the development of the province. It is that structure that is coordinating the process of drawing up the Provincial Strategic Plan 2030, replacing the 2020 Plan, which is about to end.

One lesson that can be learned in the case of Nampula is the need to use the existing potential in each context for a sustainable development approach, which is fundamentally integrated. It is from this perspective that the involvement of academic institutions, the private sector and the civil society is seen.

There are other provinces such as Inhambane, Niassa and Cabo Delgado with partners who are supporting the localization of the SDGs. In the new decentralisation framework, it will be important to incorporate this partnership concept, taking into account the existing local governance structure.

At the level of the country's municipalities, the National Association of Municipalities is leading the process of localizing the SDGs, having conducted a specific VNR to feed the national VNR exercise underlying this report. And in partnership with the United Nations, it has promoted the empowerment of municipalities to better approach SDGs in their governance tools and internal planning processes.

Regarding the Private Sector, the Government has dialogue and consultation forums, among which the Labour Consultative Committee (CTT) - which also includes trade unions - where issues of interest to the Government, business people and workers are discussed; the different sectoral forums and the Annual Private Sector Conference where policy lines and strategies are discussed, and annual action matrixes are agreed upon and evaluated.

Agenda 2030, the dialogue between the Government and the Private Sector should evolve to a stage in which the work includes sustainable production models, taking advantage, for example, of the energy potential (renewable energies) that the country offers. In the meantime, the Labour Advisory Committee can consider the working patterns in the range discussion matters.

4.4. Challenges of Implementation Tools and Partnerships

The integrated nature of SDG requires partnerships to achieve them. And the partnerships that exist in several areas, some of them already aligned with the SDGs are to be recognised as a good basis for the implementation of Agenda 2030. However, there are still aspects that need to be improved, such as strengthening the involvement of private sector, improving coordination between the various stakeholders in the framework of partnerships that emerge in the context of the new decentralisation framework and around the means of implementation.

Regarding the **private sector**, it is clear that the great challenge is to integrate Agenda 2030 in the dialogue with the Government and other development players, so that it is more interventive, visualize and explore the economic potential that this Agenda opens up, above all, so that its action contributes positively to promoting the SDGs, when pursuing its business objectives.

With regard to the **new framework for decentralisation**, it should be noted that in recently published official documents that regulate the operation and relationship between the OGDP (Dec. No 2/2020 of 8 January and Dec. No 5/2020 of 10 February), the existence and role of the provincial Development Observatories are not clear. In the sphere of the Secretary of State, mention is made of local advisory councils and community authorities without, however, closing the consultative chain with the provincial Development Observatory. Other experiences of coordination platforms of development players at a provincial level, such as UCODIN (Nampula), Projects and Studies Office (Cabo Delgado) and Development Initiative Center (CIDEZA, Zambézia) are also not reflected in the sense of capitalising on spaces/mechanisms and their gains for the implementation of Agenda 2030. Therefore, participation mechanisms and coordination of development programmes at provincial level need to be improved and/or consolidated.

Resources for the implementation of SDG actions still need to be planned and monitored in an integrated manner, since the planning and budgeting process is still strongly influenced by vertical sectoral processes. This constraint can potentially be addressed with the SPO's programmatic approach.

Contributions from other development players outside the state, such as the private sector and civil society, have also been difficult to track, which should be addressed.

Provincial governments, which are still in the process of setting up within the present governance cycle, with the support of the Central Government and different development partners, should consolidate their planning and budgeting tool, as well as analyse their fiscal space, within the current decentralisation framework. This challenge will extend to the districts in 2024.

Additionally, there are challenges in the country in mobilizing more resources and means to accelerate the implementation of Local Plans for Climate Change Adaptation, as well as the dissemination of climate change aspects at the community level.

4.5. Agenda for Action

Concerning partnerships, it is important to strengthen existing partnerships with civil society and integrate the implementation of Agenda 2030 into the dialogue with the private sector.

At the local level, the mechanisms and institutions for community participation and the exercise of citizenship rights - Consultative Councils, Development Observatories, Provincial Development Agencies (where they exist), etc. - should be adjusted to the new decentralisation framework, learning from the lessons of the past for greater efficiency.

It is also important that partnerships be based on two dimensions, namely the dimension of individual responsibility and mutual accountability.

Partnerships should be based on **shared responsibility for the implementation of the Agenda 2030**, with clearly defined responsibilities for each player - government, private sector, civil society, communities, etc. - within their scope of action, and a whole framework of targets set by the country. **Mutual accountability** should be materialized through the

operationalization of the participation mechanisms created for this purpose - the case of Development Observatories and VNR - at central, provincial and local levels, as well as thematic and reference groups. This accountability model should also take the monitoring framework reference, which includes the National Indicator Framework, and be incorporated into the different existing dialogue and partnership mechanisms - the Development Observatories, the sectorial platforms, the Labour Consultative Committees, other broader forums such as those for dialogue between the Government and the Private Sector, etc. - integrating the presence and engagement of civil society.

In this process, inclusion should be secured by ensuring the involvement of vulnerable groups in dialogue and accountability. In the process, partnerships with the academy are important for a properly informed and reasoned dialogue.

As for the **implementation tools**, continuity should be given to the analysis and exploitation of the existing fiscal space for the mobilisation of more resources. The exercise should be extended to local authorities, provincial and district decentralised governance bodies. The exercise should be combined with improved efficiency in revenue collection, through continued capacity building of the tax administration and improved external resource mobilisation with cooperation partners.

The private sector, domestic and foreign, should be encouraged to make responsible investments, aligned with the sustainable development agenda.

The measures should strengthen the efficiency in the allocation and management of mobilised resources by broadening the spectrum of ongoing efforts to improve management and accountability in the area of public finance, as well as the coordination and monitoring mechanisms for planning, budgeting and implementation of Agenda 2030 priorities.

In the allocation of resources, it will also be important to strengthen the perspective of including key vulnerable groups so that existing inequalities and imbalances, whether gender, geographical, social or physical, can be reduced.



5. Final Considerations and perspectives

5.1. Final Considerations

Mozambique participates for the first time in the voluntary review process in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. It has provided a space for reflection and mutual learning among the different stakeholders engaged in the process since it has provided an open dialogue on the implementation mechanisms underway in the country.

The VNR process helped to identify progress and challenges in the implementation of Agenda 2030, as well as to define future steps. These include: (i) improving conditions in the country; (ii) exploring different mechanisms and implementation tools; (iii) mobilising funding; and (iv) strengthening partnerships to achieve the SDG targets.

In this process, Mozambique has learned that visionary leadership and a committed society are crucial to social and economic transformation and, therefore, to achieve the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals. The country has taken good note of the need to adopt an integrated approach to planning, implementing and monitoring interventions to address its multiple challenges, particularly ending poverty.

Mozambique has a solid basis for the implementation of international development agendas, including their domestication. However, the present agenda is more challenging due to the indivisibility and interdependence of the SDGs, the need to involve and coordinate the different players. With the approval of Agenda 2030, Mozambique has aligned itself with the governance tools, a process that has gained momentum with the VNR process, but it is essential to assess policy coherence in achieving the country's development priorities.

The VNR also contributes to mobilise, raise awareness and engage the various players to ensure national ownership and promote contribution and accountability by all. This requires moving beyond the sectorial perspective and embracing the horizontal perspective, which focuses on the implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies, and which goes beyond the boundaries of government and the state. To this end, the interventions of different sectors, at different territorial levels, must be more holistic and go beyond the boundaries of the mandates of any government or organisation.

In the economic area, the country has the potential for growth and transformation based mainly on natural resources but this depends on the development of human capital, good governance and strategic partnerships to be successful. However, the optimization of these opportunities is conditioned by the type and quality of investment in the social area, oriented towards the development of human capital and the mobilisation and capacity building for quality improvement of the national private sector, to participate in the production chain and diversification of the economy.

For economic transformation, in a context where the domestic private sector is still fragile, the role of international investors is fundamental. Thus, they are important in the implementation of the economic transformation agenda, but in a partnership perspective, where they align with the strategies outlined by the country.

The threat of climate change, whose causes are global, is a reality in the country, with devastating effects. Thus, the response to climate change must be versatile, including the

need for broader international agreements with the most polluting countries. It is important to establish partnerships and share responsibility, especially in areas with a potentially negative impact on the environment, such as natural resources, to mitigate the effects.

Adopting the rights perspective in the implementation of Agenda 2030 is important in the country context, where inequalities create barriers to the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups - such as access to law and justice and vulnerability to crime and violence - thus reducing the effectiveness of the various development tools being implemented, as well as the institutions.

As regards to implementation tools and partnerships, public, private and civil society organisations' managers should increase their transparency and accountability and continue to invest in human and financial resources to achieve Agenda 2030.

Finally, in the area of monitoring progress on the implementation of the SDGs, it is essential to establish a robust mechanism of national statistics where national implementing players are involved in the production and provision of reliable statistics.

5.2. Perspectives

In general, Mozambique has the means, the institutional arrangements, particularly at the national level, and above all a commitment assumed by all who participated in the VNR to implement the Agenda 2030 and transform the Decade of Action into the sustainable development of citizens and the country. For the decade of action, however, the challenges are several and it will be important to focus on priority areas that will allow speeding up the implementation and the monitoring and evaluation of interventions, particularly relevant in a context of scarce resources, even more with the impact of COVID 19. Other areas that should be addressed include research, which could contribute to deepening the localization and dissemination of Agenda 2030.

Accelerating Agenda 2030 Implementation

Given that the SDGs have strong interdependent relationships, both positive and negative, which are often unacknowledged, the government will run simulations of macroeconomic scenarios to test the coherence of various policies and investment plans to assess and validate the impact of accelerators on the SDGs. The accelerators as described in section 2.4 of the report were identified through a Consultative Process that started in 2018, a dialogue that was further developed in the context of the VNR.

The different scenarios allowed, together with the GRN-SDG and the VNR thematic groups, the identification of the policy/programmatic areas with the greatest impact on the achievement of a larger number of objectives and priority populations. Based on the qualitative and quantitative assessment, the government proposes to organise policy dialogues of the various development stakeholders to build consensus around key issues supporting the achievement of the objectives defined in the 2020-2024 PQG and the budgetary processes in the context of the 2063 and 2030 development agendas. In addition to the State Budget, special attention will be given to the development of financing, including the updating of the

Development Assessment conducted in 2017, and the identification of market opportunities associated to the SDG. Finally, the Government will organise a national conference to mobilise resources - public, private, external, internal - to finance the SDGs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to the accelerators, Mozambique will develop methodological tools for the management of the National SDG Indicator Framework for the public sector, business and civil society organisations, as well as capacity building on its use, to strengthen the strategic and operational planning system of representative governance bodies, decentralised bodies and districts. In this way, the country proposes to support the transition from purely quantitative to qualitative planning, leading to the desired change.

The alignment of the National Framework of SDG Indicators with the current 2020-2024 PQG will provide the country with gains in efficiency in the framework of the annual assessments of the implementation of the Economic and Social Plan and in the reporting of Agenda 2030. The process will continue with the alignment between the indicators of the National Framework of SDG Indicators with the indicators of the programmes included in the Planning and Budgeting Subsystem.

Research

The implementation of the SDGs and the promotion of the "leave no one behind" agenda requires detailed and disaggregated information. Currently, much information and analysis, both qualitative and quantitative, is generated in Mozambique. However, the work is not sufficiently coordinated among civil society organisations, research institutions, academic institutions and the government. In the process of consultations conducted within the VNR, it was noted that, in general, the dissemination of this work remains limited. It was considered a priority to take measures by the different information producers to communicate and present by engaging local governments and Provincial and Municipal Assemblies and citizens, using the spaces for participation - among which are local councils, development observatories, sectoral platforms - allowing the improvement of evaluation processes and accountability.

Localization

It will be necessary to support the provinces in establishing their participation structures at that level, with the involvement of all relevant players in the implementation of Agenda 2030. The VNR has helped to activate the participation of the provinces and will contribute to the operationalization of the technical committees of the National Reference Group in the provinces. It is hoped that this will contribute to boosting implementation and, consequently, improve the location of actions and achieve the goal of leaving no one behind, through greater participation of players at the local level. This process will contribute to the training in the localization of SDGs meant at planners of provincial governments, district administrations, municipalities and parliamentarians and the development of SGD localization guideline to assist local governments in the integration of SDGs and cross-cutting issues (gender, climate change, resilience, etc.).

Further Dissemination: Lessons from VNR

The VNR revealed that a significant proportion of the population lacks adequate knowledge of the SDGs. There is, therefore, an urgent need to expand current awareness efforts, using institutions with access to communities and the grassroots throughout the country. GRN-SDG, the focal points of the National Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), provides Mozambique with important resources and platforms to expand awareness of the SDGs.

Effective implementation of the SDGs requires adequate capacity at the local authority level to engage with local communities and other stakeholders. This implies that the capacity of the members of the Municipal, Provincial and in the future District Assemblies and Members of Parliament is increased for effective engagement with their voters. The engagement strategy will aim at developing coalitions, mechanisms and forms of participation that can ensure the widest possible engagement, especially of vulnerable groups and usually those with low participation, such as people with disabilities, youth, women and elderly, and different income groups. The creative use of the press and social networks, community radio and traditional forms of information dissemination will serve as an important tool to reach a larger proportion of the population.

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Annex National Framework of SDG Indicators

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | | | | 2024 | 2029/30 |
| Goal 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day | 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) | INE: IOF (Family Budget Survey) | 53,5% (2015) | | |
| Goal 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (MZN26,7), by sex and age | INE: IOF (Family Budget Survey) | 46,1% (2015) | | |
| | 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | INE: IOF (Family Budget Survey) | 53,3% (2015) | | |
| Goal 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | 1.3.1Proportion of population covered by basic social protection, by sex, distinguish children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | MGCAS: Administrative Data | 22% (2019) | 28% | 36% |
| Goal 1.5 By 2030, build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | INGC: Natural causes loss survey | 5802 (2015) | NA | |
| | 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) | INGC: Natural causes loss survey | 2.7% (2015) | N/A | N/A |
| Goal 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. | 1.a.MZ_1 Proportion of Government resources directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes a) Economic and Social Sectors b) Social Protection Programmes | MEF: General State Account (Budget Implementation) | a) 62,1%; b) 2,1% (2018) (2015) | | a) 69% b) 1,6% |
| | 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services [a] education, b) health and c) social protection] | MEF: General State Account (Budget Implementation) | a) 25,6%; b) 8,1%; c) 2,3% (2018) | | a) ; b) 11,5%; c) 2,8% |
| Goal 2.1 By 2030, zero hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. | 2.1.MZ_1 Prevalence of undernourishment | MADER: Estudo de Base de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional | 43% (2013) | 35% | 30% |
| | 2.1.MZ_2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). | MADER: Inquérito Nacional de Avaliação de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional | a) 4%; b) 24% (2013) | a) 4% b) 10% | a) 4% b) 10% |
| Goal 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons | 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | INE/MISAU: Health Demographic Survey (IDS) | 43% (2011) | 39% | 35% |
| | 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | INE/MISAU: Health Demographic Survey (IDS) | 6% (<-2); 7% (>+2) (2011) | 5% (<-2) | 5% (<-2) |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Goal 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, shepherds and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. | 2.3.MZ_1 Volume of national agricultural production per crop at the end of each season. | MADER: Integrated Agrarian Survey | Available for varios indicators | | |
| Goal 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality | 2.4.MZ_1 Proportion of farmers who practice conservation agriculture techniques | MADER: integrated Agrarian Survey (IAI); Administrative Data | 68% (2017) | | |
| Goal 2.5 By 2020, maintain seed genetic diversity, cultivated plants and farmed and domestic animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks | 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long term conservation facilities | MADER: Administrative Data | a) 3000; b) 7691 (2019) | a) 3500 | a) 4000 |
| | 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown risk of extinction. | MADER: Administrative Data | 33,3% (2019) | | |
| Goal 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries | 2.a.MZ_1 Proportion of agriculture budget in the overall State Budget | MEF: General State Account (Budget Implementation) | 6% (2018) | 10% | |
| Goal 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio | INE/MISAU: IDS, COMSA / RGPH | 408 (2011), 451,6 (Censo 2017) | 380/100000NV | 250/100000NV |
| | 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | INE/MISAU: IDS, IMASIDA | 54,3% (2011) 73% (IMASIDA 2015) | 80% | 85% |
| Goal 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births | 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate | INE/MISAU: IDS, RGPH | 57.8% (2017) | | |
| | 3.2.MZ_1 Child mortality rate | INE/MISAU: IDS, COMSA / RGPH | 64‰(IDS 2011); 67.3‰ (Censo 2017) | 61‰ | 35‰ |
| | 3.2.2 Child mortality rate | INE/MISAU: IDS, COMSA / RGPH | 30/1000 NV (2011) | 22/1000 NV | 16/1000 NV |
| | 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | INE / MISAU: IMASIDA | 6/1000 (IMASIDA 2015) | 3.6/1000hab | |
| Goal 3.3 By 2030, end epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and fight hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | MISAU: Administrative Data | 371 (2019) | 240 | 146 |
| | 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases. | MISAU: Administrative Data | 2019 - Lymphatic filariasis - 0, Schistosomiasis - 8.781.876 | Lymphatic filariasis -0, Schistosomiasis - 5.036.165 | Lymphatic filariasis - 0, Schistosomiasis-0 |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Goal 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being | 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | INE: Household Survey (COMSA) | a) 3% b) 4% (INCAM 2017) | | |
| Goal 3.7 Até 2030, assegurar o acesso universal aos serviços de saúde sexual e reprodutiva, incluindo o planeamento familiar, informação e educação, bem como a integração da saúde reprodutiva em estratégias e programas nacionais | 3.7.1 Proportion of women in reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | INE/MISAU: IDS, COMSA / RGPH | 50,4% (2015) | 65% | 80% |
| | 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | INE/MISAU: IDS, COMSA, IMASIDA | a) 5.5; b) 99,4 (2017) | | |
| Goal 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | 3.a.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | MISAU: Household Survey (STEPS, GATS) | 14,9% (2017) | 14.7% | 14.1% |
| Goal 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to fully use the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all | 3.b.1 Proportion of target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | MISAU/INE: IDS, IMASIDA | 65,8% (2015) | | |
| Goal 3.c Substantially increase health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries | 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution: a) Physicians; b) MCH nurses; c) Nurses; d) Dentists and; e) Pharmacy technicians | MISAU: Administrative Data/Observatório dos RHS, e- Sip-Saúde | a) 8,5/100.000; b) 53,3/100.000; c) 28,5/100.000; d) 0,9/100.000 e e) 9,3/100.000 (2019) | a)9,0/100.000; b) 64,9/100.000; c) 36,0/100.000; d) 0,8/100.000 e e) 8,4/100.000 | a)9,8/100.000; b) 73,2/100.000; c) 42,7/100.000; d) 0,8/100.000 e) 7,2/100.000 |
| Goal 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes | 4.1.MZ_1 Proportion of pupils developing the skills required for lower primary education (including reading, writing and arithmetic) | MINEDH/INDE: National Learning Assessment | a) 4,9% / b) 7,7% (2016) | a) 20% | a) 30% |
| | 4.1.MZ_2 Gross rate of admission to last grade (a) primary education; and (b) lower secondary education | MINEDH/INDE: School Survey/ IOF/ RGPH | a) 61%; b) 33% (2019) | a) 57%; b) 33% | a) 54%; b) 33% |
| | 4.1.MZ_3 Education gross rate of a) Primary education, b) Lower secondary education; | MINEDH/INDE: School Survey/ IOF/ RGPH | a) 124,2%; b) 43,7% (2019) | b) 43%; | |
| | 4.1.MZ_4 Gross completion rate for a) primary education, b) lower secondary education; and c) upper secondary education | MINEDH/INDE: School Survey/ IOF/ RGPH | a) 49%; b) 28%; c) 20% (2018) | a) 54%; b) 35%; c)36% | a) 59%; b) 39%; c) 61% |
| | 4.1.MZ_5 Net schooling rate for grade 1 | MINEDH/INDE: School Survey/ IOF/ RGPH | 93,3% (2019) | 98% | 99% |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|--|---|--|--|---------|------------------------------|
| Goal 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | 4.3.MZ_1 Gross rate of tertiary education attainment | MCTESTP/INE: Tertiary Education Statistics Survey / RGPH | 7,89% (2019) | 10,04% | 12,2% |
| | 4.3.MZ_2 Gross rate of Technical Vocational Education attainment | MCTESTP/INE: Tertiary Education Statistics Survey | 1,4% (2019) | 1,65% | 1,8% |
| | 4.3.MZ_3 Number of students in tertiary education per thousand inhabitants | MCTESTP/INE: Tertiary Education Statistics Survey | 8 (2019) | 10 | 12 |
| | 4.3.MZ_4 Proportion of students receiving scholarships in relation to the number in tertiary education | MCTESTP: Administrative records | 0,28% (2019) | 0,4% | 0,84% |
| | 4.3.MZ_5 Proportion of girls in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) benefiting from scholarships in relation to the number of girls in STEM in tertiary education | MCTESTP: Administrative data | 0,55% (2019) | 0,38% | 0,7% |
| Goal 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill | MCTESTP: Administrative data | 0,88% (2019) | 1,37% | 2,04% |
| Goal 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations | 4.5.1 - Parity index (female/male) a) primary education; b) secondary education | MINEDH/INE: School Survey/ IOF/ RGPH | a) 0,93; b) 0,94 (2019) | | |
| Goal 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy | 4.6.MZ_2 Literacy rate of young people/adults aged 15 and over | INE: IOF/IDS/RGPH | 61% (2017) | 66% | 71% |
| | 4.6.MZ_3 Participation rate of youth and adults aged 15 and over in formal and non-formal Adult Education (Post-literacy) programmes, by gender | MINEDH/INE: Registros administrativos | 1% (2019) | 2% | 3% |
| Goal 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and developing States | 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: a) pre-school; b) primary education; c) lower secondary education; and d) upper secondary, who have received at least the minimum pre-service or in-service teacher training required for education at the relevant level in the country | MINEDH : Administrative records | b) 97,4; c) 94,9; d) 97,4 (2018) | | b)100%; c)100%; d)100% |
| Goal 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | MGCAS: Administrative records | Yes | | |
| Goal 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other types of exploitation | 5.2.1 Proportion women and girls aged 15 years and older who have been in relationships and subjected to a) physical violence b) sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age | INE: IDS/IMASIDA | a) 31,5%; b) 7,9% (2011) | | |
| | 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | INE: IDS/IMASIDA | 20,2 (2011) | | |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Goal 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | INE: IDS/IMASIDA | a) 14,3; b) 48,2 (2011) | | |
| Goal 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life | 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women a) in the Assembly of the Republic and b) in local Governments (Municipal Assemblies) | Assembly of the Republic/MAEFP: Administrative Data | a) 39,2% (2018) | | |
| Goal 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex | MTC / INE: Administrative records/IOF/RGPH | 6,4% (2017) | | |
| Goal 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | INE: IOF/RGPH | 49,8% / 77,7% / 35,8% (2017) | 85% / 90% / 70% | 100% / 100% /100% |
| Goal 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations | 6.2.1 Proportion of population using adequate sanitation services, including hand washing facilities with soap and water, by area of residence [a) National level b) Urban/Rural level] | INE: IOF/RGPH | a) 41,8%; b) 74,6%; c) 25,3% (2017) | a) 66,6%; b) 80%; c) 55% | a) 100%; b) 100% c)100% |
| Goal 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally | 6.3.MZ_1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated | MOPHRH / (SINAS): Administrative Data | 0,65 m3/s (2017) | 4 m3/s | 6 m3/s |
| Goal 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable collection and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity | 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time | MOPHRH (DNAAS): Administrative Data | 6,45 usd/m3 (2017) | 8,0 usd/m3 | 9,4 usd/m3 |
| Goal 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management (0-100) | MOPHRH (DNGRH): Administrative Data | 68% (2017) | 84% | 100% |
| Goal 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management | 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | MOPHRH (DNAAS): Administrative Data | 100% (2017) | 100% | 100% |
| Goal 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity | EDM;FUNAE;HCB;/INE: Administrative Data / IOF;RGPH | 24,6% (2017) | 64% | |
| Goal 8.1 Sustain economic growth per capita in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries. | 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | INE: National Accounts | 0,8% (2018) | | |
| Goal 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by gender and age | INE/MITSS: IOF/Labour Force Survey | 20,7% (2015) | | |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|--|--|---|--|---|------|
| Goal 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth who are not in employment, education or training | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) who are not in education, employment or training (Total/M/F) | INE/MITSS: IOF/Labour Force Survey | 37,0%/38,4%/ 35,7% (2015) | | |
| Goal 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms | 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age | MITSS/INE: Labour Force Survey ; Household Budget Survey (IOF) e IDS | 24,7% 1.108.334 (2010) | | |
| Goal 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | 8.8.MZ_1 Number of (a) fatal and (b) non-fatal accidents at the workplace | MITSS: Administrative records | a) 7; b) 566 (2019) | | |
| | 8.8.MZ_2 Number of labour establishments inspected and monitored per year | MITSS: Administrative records | 7.531 (2019) | | |
| Goal 8.9 By 2030, design and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | INE: National Accounts (Tourism Satellite Account) | 4,30% (2018) | | |
| Goal 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | BM: Administrative Data (Banking Database) | a) 4,4/100 mil b) 11,6 / 100 mil (2017) | a) 5,2 por 100 mil b) 15,4 por 100 mil | |
| | 8.10.MZ_1 Percentage of districts with at least one point of access to financial services | BM: Administrative Data (Banking Database) | 65% (2015) | 100% | 100% |
| Goal 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with focus on affordable and equitable access for all | 9.1.2 Volume of (1) passengers and (2) cargo by mode of (a) Rail, (b) Road, (c) Sea and (d) Air transportation | MTC: Administrative Data on passenger and cargo traffic | 1a) 10520; 2a) 1609 1b) 22; 2b) 68; 1c) 5678; 2c) 62211; 1d) 7405; 2d) 850 (2019) | | |
| Goal 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries | 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | INE: National Accounts | 8.5% (2019) | 9.5% | 9.5% |
| | 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | INE: Annual enterprise survey | 23,13% (2017) | | |
| Goal 9.5 By 2030 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending | 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as proportion of GDP | MCTESTP: National Scientific Research and Experimental Development Survey | 0,33% (2018) | 1% | 1,3% |
| | 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants | MCTESTP: National Scientific Research and Experimental Development Survey | 53,19 (2018) | | |
| Goal 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Total/M/F) | INE: Household Survey (IOF) | 18,1%/18%/ 18,1% (2015) | | |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|---|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Goal 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, including salaries and social protection transfers | INE: National Accounts | 26,3% (2018) | | |
| Goal 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations | 10.5.1 Financial Sound Indicators | BM: Monetary and Financial Accounts | 1) 9,3; 2) 8,5; 3) 3,4 4) 4,3; 5) 2,0; 6) 24,9 (2015); | | |
| Goal 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease direct economic losses related to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | MAEFP(INGC): Administrative records (Survey of losses of people caused by natural disasters) | 5.802 (2015) | NA | NA |
| Goal 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | MAEFP(INGC): Administrative records (Survey of losses of people caused by natural disasters) | 5.802 (2015) | N/A | N/A |
| Goal 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas | MIMAIP (IIP): Marine Ecosystem Studies and Assessment | 2,4% (2019) | | 10% |
| Goal 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | 16.1.MZ_1 Proportion of victims of violence who have access to integrated care services | MINT / INE: Administrative Data / Household Survey | 10% (2019) | 60% | |
| Goal 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children and torture | 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | MINT: Administrative Data | 0,01194 (victim / 100 mil) (2019) | 0,009926 (victims /100 mil) | 0,00765 (victims / 100 mil) |
| Goal 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | 16.3.MZ_1 Judge ratio per 100,000 inhabitants | MJACR: Administrative Data | 1,3/100 mil (2019) | 2,4/100 mil | 3,7/100 mil |
| | 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | MJACR: Administrative Data | 33% (2019) | 20% | 20% |
| | 16.3.MZ_2 Ratio of cases closed compared to received | MJACR: Administrative Data | 92% (2019) | 93% | 98% |
| | 16.3.MZ_3 Proportion of districts with fully functioning courts | MJACR: Administrative Data | 84% (2019) | 89% | |
| Goal 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | 16.4.MZ_1 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments. | MINT: Administrative data (CGPRM) | (2019) AKM 87; Pistolas 128; Caçadeiras 196; Mauzer 17; e Outros tipos 151 | N/A | N/A |
| Goal 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | 16.6.1 Budget expenditure implemented as a proportion of the original approved budget, by budget codes a) Operation expenses; b) Personnel expenses; c) B&S expenses; d) Debt charges; e) Current transfers | MEF: General State Account (Budget Implementation) | a) 96,8%; b) 104,5%; c) 86,0%; d) 82,1%; e) e) 91,9% (2018) | a) 45% b) 45%; c) 25%; d) 11%; e) 30% | |

| SDG/Goals | Indicator | Data Source | Baseline | Targets | |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Goal 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | 16.7.MZ_1 Proportion of a) management, leadership and trust b) governmental positions (by gender and age group) in public institutions | MAEFP: Administrative Data (EAF Statistics and e-caf Life Proof Reports) | a) M = 34,9% ; H = 66,1% (2019) | M=39,9% H=60,1% | M=48,9% H=51,1% |
| Goal 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | INE: Household Survey (IOF, IDS), RGPH | 71,9% (2017) | | 88% |
| Goal 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source [a) Fiscal, b) Non-fiscal; c) Consigned; d) Own property; e) Capital] | MEF: General State Account (Budget Implementation) | a) 20,6%; b) 0,9%; c) 1,7%; d) 1,0%; e) 0,6% 2018) | a) 25,7% | |
| | 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | | 82% (2018) | | 90,0% |
| Goal 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | 17.3.MZ_1 Foreign direct investment, as a proportion of gross national income | BM/INE: Inquérito as empresas | 26% (2015) | 35% | |
| | 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP | BM: Administrative records | 5,6% (2015) | 8% | |
| Goal 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by gender (M/F) e by residence area (R/U) | MCT/INE : Administrative records / IOF / RGPH | 6,6% (5,3%/8,1%); (2,2%/15,3%) (2017) | | |
| Goal 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Control Panel [a) Tax balance as % of GDP; b) Revenue as % of GDP; c) Average annual real GDP growth rate; d) Annual inflation rate] | | a) -6,3%; b) 23,9%; c) 2,22%; d) 2,8% (2019) | a) -5,9%; b) 25%; c) 5,5%; d) 5,0% | |