Republic of Mozambique

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) PROGRESS REPORT

2026 MOZAMBIQUE'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW – 2026 VNR

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MOZAMBIQUE

Version
June 7th, 2026

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2026 Mozambique Voluntary National Review

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIAS	Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration
AIS	Agricultural Integrated Survey
ANAC	National Administration for the Conservation Areas
ANAMM	National Association of Mozambican Municipalities
BIOFUND	Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity
CGPRM	General Command of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique
CLGRC	Local Committee for Disaster Risk Management
CNODS	National Commission for the SDGs
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DUAT	Land Use and Exploitation Rights
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ENAMMC	National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy
FAIJ	Youth Initiative Support Fund
FDEL	Local Economic Development Fund
FGM	Mutual Guarantee Fund
FIPAG	Water Supply Investment and Asset Fund
FNDS	National Fund for Sustainable Development
GPHC	General Population a nd Housing Census
GSA	General State Accounts
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFATF	International Financial Action Task Force
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMASIDA	Survey on Immunization, Malaria, and HIV/AIDS Indicators
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction
INSS	National Social Security Institute
ISC	Integrated Service Centers
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MAAP	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MITESS	Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social Security
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises
MTGAS	Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action
NBSSS	National Basic Social Security Strategy
NDS	National Development Strategy
NRG	National Reference Group

PESOD	District Economic, Social and Budgeting Plans
PLAC	Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans
PQG	Government Five-Year Plan
PRG	Provincial Reference Group
PRONAE	National School Feeding Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SERNIC	National Criminal Intelligence Service
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security
SIBMOZ	Mozambique Biodiversity Information System
SINAS	Water and Sanitation Information System
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WGs	Thematic Working Groups
WHO	World Health Organization
WSG	Water and Sanitation Group

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Recognation of contributions to Mozambique's Voluntary National Review

2026

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

MOZAMBIQUE

1. FOREWORD TO THE 2026 MOZAMBIQUE VNR – HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE



Daniel Francisco Chapo

President of the of Mozambique

Mozambique is honored and privileged to present its Second Voluntary National Review Report on the Sustainable Development Goals to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum. For context, Mozambique submitted its first report in 2020.

This report provides us with yet another opportunity to share our progress, experiences, best practices, prevailing challenges, and success stories with the international community.

In line with the guiding principle of the Sustainable Development Goals implementation, "leave no one behind", this process was participatory, involving various national development stakeholders at all stages of the report's preparation and drafting. These stakeholders included government authorities at all levels, parliament, civil society organizations, private sector, vulnerable groups, people with disabilities, research institutions, cooperation partners, United Nations agencies, the National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique and academia.

The formulation and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, aligned with the African Union's Agenda 2063, present a significant opportunity to promote prosperity for millions of people and address urgent global issues such as security, climate change, pandemics, human trafficking, and drug trafficking.

Our commitment to the 2030 Agenda is grounded in our collective responsibility to build a better world for ourselves and future generations -one that is free from poverty, inequality, discrimination, the devastating effects of cyclical climate change, and conflict.

Furthermore, despite the challenges posed by the country's climate vulnerability, terrorist attacks, political and military instability, the impact of the COVD-19 pandemic, financial constraints affecting development assistance, and the recent international geopolitical situation, which have partially hindered the implementation of national and global agendas, our country has made significant progress, particularly in social programs aimed at improving the well-being of the population, including health, education, sanitation, access to water and electricity, and food security.

The fight against poverty remains one of the country's main challenges. It primarily affects women, youth, the elderly, children, and people with disabilities. In an effort to improve this situation, the country has strengthened basic social protection measures, which now cover 18% of households. Additionally, the country has achieved gender parity in primary school enrollment and bolstered its responses to gender-based violence. Women's empowerment is also reflected in politics: 39% of parliamentary seats are held by women, and a woman holds the position of Speaker of the Parliament. Additionally, the position of Prime Minister is held by a female as well.

Progress was reflected in improved living conditions, as measured by the expansion of the healthcare network and reproductive health services. Child mortality was reduced from 64 to 39 per 1,000 live births between 2020 and 2023. Institutional deliveries increased from 55% in 2011 to 65% in 2022/23. Maternal mortality was reduced from 408 to 233 during the same period.

Access to drinking water rose from 56.8% in 2020 to 62.3% in 2025, and access to electricity from 32.1% to 35.8% between 2020 and 2022. Various initiatives and programs promote entrepreneurship and employment for young people, and efforts are underway to increase their reach and promote inclusion.

In the environmental sphere, in addition to the restoration of degraded areas and community land demarcations, land regularization was carried out with a focus on women through massive campaigns to grant Land Use and Exploitation Rights (DUATs), with a total of 1,613,891 titles issued between 2020 and 2025.

One indispensable prerequisite for ensuring solid progress and sustainable development is political stability and peace. Despite the challenges we face in this area, the country is resolutely and successfully committed to ensuring its people live in peace and tranquility under democratic rule of law. This commitment is aimed at achieving the development agenda and building a modern, prosperous nation, especially in the context of natural resource exploitation, which presents an opportunity to promote sustainable national development.

Indeed, the government is committed to structural reforms that will diversify the economy. These reforms include investments in agriculture, tourism, industrialization,

innovation, and digitalization, with the aim of strengthening the economy and making it more inclusive and sustainable.

Thus, with only four years left until the end of the 2030 Agenda, it is clear that Mozambique has made substantial progress despite the global challenges endangering national achievements. Therefore, it is crucial for the High-Level Forum to establish commitments that will mobilize resources and opportunities to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals worldwide.

In this regard, Mozambique reaffirms its unwavering commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and calls upon all its peers to join forces in pursuit of the shared objective of "the future we want" for ourselves and for future generations.

The President of the Republic of Mozambique



Daniel Francisco Chapo

2. MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR MOZAMBIQUE



Dr. Catherine Sozi

UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Mozambique

Mozambique's 2026 Voluntary National Review comes at a time of significant global and national challenges. Climate shocks, economic pressures, insecurity and inequalities continue to affect development progress and place additional strain on communities and institutions across the country.

And yet, despite these headwinds, Mozambique continues to demonstrate resilience, leadership and commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This 2026 Voluntary National Review reflects that commitment. It is both a stocktaking exercise and a reaffirmation of Mozambique's determination to advance sustainable development in a way that is inclusive, people-centered and aligned with the principle of leaving no one behind.

The report reflects important progress since the country's first Voluntary National Review in 2020, including advances in social, health, education, energy access, financial inclusion and the localization of the SDGs. At the same time, it recognizes persistent challenges related to poverty, inequalities, climate vulnerability, youth employment, financing constraints and territorial disparities.

Mozambique's experience once again reminds us that development gains can quickly be reversed by climate disasters and conflict. It also reminds us that investment in resilience, social protection, inclusive governance and local capacities is not optional, it is essential. As the UN Secretary general says, there is no peace

without development, the same way there is no development without peace.

The United Nations commends the Government of Mozambique for its leadership in advancing the 2030 Agenda and for promoting a participatory and inclusive approach to this VNMR, involving government institutions, civil society, local authorities, the private sector, academia, women and young people.

As the world enters the final stretch towards 2030, stronger partnerships, increased investment in resilience and fairer access to sustainable financing will be essential to accelerate progress.

The United Nations reaffirms its commitment to continue working alongside the Government and the people of Mozambique to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and help build a more prosperous, peaceful, resilient and inclusive country for all, without exception.

Now more than ever, we must keep the promise of the 2030 Agenda alive - for people, for peace and for the planet.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Mozambique



Dr. Catherine Sozi

3. MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (AS THE ENTITY COORDINATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN THE COUNTRY)



Salim Cripton Valá

Minister of Planning and Development

Mozambique is pleased to prepare its Second Voluntary National Review Report this year, joining its regional, continental, and global peers in sharing its experiences and success stories in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

This report on Mozambique's Voluntary National Review covers all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It is a testament to our commitment to the 2030 Agenda and an opportunity to reevaluate our national and territorial strategies, development programs, and policies to improve our people's well-being.

Since adopting the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, Mozambique has made significant progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Notably, the country has incorporated the goals into its national development plans and budgets. The National Framework of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators is fully aligned with the country's development priorities, which facilitates the national and global reporting processes.

Furthermore, we have established the National Reference Group on the Sustainable Development Goals, which brings together the Government, the Parliament, International Cooperation Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Academic Institutions, and the Private Sector to ensure collaboration, coordination, and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda implementation process. These measures were based on the challenge of bringing to life the idea of involving "the government as a whole" and "the entire society" to better address the interconnected nature of the 2030 Agenda. At the provincial level, we established the Provincial Reference Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which has the same structure and functions as the central-level group.

Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to thank the various stakeholders from the government, international cooperation partners, academics, the private sector, and civil society organizations who participated in provincial and regional consultations, focus groups, and thematic consultations, including specific consultation groups, at the National and Provincial Development Observatories, as well as in institutional and individual meetings.

In particular, we would like to thank the civil society organizations that facilitated citizen consultations at the national level, with the participation of civil society representatives from the Northern, Central, and Southern regions of Mozambique. Their exemplary and crucial contribution made it possible to achieve the goal of "leaving no one behind," as reflected in this report, which accurately represents our country.

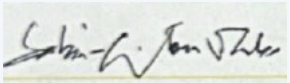
We would also like to thank the United Nations for its decisive role in assisting the country with this process and with preparing the Voluntary National Reviews (in 2025) in the districts and municipalities of Monapo and Nampula, in Nampula Province; in the districts and municipalities of Manica and Gondola, in Manica Province; and in the districts and municipalities of Boane (including Matola Rio) and Manhiça, in Maputo Province. These reports also served as a source of information for this document.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the Government of Brazil, through the National Commission for the SDGs (CNODS), for its assistance and the sharing of experiences in the development of this Voluntary National Review Report. Additionally, we appreciate UN-Habitat's support for Mozambique's participation in the Network of Lusophone Cities and the Global SDG Cities Community, facilitating the exchange of experiences on the Voluntary National Review and Voluntary Local Review.

We recognize that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 requires the active participation of all societal actors in ownership and implementation. Partnerships and mutual accountability at all national and international levels are essential to achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

We encourage these partnerships and the participation of all to remain steadfast so that we may achieve the successes we all aspire to in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. We are convinced that Mozambique's National Development Strategy 2025–2044, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, will help align policy guidelines toward achieving sustainable development in Mozambique.

Minister of Planning and Development



Salim Cripton Valá

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mozambique's 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR 2026) is the country's second national assessment of its implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, following the presentation of the first review at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum in 2020. The report analyzes the progress achieved by the country between 2015 and 2025, in a context marked by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate shocks, global macroeconomic pressures, and security challenges. Five years after the 2020 National Review, Mozambique has made significant progress in institutionalizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), although structural challenges that hinder the acceleration of the 2030 Agenda persist.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Social Protection: Coverage of social protection programs increased from 22% of households in 2019 to 23.6% in 2020, peaking at 61.6% in 2021 in the context of COVID-19 response measures. From 2022 to 2025, coverage stabilized between 15.1% and 19.6%, reaching 18.3% in 2025. This highlights the challenges of consolidating social assistance sustainably.

Education: From 2020 to 2025, there were gradual improvements in educational indicators. These included an increase in the gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary education, an increase in the school completion rate, and a reduction in the illiteracy rate, which decreased from 39% in 2020 to 38% in 2025. This progress reflects advances in educational inclusion and the growth of human capital.

Health: From 2020 to 2025, improvements were made in maternal and child health indicators, including a reduction in maternal, neonatal, infant, and child mortality rates, an increase in the proportion of births attended by skilled staff, expanded access to modern family planning, and improved availability of essential maternal and reproductive health medicines. Challenges remain, however, regarding the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis, health coverage, and the availability of health workers, particularly in rural and more vulnerable areas.

Water, Sanitation, and Gender: Although disparities between urban and rural areas persist, access to safe drinking water and sanitation gradually improved between 2020 and 2025. During this period, there was a gradual increase in the issuance of DUATs to women, greater female participation in access to productive assets, and progress in women's economic empowerment. However, early marriages and gender-based violence remained prevalent.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

Economic Growth: Following a period of moderate growth between 2015 and 2019, the country experienced an economic contraction of -1.2% in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19. Between 2021 and 2025, a gradual recovery in economic activity was observed, though this remains insufficient given the average annual population growth of approximately 2.5%, which limits income growth and the well-being of the population.

Power and Electrification: Access to national electricity for lighting purposes increased from 32.1% in 2019/20 to 35.8% in 2022. Coverage in urban areas rose from 73.3% to 77.1%, and in rural areas it increased from 10.1% to 14.1%. This reflects progress in electrification and territorial integration. However, significant disparities between provinces persist, ranging from 97.9% coverage in Maputo City to 15.4% in Zambezia and 26.7% in Cabo Delgado.

Financial Inclusion and Infrastructure: Between 2020 and 2025, there was an expansion in the number of districts with access to financial services, growth in mobile banking, an increase in the number of adults - particularly women - with a bank account or access to digital financial services, and a gradual improvement in connectivity and telephone penetration, contributing to greater financial inclusion and economic modernization.

Employment and Inequalities: Challenges persist regarding youth unemployment, informality, child labor, low levels of productive transformation, and territorial inequalities in access to economic opportunities and decent employment, particularly among young people, women, and rural populations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

Climate Change and Disasters: Between 2020 and 2025, Mozambique intensified initiatives for climate change adaptation, sustainable natural resource management, and disaster risk reduction, in a context where the country remains among the most vulnerable to extreme climate shocks in Africa. The recurring impacts of cyclones, droughts, and floods continue to affect infrastructure, food security, agricultural production, and livelihoods.

Clean and Renewable Energy: The proportion of the population relying primarily on clean fuels and technologies decreased from 6.6% in 2020 to 1.2% in 2024, highlighting challenges in the energy transition, driven mainly by limited financial resources. In contrast, the share of renewable energy remained high, reaching 84% in 2024 and 78.5% in 2025, reflecting progress in diversifying the national energy mix and promoting renewable sources.

Conservation and Sustainability: gradual progress was made in expanding marine protected areas, promoting sustainable fishing and conserving biodiversity, as well as disseminating environmentally sustainable practices in the extractive sector. Nevertheless, pressure on natural resources, environmental degradation and issues relating to ecological and territorial sustainability remain.

GOVERNANCE AREA

Coordination and Institutionalization of the SDGs: From 2015 to 2025, institutional mechanisms for coordinating, monitoring and implementing the SDGs gradually strengthened. This included revitalizing sectoral thematic groups, reinforcing inter-institutional coordination and increasing the involvement of non-state stakeholders in monitoring the 2030 Agenda.

Localization of the SDGs: Since 2020, 16 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) have been conducted. These have been complemented by new territorial initiatives underway in the South, Central, and North regions of the country, reinforcing the territorial coverage of the 2030 Agenda and the progressive integration of the SDGs into local planning and monitoring instruments.

Monitoring, Data, and Public Finance: The 2025 Economic and Social Plan and State Budget (PESOE) Report revealed a positive performance across approximately 77% of the assessed indicators. However, challenges remain regarding fiscal sustainability, the mobilization of domestic resources, the quality of public spending, the capacity to implement policies in different sectors, and the availability of disaggregated statistical data to effectively monitor the SDGs.

Inclusion, Peace, and Institutions: Challenges persist regarding territorial inequalities, equitable access to public services, institutional strengthening, violence prevention, access to justice, and the consolidation of social and institutional resilience in contexts affected by climate shocks and insecurity.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Recognation of contributions to Mozambique's Voluntary National Review

2026
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
MOZAMBIQUE

5. RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE 2020 VNR AND FOLLOW-UP

Mozambique's first Voluntary National Review (VNR), presented in 2020 at the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum, outlined a set of structural challenges and priority recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country. These included improving the availability and quality of statistical data, the need for greater private sector engagement, accelerating the localization of the SDGs, strengthening institutional coordination, and mobilizing sustainable financing.

Since then, the country has been implementing a set of reforms, initiatives, and institutional mechanisms aimed at addressing these recommendations, in a context marked by multiple shocks - including extreme climate shocks, macroeconomic pressures, and security challenges - that have constrained the pace of progress.

Strengthening Institutional Coordination and SDG Governance

One of the main recommendations of the 2020 National Review Report was the need to consolidate inter-institutional coordination mechanisms. The country has revitalized and strengthened the National Reference Group (NRG), which was established in 2017 and involves the government, civil society, the private sector, academia, development partners and public institutions. The NRG has played a central role in providing strategic guidance, validating processes, and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.

At the same time, the **Sectoral Thematic Groups** (covering social, economic, environmental and governance issues) were revitalized, with the aim of improving technical coordination and producing sectoral information for the 2026 National Review process.

At the territorial level, **Provincial Reference Groups (PRGs)** have also been strengthened to promote greater decentralization of the monitoring process and better integration of local dynamics into SDG monitoring.

This set of measures represents a significant step forward in institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda in Mozambique, although challenges remain regarding the regularity of interactions, the clarity of roles, and the mechanisms for vertical coordination between central and local levels.

Progress in Integrating the SDGs into Planning Instruments

In line with the 2020 recommendations, the country has made significant progress in integrating the SDGs into its national planning and budgeting instruments.

The SDGs have been progressively incorporated into the following:

- National Development Strategy (ENDE 2025–2044);
- Government Five-Year Plan (PQG 2025–2029);
- Economic and Social Plan and State Budget (PESOE 2021–2026).

This integration has enabled global goals to be aligned with national priorities, ensuring that public programs and projects contribute directly to the implementation of the SDGs.

Additionally, efforts have been made to link SDG targets and indicators to government monitoring tools to facilitate progress tracking and results assessment.

Progress in the Production and Use of Data for the SDGs

Data availability and quality were among the main limitations identified in the 2020 National Health Survey (NHS). In response, significant progress has been made in strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS).

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) has been supported by various sectors, and contributions have been made by:

- Updating the National Framework of SDG Indicators (QNI-SDGs);
- Expanding the production of sectoral statistical data;
- Improving the disaggregation of data by sex, age, and territory;
- Strengthening the integration of administrative data into the statistical system.

In addition, the preparation of the 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR) has emphasized the importance of using **up-to-date and evidence-based data** covering the recent period (2020–2025), as well as improving the coordination between national data and sectoral sources.

Strengthening SDG Localization and Voluntary Local Reviews

In response to the need to adapt the SDGs to local realities, Mozambique has moved forward with **SDG localization** initiatives. These initiatives include promoting Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) at the provincial, district, and municipal levels.

This process has enabled:

- Greater involvement of local governments and municipalities;
- Identification of specific priorities by territory;
- Integration of local dynamics into the national VRA process;

- Conducting "Leave No One Behind" (LNOB) studies in six provinces of the country (Maputo, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, and Manica), which added a local perspective to the process.

The participation of the National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique (ANAMM) and its provincial branches has been fundamental to this process, contributing to the decentralization of SDG implementation. In this context, in addition to being a member of the NRG, ANAMM conducted 16 VLRs in municipalities in 2020 and is in the process of conducting another series of VLRs this year.

In the current cycle (2025/26), VLRs were held in six territories in the South (Boane and Manhiça), Central (Manica and Gondola), and North (Monapo and Nampula) regions.

Involvement of Non-State Stakeholders

Another key recommendation of the 2020 National Review was to strengthen the participation of non-state stakeholders. Since then, civil society, the private sector, academia, and development partners have become more involved in the SDG process.

Civil society has played an active role in independent monitoring and producing critical analyses, including preparing its own contributions to the NRE. The private sector has also recognized the value of the SDGs as a framework for sustainable business practices. However, effective integration remains uneven across sectors.

Development partners, including the United Nations system, have supported the country by providing technical assistance and financial support and by promoting coordination and capacity-building initiatives.

Financing Mobilization and Structural Challenges

The mobilization of sustainable financial resources remains one of the main constraints to SDG implementation.

Despite efforts to integrate the SDGs into planning and budgeting instruments, the country still faces:

- Fiscal constraints;
- High levels of public debt; and
- Significant dependence on external financing.

These factors directly impact the capacity to invest in the social sectors and infrastructure that are essential to achieving the SDGs.

Additionally, external factors, including climate shocks, volatility in international prices, and instability in some regions of the country, have limited the implementation of development

programs and projects.

Summary of Progress and Challenges in the Follow-up to the 2020 VNR

Overall, significant progress has been made in the institutionalization and integration of the SDGs in Mozambique between 2020 and 2025, particularly in terms of coordination, planning, data production, and stakeholder engagement.

However, follow-up on the recommendations of the 2020 National Review shows that there are still significant structural challenges, especially regarding implementation capacity at the local level, resource mobilization, and consolidating robust data systems.

The subsequent sections of the report will address these issues in more in-depth analyses of the national context and progress toward the SDGs.

6. INTRODUCTION: 2026 VNR: BACKGROUND AND ELEMENTS

Objectives and Organization of the Report

This 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report presents a comprehensive analysis of Mozambique's progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It covers the period from 2020 to 2025, five years after the initial VNR in 2020. The analysis focuses on the evolution of the main indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as on the institutional, political, and programmatic advances achieved during the period, with a particular focus on social, economic, environmental, and governance dynamics.

The report consists of two parts, which are subdivided into sections. The first part comprises the introduction and methodology. The second part presents an assessment of progress toward the SDGs across their thematic areas, as well as the exercise's conclusions and the path forward until the Agenda's end in 2030. An additional section, consisting of the annexes, will include various documents, notably the updated National Indicator Framework

Characterization and Context of the Country

Political Context

This Voluntary National Review is conducted within the context of the New Governance Cycle (2025–2029), in which the country is committed to eradicating poverty and prioritizing the protection of the most vulnerable groups. The country is also committed to providing essential social services, particularly in the sectors of Education, Health, Agriculture, Water Supply, and Energy. The plan also includes the rationalization and efficiency of public spending, as well as the revitalization of the national economy with a focus on sustainability and inclusion.

In the spirit of consolidating peace and national unity, Mozambique celebrated its 50th anniversary of independence on June 25. This milestone was preceded by the symbolic march of the Flame of National Unity through 143 districts across the country. This event coincided with a significant political development: the first-ever signing of an inclusive Political Commitment between the government and all political parties represented in democratic institutions. Mozambicans conceived and led this process, which was distinguished by its participatory nature and strategic support from the international community, including the United Nations, the European Union, and bilateral partners.

Economic Overview

In line with the slowdown in global economic growth, the deceleration of international trade, and the persistence of restrictive financial conditions, the national economy showed gradual signs of recovery in the first quarter of 2026, although it remained highly vulnerable.

After contracting by 1.89% through the third quarter of 2025, the national economy improved, with the cumulative change in GDP falling to -0.17% by the end of the year. According to the IMF, despite this scenario, the national economy showed signs of projected GDP growth recovery of 0.52% in the first quarter of 2026.

This scenario was strongly influenced by the combined effects of internal shocks associated with terrorism that affected some districts in Cabo Delgado Province, as well as the movement of displaced persons to the provinces of Nampula and Niassa.

At the same time, the country was also affected by Cyclones Chido, Dekeledi, and Jude. These cyclones destroyed social and economic infrastructure in the northern region of the country. Notably, 414,000 homes were partially or completely destroyed, 12,853 homes were flooded, and 207 hospitals and 1,822 schools, along with 5,969 classrooms, were damaged. Notably, 1.2 million hectares of farmland were affected, resulting in the total loss of 97,083 hectares and impacting approximately 381,249 farmers. Additionally, 8,194 km

of roads, 23 bridges, 78 aqueducts, and 29 water supply systems were destroyed.

To reinforce the current administration's governance vision, which focuses on economic recovery, policy measures have been implemented to stimulate agricultural production, industrialization, and strengthen the domestic market. These measures have been playing an important role in transforming the economy, notably the Economic Recovery Fund (ERF); Local Economic Development Fund (LEDF); and Mutual Guarantee Fund (MGF).

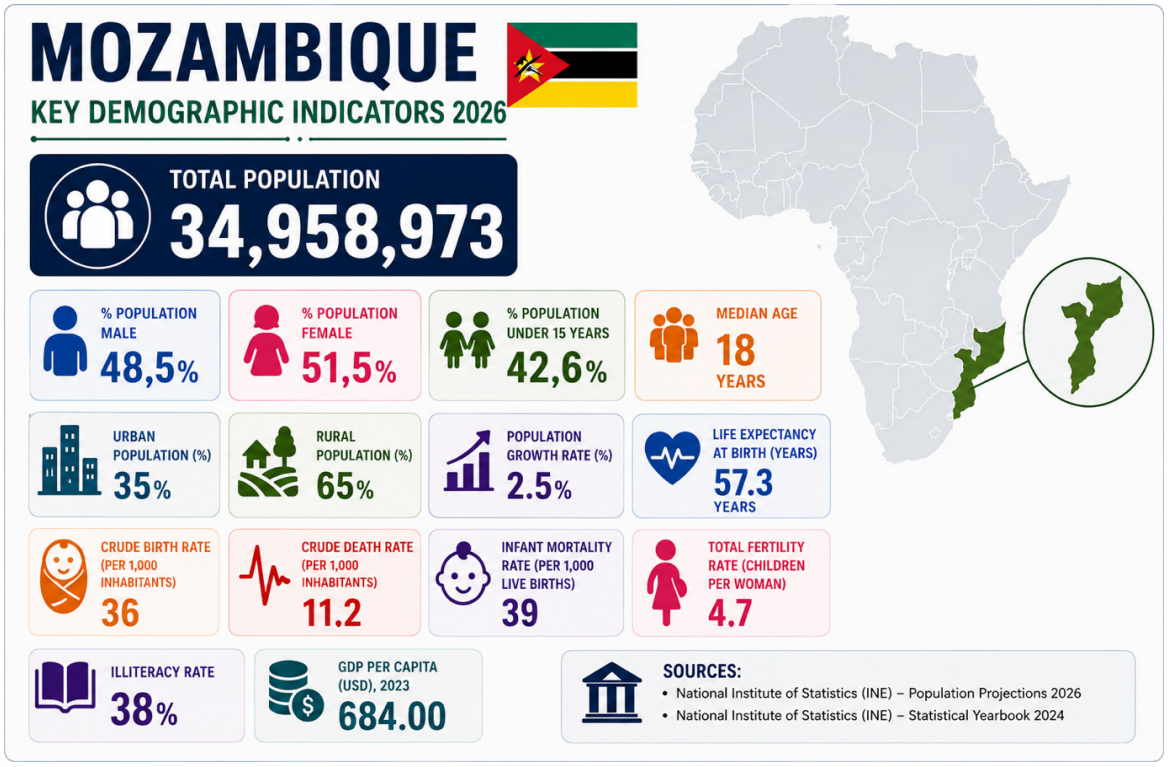
Despite the challenges, Mozambique reached a historic milestone in October 2025 when it was removed from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List. This achievement was the result of a coordinated effort between the State, the Private Sector, and Civil Society to strengthen the fight against money laundering. Reflecting this renewed confidence, Exim Bank announced its intention to allocate USD 4.7 billion to economic projects. Combined with the government's commitment to fiscal consolidation and financial system modernization, this signals the country's ability to transform its potential into real wealth.

Social and Environmental Context

The severe climate shocks that ravaged the country, including Cyclones Chido, DiKeledi, and Jude, affected approximately 1,838,235 (one million, eight hundred thirty-eight thousand, two hundred thirty-five) people, and resulted in 313 deaths and 1,255 injuries.

In response, the Government provided assistance to 2.6 million people, mobilizing $16.8 million through the Regional Program for Emergency Preparedness and Access to Inclusive Recovery (REPAIR), which is funded by the World Bank. The government also activated sovereign insurance against climate risks (cyclones and El Niño), which totaled $11.1 million in compensation. Furthermore, humanitarian support was provided to 540,000 internally displaced persons (mostly in Cabo Delgado) and over 6,000 returnees from Malawi.

Figure 1: Demographic Data for Mozambique



The 2030 Agenda in Mozambique and the 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR)

Adopted in 2015 by Mozambique and other United Nations Member States, the 2030 Agenda constitutes an integrated global framework articulating 17 goals, 169 targets, and 232 indicators aimed at promoting inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development. The country's implementation of the agenda has been ensured through its integration into key national planning instruments, including the National Development Strategy (NDS 2025–2044), the Government's Five-Year Programs (PQG 2020–2024 and 2025–2029), and the Economic and Social Plans and State Budget (PESOE). This approach aligns with the African Union's Agenda 2063 (Figure 2: Alignment of the 2030 Agenda with Regional and National Strategic Instruments), ensuring a coherent approach between global commitments and national priorities.

Figure 2: Alignment of the 2030 Agenda with Regional and National Strategic Instruments



The targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda have been incorporated into a National Indicator Framework, which operates at the national and local levels (including provincial, district, and municipal levels).

From 2020 to 2025, the country made significant progress in various areas, particularly in expanding access to basic social services, strengthening social protection, improving health and education indicators, and expanding economic and social infrastructure. For instance, social assistance programs effectively responded to crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which in 2021 expanded coverage to over 60% of households (nearly tripling the previous average) to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. Improvements were also recorded in health indicators, including a reduction in maternal and child mortality rates. Progress was made in expanding access to education, reducing the illiteracy rate from 39% to 38% between the 2020 National Development Plan (NDP) and the ongoing period.

These advances are consistent with the results of the assessment of the Government's 2020–2024 Five-Year Program. The assessment highlights progress in expanding human

capital, including an increase in the number of students enrolled in education at all levels, training of health professionals, and improved coverage of essential social services. In the economic sphere, the country experienced a moderate recovery following the 2020 contraction (-1.2%), which has implications for the SDGs. In this context, there was growth in electricity coverage, the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix, and the number of districts with financial services, thereby improving financial inclusion. The country passed a new Labor Law that strengthens workers' rights and promotes decent work.

However, progress has been limited by internal and external shocks that have constrained the speed and depth of gains. These include the prolonged effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, recurring extreme climate shocks (e.g., cyclones, floods, and droughts), armed conflict in some regions, and global economic pressures associated with geopolitical shocks and volatile international markets. Despite some recovery, economic growth remains volatile and relatively slow compared to the average annual population growth rate of 2.5%, thereby limiting economic gains and their impact on the population's well-being.

Additionally, the review of the 2025 Economic and Social Plan and State Budget (PESOE) shows positive overall performance in 77% of the assessed indicators, but warns that structural challenges regarding fiscal sustainability, mobilization of domestic resources, quality of public spending, and implementation capacity at the sectoral and territorial levels persist. These factors directly impact the State's capacity to accelerate SDG implementation and achieve more consistent, equitable results.

In this context, it is important to note that progress toward the SDGs in Mozambique has been characterized by uneven development across sectors, territories, and population groups. Although improvements have been recorded across various indicators, significant disparities persist between urban and rural areas, among provinces, and among social groups, particularly affecting women, youth, and other vulnerable populations. This reflects structural limitations in economic inclusion, access to services, and the distribution of growth benefits.

The analysis presented in this report takes an integrated, multidimensional approach structured around four main areas: (i) social, (ii) economic, (iii) environmental, and (iv) governance. This approach captures the interconnections between the different SDGs and highlights how progress (or setbacks) in one area influences outcomes in the others. For instance, climate vulnerability directly impacts food security, livelihoods, and poverty, while limitations in governance and institutional capacity hinder the effectiveness of service delivery and public policy implementation.

In addition to this sectoral analysis, the report incorporates two fundamental principles of the 2030 Agenda across the board: the localization of the SDGs and the commitment to Leaving No One Behind (LNOB/LNOB). Localizing the SDGs means effectively integrating them into planning, implementation, and monitoring processes at the subnational level, including provinces, districts, and municipalities. Mozambique has made progress in this area through administrative and political decentralization/devolution, as well as integrating the SDGs into territorial planning instruments. However, challenges remain regarding

relationships among decentralization institutions, local institutional capacity, availability of disaggregated data, and adequate financing.

In turn, the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) requires paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups and the structural inequalities that limit their access to opportunities and services. In this context, the report analyzes the extent to which public policies have succeeded in reducing inequalities and promoting inclusion, as well as identifying the groups and territories that continue to exhibit higher levels of vulnerability.

It is also important to highlight that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mozambique is taking place against a backdrop of significant financial constraints, which requires greater efficiency in the use of available resources, as well as the mobilization of additional sources of financing, including domestic resources, partnerships with the private sector, and international cooperation. This reality reinforces the need for strategic prioritization, strengthened inter-institutional coordination, and improved monitoring and evaluation systems.

Thus, this report does not merely describe the progress achieved, but also seeks to identify the main structural constraints, emerging risks, and opportunities to accelerate SDGs implementation. In doing so, as the final phase of the 2030 Agenda approaches, it aims to strengthen the analytical and empirical foundation that underpins public policy formulation and decision-making.

In short, five years after the 2020 National Review, Mozambique has made significant progress but still faces persistent and complex challenges. The country has reached a stage where accelerating progress increasingly depends on the ability to transform growth into inclusion, strengthen resilience in the face of shocks, and ensure the SDGs are implemented more effectively, in a more coordinated manner, and in a more balanced way across the country. This report will address these elements.

7. METHODOLOGY OF THE 2026 VNR

General Approach

Mozambique's preparation of its 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR) took a participatory, multi-sectorial, and multilevel approach. This approach was aligned with United Nations guidelines for monitoring the 2030 Agenda, as well as with lessons learned from the 2020 VNR process.

Additionally, a mixed-methods approach was adopted, combining quantitative analysis of SDG indicators with qualitative evidence from participatory consultations, allowing for the triangulation of information and a more robust understanding of progress and structural constraints.

The process was designed as a strategic tool for learning, coordination, and institutional strengthening. It was not merely a reporting exercise. The process integrated quantitative and qualitative evidence, as well as contributions from multiple levels of governance and social actors.

This approach ensured:

- Coherence between national, provincial, and local levels;
- Triangulation of statistical data and qualitative insights;
- Alignment with national planning instruments (ENDE, PQG, and PESOE);
- Integration of the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB).

Institutional and Coordination Structure

The VNR 2026 process was coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) through the National Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation. The National Directorate for Planning assisted in ensuring coordination among sectors, territorial levels, and development partners. The coordination structure also included the National Institute of Statistics, the national statistical authority responsible for the official data component, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, which was responsible for external coordination with the United Nations.

The institutional architecture (Figure 3: Institutional Architecture of the 2026 VNR Process) included:

a) National Reference Group (NRG)

Central body for strategic guidance and process validation, made up of representatives from:

- Sectoral ministries;

- Public Institutions;
- Cooperating partners;
- Civil society;
- Academia; and
- Private sector.

The NRG was responsible for the technical validation of the process, the harmonization of sectoral contributions, and ensuring alignment with national priorities.

b) Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)

Organized by SDG areas (social, economic, environmental, and governance), the TWGs were responsible for: data collection and sectoral analysis of progress; critical review of reports produced by the drafting team; and identification of challenges and recommendations.

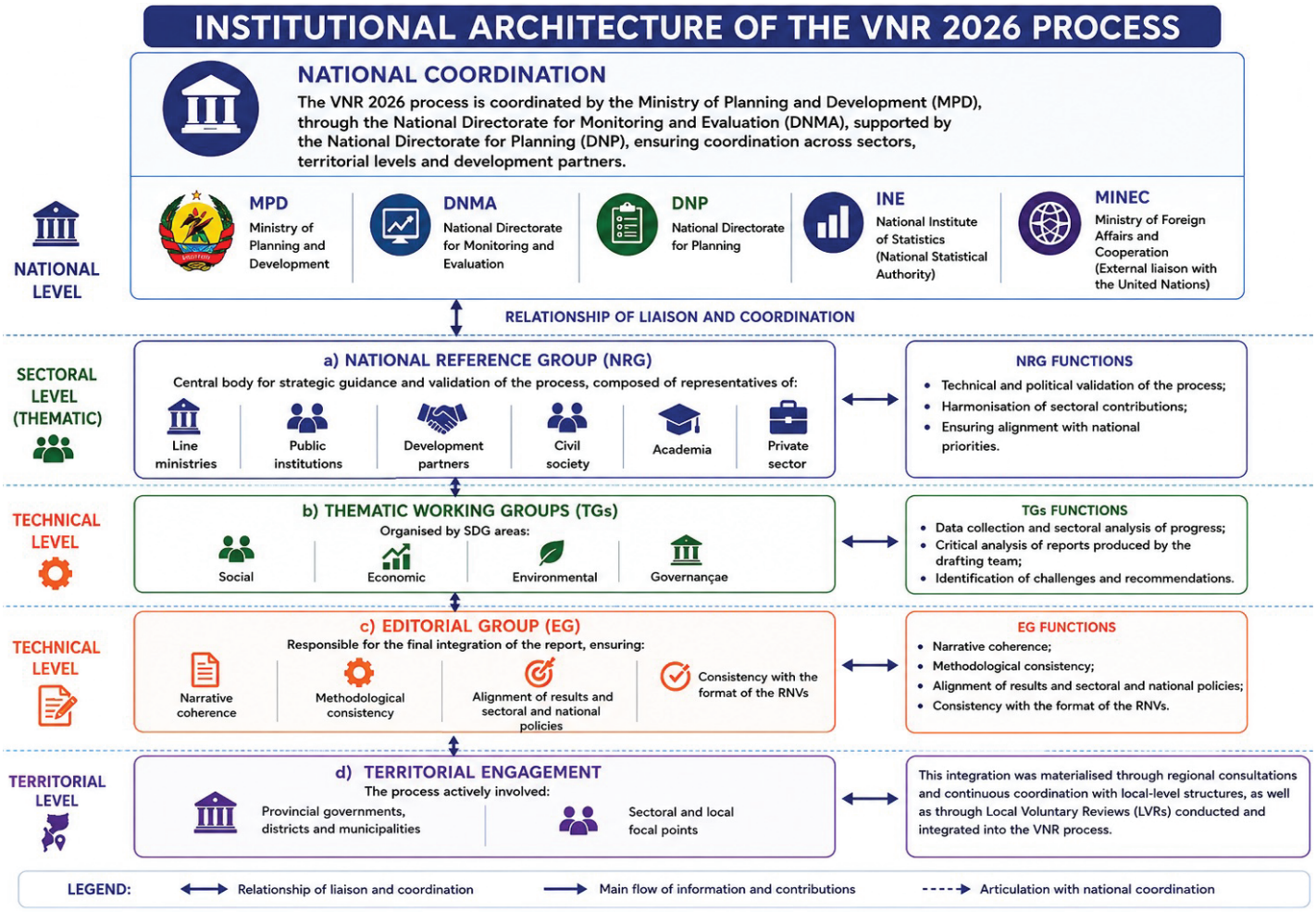
c) Drafting Group (DG)

Responsible for the final integration of the report, ensuring narrative coherence, methodological consistency, alignment of results with sectoral and national policies, and consistency with the VNR format.

d) Territorial Engagement

The process actively engaged provincial, district, and municipal governments, as well as sectoral and local focal points. This engagement was achieved through regional consultations and constant coordination with local-level structures, as well as through the VLRs conducted and integrated into the VNR process.

Figure 3: Institutional Architecture of the 2026 VNR Process



This institutional architecture is a deliberate attempt to strengthen multilevel, multi-stakeholder governance, which is essential for implementing the SDGs.

Participatory Approach

The VNR process was participatory and consisted of various participatory processes at multiple levels involving multiple stakeholders, namely (Figure 4: The Participatory Approach of the 2026 VNR):

- Nationwide consultations by region (North, Central, and South);
- Consultations with vulnerable groups, with a focus on women, youth, and people with disabilities;
- Consultations with trade unions;
- Consultations conducted by civil society;

- Voluntary Local Review.

The results of these consultations were not only documented but also directly influenced the selection of areas for in-depth analysis, the strengthening of the "Leave No One Behind" section, and the emphasis placed on challenges such as youth employment, territorial inequalities, and the impact of climate shocks.

Regional consultations were a central element of the VNR 2026 methodology. Held in December 2025, these consultations covered the country's three regions:

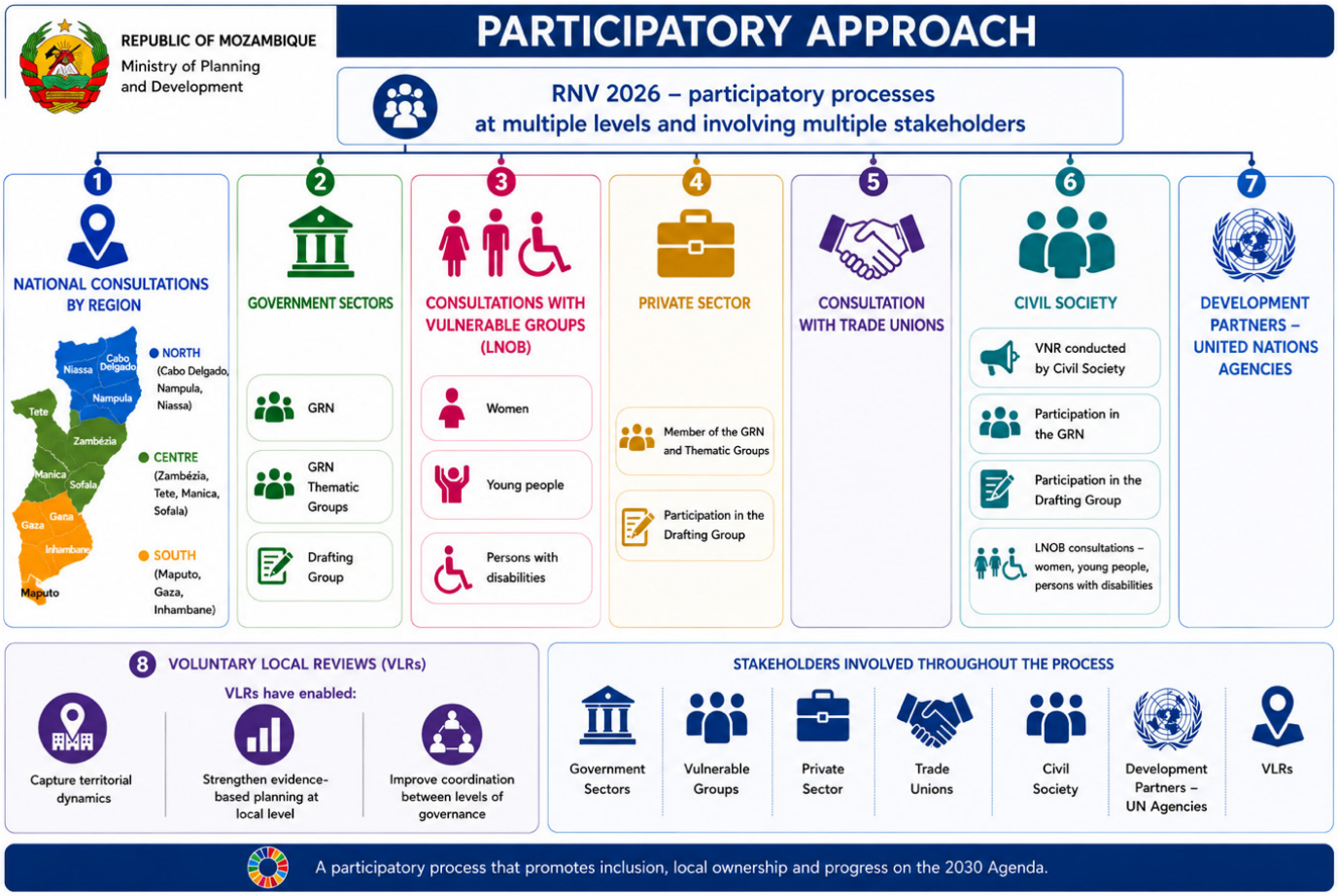
- **North** (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa);
- **Central** (Zambézia, Tete, Manica, Sofala);
- **South** (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane).

The consultations involved representatives from the government (at the central, provincial, and district levels); civil society organizations; the private sector; academia; cooperating partners; and community leaders. The process allowed for the collection of local perspectives on progress and challenges related to the SDGs, the inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, people with disabilities, and the elderly), and the strengthening of local ownership of the 2030 Agenda process. One of the biggest challenges of this process was ensuring greater territorial coverage and allocating more time for the consultations.

In the context of the LNOB, consultations with vulnerable groups paid special attention to development strategies, taking into account their vulnerability stemming from various factors, ranging from socioeconomic issues to climate risks and conflict. The groups that were consulted included youth, women, and people with disabilities.

Consultation with civil society and its engagement took place through specific meetings aimed at gathering the perceptions and experiences of non-state stakeholders regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its progress. The results of these meetings are included in this report. Additionally, civil society representatives participated in all stages and forums of the VNR, including the NRG and thematic groups, as well as the Drafting Group. They played an important role in preparing this report.

Figure 4: The Participatory Approach of the 2026 VNR



Integration of Voluntary Local Reviews

For the first time, the VNR 2026 integrated results from **Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)** in a structured manner, thereby reinforcing the territorial dimension of the 2030 Agenda. The VLRs were implemented in six territories: Boane, Manhiça, Gondola, Manica, Nampula, and Monapo. Including the VLRs allowed for the testing of methodologies for localizing the SDGs and the incorporation of subnational evidence not captured by national statistical systems.

The VLRs prioritized SDGs directly linked to local competencies:

- People Pillar: SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Planet Pillar: SDG 11

Added value of the VLRs

The VLRs allowed to:

- Capture territorial dynamics that are not visible in national data;
- Strengthen evidence-based planning at the local level;

- Improve coordination between levels of government;
- Strengthen transparency and accountability.

The process was coordinated by the MPD, with support from UNDESA and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), following a standardized methodological approach adapted to the national context.

The VLRs introduced important methodological elements that helped localize this exercise and also mobilize and engage local actors in implementing the 2030 Agenda and exploring the potential for cooperation and establishing synergies. The VLRs consisted of the following elements:

- Territorial approach – district + municipality as part of the same territory;
- Establishment of local technical teams;
- Survey and AIDS Adaptation of global targets to the local context;
- Selection of indicators aligned with existing statistical capacity;
- Collection of quantitative and qualitative data locally;
- Participatory validation of results with local stakeholders.

Data sources and information quality

The VNR 2026 was based on a combination of data sources, including:

a) Official statistical data

- National Institute of Statistics (INE), Bank of Mozambique, and INE's regional offices:
- National surveys: Household Budget Survey (HBS), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), National Survey on the Impact of HIV and AIDS in Mozambique (IMASIDA), and the Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAS);
- National accounts and sectoral statistics.

b) Administrative data

- Sectoral ministries;
- Sectoral information systems (Agriculture, Health, Education, Transport and Logistics, Communications, Gender, Labor and Social Action, Trade, Industry and Tourism, Energy, State Administration and Civil Service, Justice);
- Reports on the Government's Five-Year Plan (PQG) and the Economic and Social Plan and State Budget (PESOE).

c) Non-governmental data

- Civil society;
- Academia;
- Development partners.

d) Qualitative evidence

- Regional consultations;
- Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR);
- Multi-stakeholder workshops and discussions;
- Meetings with specific groups: women, people with disabilities, youth.

The consultations provided a realistic perspectives and insights into the data. For instance, the regional consultations revealed significant challenges regarding data quality, such as:

- Limitations in the availability of disaggregated data at the local level;
- Difficulties in accessing official data by subnational actors;
- Inconsistencies between national data and local realities.

These limitations underscored the importance of triangulating sources and integrating qualitative evidence to supplement statistical data.

Methodological Limitations

Despite the progress made, the process had limitations, including:

- Gaps in disaggregated data at the subnational level;
- Limited statistical capacity in some sectors and regions;
- Outdated data, due to the infrequency with which key studies are conducted. The latest Household Budget Survey (HBS) was conducted in 2022, the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2022/23, the National Survey on the Impact of HIV and AIDS in Mozambique (IMASIDA) in 2021, the Integrated Agricultural Survey in 2023, and the Population Census in 2017. These studies were conducted between 4 and 9 years ago. To address this gap, administrative data were used whenever possible.
- Time and resource constraints for more in-depth consultations.

The National Indicator Framework (NIF) identified 196 indicators. Data is available for 170 of these indicators, which makes up 86.7% of the total. The remaining 26 indicators, or 13.3%, are missing data, as shown in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: SDG Indicators and Available Data

Sector	Included SDGs	No. of unique indicators	Indicators with data	Indicators without data
Social Sector	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6	102	90	12
Economic Sector	SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12	46	38	8
Environmental Sector	SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15	18	15	3
Governance	SDG 16, SDG 17	30	27	3
TOTAL		196	170 (86.7%)	26 (13.3%)

Source: *Data compiled from the National Indicators Framework*

The social sector has the largest number of indicators without data (12), followed by the economic sector (8 indicators).

Although data challenges still exist, the limitations noted here were partially mitigated in the context of the VNR 2026 through the triangulation of sources and the integration of qualitative evidence. When broader consultations could not be conducted, representatives from various groups and sectors were consulted.

Methodological Innovations of the 2026 VNR

Compared to the 2020 VNR, the 2026 process introduced important advances, such as:

- The systematic integration of VLRs;
- The strengthening of the territorial approach;
- Greater multi-stakeholder participation;
- The combined use of quantitative and qualitative data;
- A multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder drafting group, composed of representatives from government, civil society, the private sector, and academia.

These innovations position the VNR 2026 not only as a reporting tool, but also as an instrument for mobilization, institutional transformation, and accelerating the implementation of the SDGs.

Validation and Consolidation Process

The methodological process included multiple validation stages, namely:

a) Technical validation – which was carried out through:

- NRG sessions;
- Data and indicator consistency analysis by a multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder drafting group.

b) National validation of the VLRs – through the organization of a national seminar with representatives from the territories where the VLRs were conducted and stakeholders from multiple sectors and groups.

c) Final consolidation – which included:

- Integration of sectoral and territorial contributions;
- Narrative harmonization;
- Alignment with data from the updated National Indicator Framework;
- Verification of data by the National Institute of Statistics;
- Alignment with international guidelines of the VNR;
- Validation by the National Development Observatory.

PART II.

SDG PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Recognation of contributions to Mozambique's
Voluntary National Review

2026
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
MOZAMBIQUE

8. NATIONAL OVERVIEW OF THE SDGs

According to the 2025 Sustainable Development Report, Mozambique shows moderate overall performance in the implementation of the According to the 2025 Sustainable Development Report, Mozambique demonstrates moderate overall performance in implementing the SDGs, with a score of 53.8. This places the country in 151st place out of 167 countries (Figure 5: Country Performance on the 17 SDGs). This score is nearly equivalent to the average for Sub-Saharan Africa, which is 53.9. However, the country's ranking suggests that it faces considerable challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Figure 5: Country Performance on the 17 SDGs



Source: *Sustainable Development Report, 2025*

Since the launch of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the country's score on the statistical performance index has increased by 7.1 points, reflecting progress in various sectors. However, SDG analysis shows a mixed picture: most SDGs face significant or persistent challenges, with moderate progress in areas such as ending hunger (SDG 2), providing clean water (SDG 6), and fostering partnerships (SDG 17). The country's performance in Climate Action (SDG 13) is the best, with more consistent improvements. On the other hand, the country has experienced setbacks in critical development areas, such as industry and infrastructure (SDG 9) and governance (SDG 16). Inequalities (SDG 10) were not analyzed due to a lack of data. However, other sources[1] indicate that inequalities growing, with the poorest percentiles experiencing low rates of consumption growth. These inequalities constitute a barrier to the country's sustainable development.

This overview shows real progress, but at the same time challenges to achieving the SDGs. One of the VNRs' functions is precisely to highlight these challenges and to find the possible

1 (Barletta, Ibraimo, Salvucci, Sarmento, & Tarp, 2023)

solutions. This begins with taking into account a central principle of the 2030 Agenda that is relevant to the country: "Leave No One Behind (LNOB)."

9. THE "LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND" PRINCIPLE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE 2026 VNR

Territorial inequalities, differences in socioeconomic development among social groups, conflicts, and climate change are elements of vulnerability requiring a differentiated approach to address existing problems in these areas and among these stakeholders.

The Leaving No One Behind principle (**LNOB**) is a central pillar in the global and Mozambican implementation of the 2030 Agenda, guiding the formulation of public policies and the prioritization of vulnerable groups and territories.

From 2020 to 2025, the country made progress in expanding social services and social protection programs. However, these advances occurred amid multiple shocks, including extreme climate events, the COVID-19 pandemic, and armed conflict in the north, which disproportionately affected the most vulnerable groups.

Available evidence (IOF 2019/20, IOF 2022, and IDS 2023) suggests that despite improvements in aggregate indicators, high levels of poverty, structural inequalities, and social exclusion persist. This requires a more targeted and localized approach. Poverty severely affects young people, who face difficulties entering the labor market, as well as children, who are dependent, and women, who are vulnerable to violence and prevented from achieving economic empowerment due to a combination of social norms and relationships and the perpetuation of dynamics that limit their rights. People with disabilities are also vulnerable due to discriminatory practices and the lack of policies that address their needs and rights.

Conflicts and climate change have also created vulnerable groups. The conflict in Cabo Delgado has generated a significant number of internally displaced persons, creating new vulnerabilities. Although humanitarian assistance and reconstruction programs have been implemented, these populations remain highly vulnerable, which directly impacts the achievement of the SDGs. Populations in climate-risk zones are exposed to recurring climate shocks, such as cyclones, floods, and droughts, which place them in a vulnerable situation.

An LNOB approach requires paying close attention to policies targeting these vulnerable groups. In the context of the VNR, this means analyzing how policies address marginalized groups and ensuring their situation is adequately represented and they are guaranteed participation in the process.

Measures Adopted to Implement the Principle of Leaving No One Behind.

The country has implemented various measures to mitigate inequalities and promote inclusion:

a) Expansion of social protection

- Increased coverage of social programs;
- Expansion of social assistance to households;
- Specific programs for vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and people with disabilities.

b) Investments in social services

- Expansion of the health and education networks;
- Increased access to energy and water;
- Rural development programs.

c) Territorial interventions

- Cabo Delgado Reconstruction Plan;
- Climate resilience programs;

d) SDG localization

- Implementation of VLRs in 16 municipalities in 2020, as well as in 6 territories in 2025. The second series of municipal VLRs is scheduled for 2026 and will be coordinated by ANAMM.
- Framework of SDG indicators at the provincial and district levels, as well as their monitoring.
- Greater integration of subnational actors.

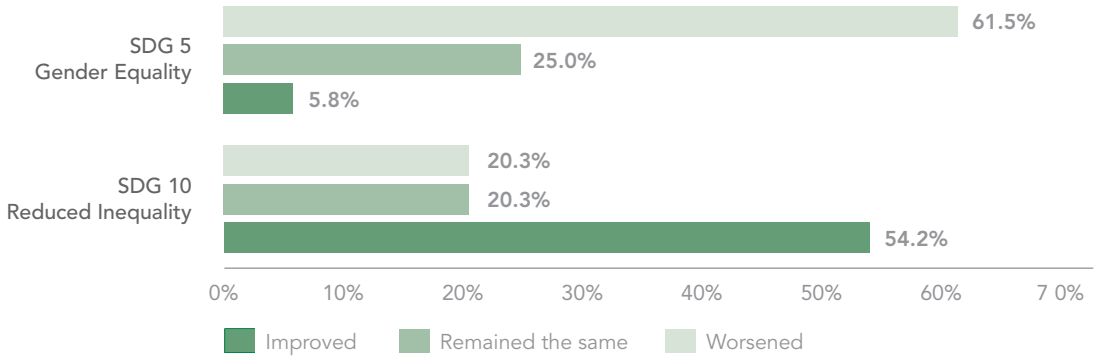
Although the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) is clearly integrated into Mozambique's public policy framework, its implementation faces significant constraints.

Combined evidence from statistical data, regional consultations, and VLRs shows that:

- Progress is real but uneven;
- The most vulnerable groups remain exposed to multiple dimensions of exclusion. For example, the scope of social protection expansion is questioned regarding its efficiency, due to the costs of delivering benefits versus the meager benefits themselves. In this context, for instance, people with disabilities question the administrative expenses of the entity providing the benefits, which are higher than the benefit amounts paid out. Exclusion is also questioned in the classification of beneficiaries, which focuses on the poorest people. This highlights the vulnerability that people with disabilities face when they do not meet the defined criteria for this group;

- The effectiveness of the adopted policies is viewed positively, but only in a few areas, such as gender equality.

Chart 1: Civil Society Perceptions on the Evolution of Inequalities – 2020-2025



Source: *Civil Society VNR*

(Chart 1) shows that civil society's perception of the evolution of inequalities is mixed. The situation has improved in terms of gender equality, but has worsened in terms of broader inequalities. This suggests that although progress has been made in certain areas, challenges remain in achieving more inclusive development.

PART III.

PROGRESS ON THE SDGs

Detailed Review of Mozambique's Performance across all 17 Goals



2026

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

MOZAMBIQUE

10. SOCIAL SECTOR

The Government's Five-Year Program (PQG) for 2020–2024 prioritizes fighting poverty and social inequality. The program highlights improving public services, creating jobs, and increasing household income as key priorities. Due to its potential to boost the economy, increase household income, and combat hunger, malnutrition, and poverty, agriculture is a priority area.

Under Priority I, "Developing Human Capital and Social Justice," the government identified improving standards in education, training, health, housing, and social protection as central to the country's development. One of the stated goals is to increase the percentage of people living below the poverty line who benefit from social protection programs from 22% in 2019 to 28% in 2024. This approach continues in the PQG 2025–2029, which includes measures to combat poverty in Pillars II "Structural Transformation of the Economy" and III "Social and Demographic Transformation". The PQG 2025–2029 sets a national target of reducing the proportion of the population living below the poverty line from 68.2% in 2024 to 62.2% by 2029 through policies that aim to create jobs, grow incomes, and provide social protection. Key interventions include programs for Employment, Entrepreneurship, Self-Employment, and Decent Work; strengthening Local Economic Development Funds; promoting Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs); and reinforcing the protection, assistance, and social inclusion system for vulnerable groups.

The government's two medium-term instruments cover the period from 2020 to 2025, and their results are presented below.

SDG 1: No Poverty

According to data from the Household Budget Survey (HBS), consumption-[1] -based poverty stood at 68.2% in 2019/20, with a decrease to 65.0% in 2022. Data from the 2022 IOF reveal geographic disparities in the prevalence of poverty between rural (68.4%) and urban (58.4%) areas, and between the North (70.1%) and Central (65.6%) regions, which have higher rates than the South (54.8%).

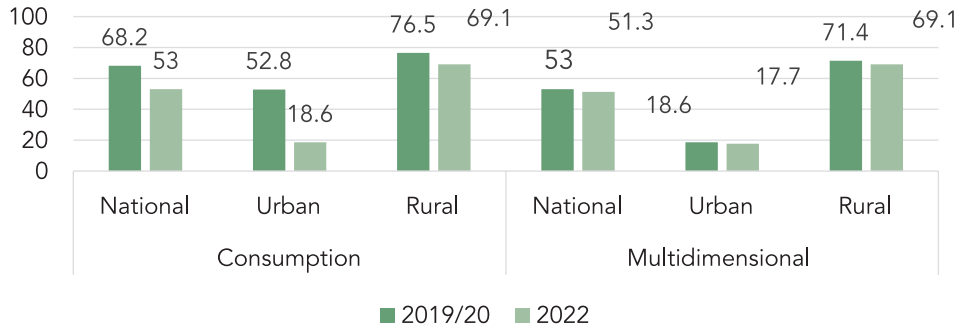
When analyzed from a multidimensional perspective[2], the poverty rate fell from 53% in

1 Poverty from a consumption perspective consists of daily expenses, household consumption, and monthly and annual expenses, which include food products (providing 2,150 kcal per person per day) and non-food items. These data are compared to a poverty threshold to determine whether or not the family is below the poverty line (Ministry of Planning and Development, 2025, p. 8) .

2 Multidimensional poverty is a situation in which a person or household faces multiple simultaneous/overlapping deprivations in different areas of life, such as education, health, and living conditions. This approach also pre-defines a poverty cutoff point, with those above this reference point being considered poor (Ministry of Planning and Development, 2025, p. 9) .

2019/20 to 51.3% in 2022 (Chart 2: Consumption and Multidimensional Poverty Rates, 2019/2020, 2022). This performance was influenced by progress made in improving the delivery of basic social services, although challenges remain in terms of housing, sanitation, and access to energy, especially in rural areas, where 66.6% of the Mozambican population resides.

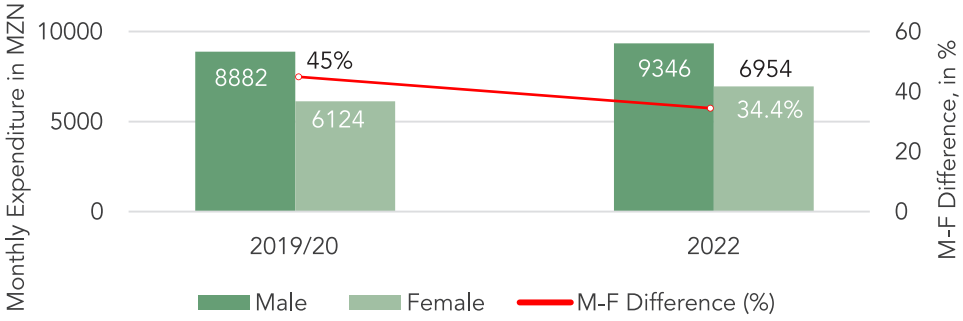
Chart 2: Consumption and Multidimensional Poverty Rates, 2019/2020, 2022



Source: *IOF 2019/2020 and IOF 2022; * 2022 data (IOF 2022)*

Monthly household consumption rose from 2019/20 to 2022 (Chart 2). However, female-headed households have lower per capita incomes than male-headed households, which highlights the gendered nature of poverty.

Chart 3: Monthly Consumption by Household, by Gender of Household Head, 2014/15, 2019/20, 2022

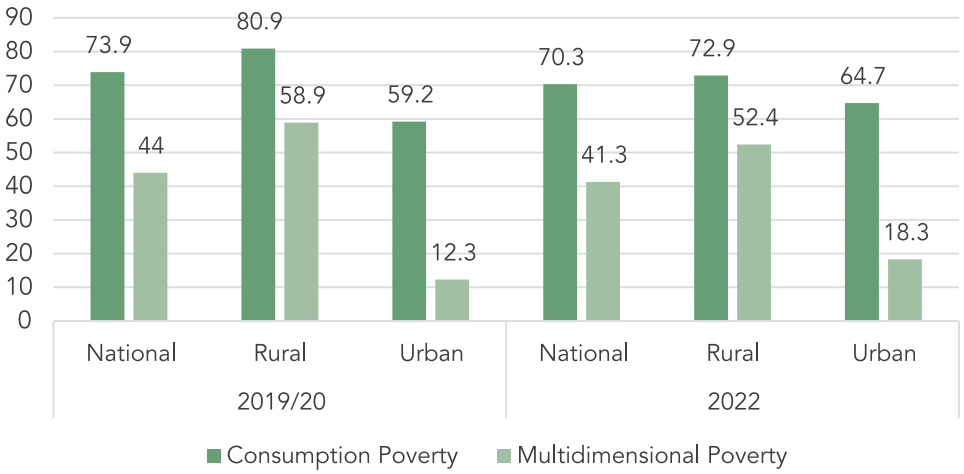


Source: *IOF 2019/20, 2022*

Children are also disproportionately affected by poverty. Multidimensional child poverty decreased from 44% to 41.3% from 2019/20 to 2022, being highest (in 2022) in Zambezia (55%), Cabo Delgado (48.1%), and Tete (46.1%). Maputo City and Maputo Province have

the lowest rates, at 1.5% and 3.3%, respectively[3]. Consumption poverty decreased from 73.9% to 70.3% from 2019 to 2022. This year, one in three children lived in a household experiencing both consumption poverty and multidimensional deprivation[4].

Chart 4: Consumption and Multidimensional Child Poverty, 2019/20–2022



Source: *IOF data for 2014/15; 2019/20 and 2022, compiled by the Ministry of Planning and Development, 2025, p. 12.*

The multidimensional poverty rate among the elderly (60+) is 62% (2022).[5] People with disabilities are also disproportionately affected by poverty.

No poverty reduction target was set for this period in the National Indicator Framework. However, the PQG 2025–2029 estimates that the poverty rate will be 68.2%. This represents an increase compared to 2022. Perceptions gathered from civil society consultations point in the same direction: 49% of respondents indicated that poverty has worsened, while 36% said it has remained the same in recent years.

In response to the challenge of combating poverty, the Government of Mozambique has implemented measures in various areas, particularly expanding social protection and creating opportunities to enhance the population's income and livelihoods.

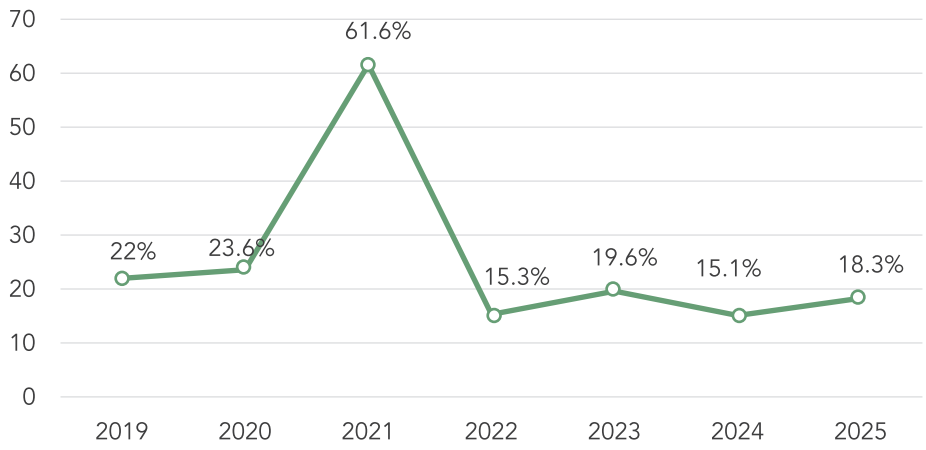
In the area of social protection, the National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB) 2016–2024 was approved, and as part of the implementation of Government Programs since 2020, the coverage of these programs has expanded, accompanied by an increase in resource allocation to the sector. However, this increase has not been sustained, largely due to the country's macroeconomic challenges and various shocks, including low economic growth, the withdrawal of some partners, climate shocks, and the fiscal crisis.

3 Ministry of Planning and Development, 2025.

4 Ministry of Planning and Development, 2025.

5 Almeida ***et al.***, 2025.

Chart 5: Percentage of Households Covered by Basic Social Protection Programs, 2019–2025

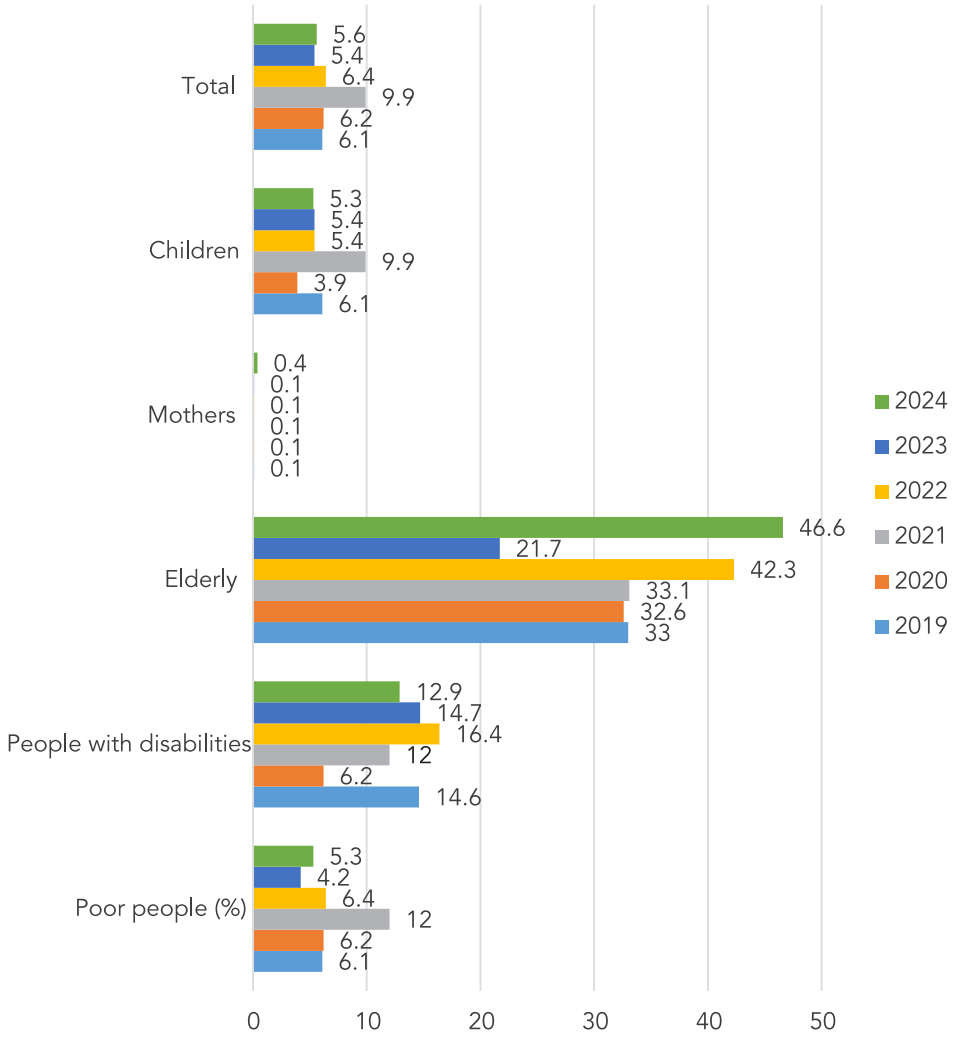


Source: *INE and MGCAS, Administrative records, 2019–2025*

These measures resulted in an initial net increase in coverage from 22% of households in 2019 (the base year) to 23.6% in 2020 (Chart 5: Percentage of Households Covered by Basic Social Protection Programs, 2019–2025). In 2021, coverage peaked at 61.6% due to measures implemented in response to the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic. During this time, the government substantially increased social protection coverage for vulnerable families with the help of partners. From 2022 to 2025, coverage ranged from 15.1% to 19.6%, reaching 18.3% in 2025.

Actual coverage remains below 2019 levels and falls short of the 2030 Agenda's targets of 28% by 2024 and 36% by 2030.

Chart 6: Effective Social Protection Coverage by Population Group as a percentage 2019–2024



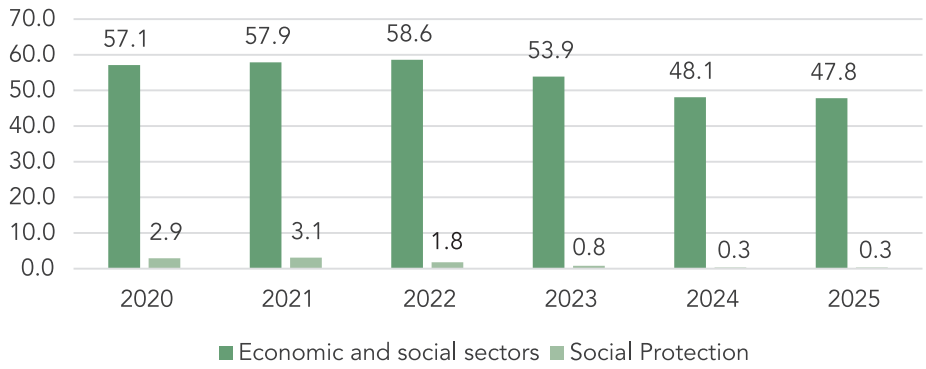
Source: *MTGAS, Statistical Bulletin on Social Protection, 2025*

With the exception of the special increase that was recorded in 2021, which was associated with the response to the pandemic, it has been observed that, between 2019 and 2024, an initial upward trend was shown by effective social protection coverage for all population groups until 2022, followed by a decline, with a fall from 6.1% to 5.6% being experienced. Similar trends were observed among children and the poor, both of whom saw a decline from 6.1% to 5.3% (Figure 5). People with disabilities also experienced a decrease in coverage during the analyzed period. Conversely, older adults and mothers experienced an increase in coverage. However, the level of coverage for mothers remains quite low at only 0.4%. Therefore, coverage levels are below the target set for this period.

The Government prioritizes allocating public resources to poverty reduction, both economic

and social. It has set a goal of increasing allocations to these areas from 60% to 69% and to social protection programs from 1.2% to 1.6% between 2016 and 2030. From 2020 to 2025, coverage increased during the first half of the period but decreased during the last three years, ranging from 58.6% to 47.8%. This is below the 60% target for the base years. From 2022 to 2025, resources for social protection programs followed a similar trend, ranging from 3.1% to 0.3% of the budget (Chart 7: Budget for Poverty Alleviation Sectors as a percentage of the overall budget, 2020–2025). This is also well below the base year and the target.

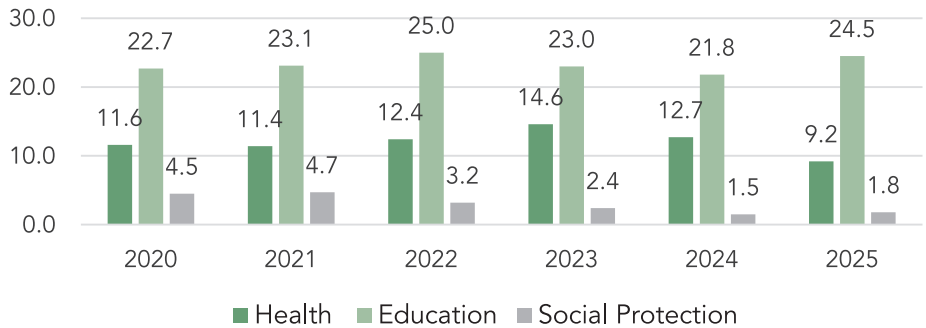
Chart 7: Budget for Poverty Alleviation Sectors as a percentage of the overall budget, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Economy and Finance, General State Accounts 2015-2025*

The 2030 Agenda set the following allocation targets: 25.4% for education, 11.5% for health, and 2.8% for social protection. By 2022, all sectors had nearly met these targets. The health sector remained above the target until 2024, when it began to decline in 2025. Despite fluctuations, education has had a resource allocation close to the target. However, the social protection sector has been below the target for the past three years (Chart 8: Percentage of Expenditures on Health, Education, and Social Protection, 2020–2025).

Chart 8: Percentage of Expenditures on Health, Education, and Social Protection, 2020–2025

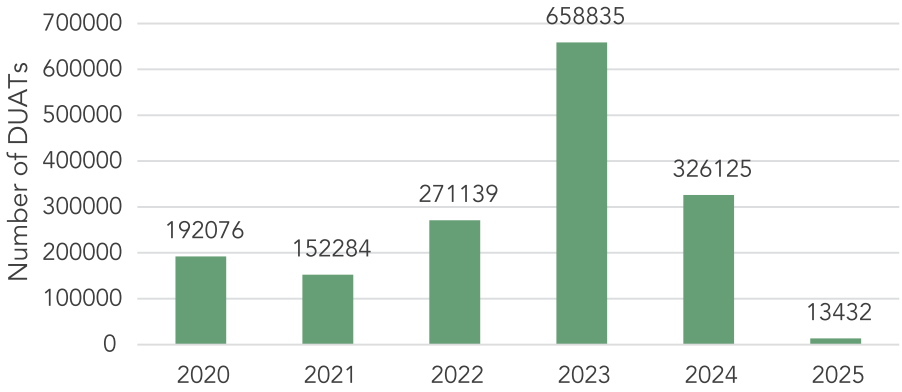


Source: *INE/Ministry of Economy and Finance, General State Accounts 2015-2025*

Overall, there is consistency in budget allocation for poverty reduction, with the exception of the reduction in resources for social protection. The State is targeting public resources toward areas that impact poverty reduction in an effort to create pathways for the most disadvantaged segments of society to transition from survival mode to resilience, thereby consolidating the direct impact of policies in this area.

As part of its efforts to ensure equal access to economic resources, the government increased the distribution of Land Use and Exploitation Rights Certificates (DUAT). The total number of land titles issued increased from 1,270,497 in 2019 to 2,884,388 in 2025. A total of 1,613,891 were issued from 2020 to 2025 (Chart 9: DUAT Titles Issued to Individuals, 2020–2025).

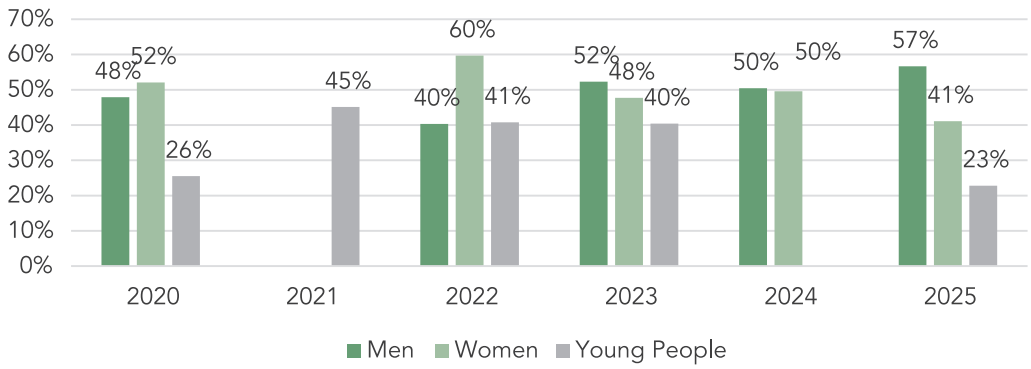
Chart 9: DUAT Titles Issued to Individuals, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/MTA Ministry of Land and Environment, Economic and Social Plans Report, 2015–2025*

The distribution of DUATs has prioritized women and substantially includes young people, with the aim of reversing the historical trend of limited access to economic resources for these groups (Chart 10).

Chart 10: DUAT Titles Distributed by Social Group, 2020–2025 by percentage



Source: *Administrative Data, Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries*

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Mozambique has been implementing multi-sectorial measures to ensure that all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have access to sufficient and nutritious food to end hunger.

In the agricultural sector, the country has approved and implemented the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Development (PEDSA 2030), operationalized through the National Agricultural Sector Investment Plans (PNISA), which focus on increasing the productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector by equipping smallholder farmers with **innovative farming techniques adapted to climate change**.

The Government of Mozambique has been prioritizing food security within the framework of the implementation of the Government's Five-Year Program (PQG) 2025–2029. In this context, SDG 2 is primarily promoted through Pillar II: Structural Transformation of the Economy, which is linked to Pillar V: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and the Circular Economy.

Pillar II guides government action toward increasing productivity, diversifying the productive base, and integrating smallholder farmers into markets, recognizing agriculture as a strategic sector for job creation, income generation, and poverty reduction.

The PQG establishes goals to increase agricultural production, such as raising cereal production from 2.65 million to 4.28 million tons. Additionally, it aims to reduce chronic food insecurity from 24% to 14% by 2029. These goals are supported by policies that modernize agriculture, expand irrigation, promote agro-industry, improve access to resources and financing, and encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices.

One of the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries' (MAAP-IAI) strategic initiatives in this area is the promotion of conservation agriculture. According to the ministry, 56.3% of farmers practiced conservation agriculture in 2017, but this figure dropped to 47.5% in 2023. The decline occurred due to the discontinuation of the program promoting conservation agriculture during that specific time period.

According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries' Integrated Agricultural Survey (MAAP-IAI), the volume of national agricultural production has increased, particularly for the following crops: - cereals: a 23.8% increase, from 1,971,744 tons in 2020 to 2,442,284 tons in 2025: legumes: a 71% increase, from 520,000 tons in 2020 to 889,300 tons in 2025; roots and tubers: a 26.3% increase, from 6,025,000 tons in 2020 to 7,611,000 tons in 2023.

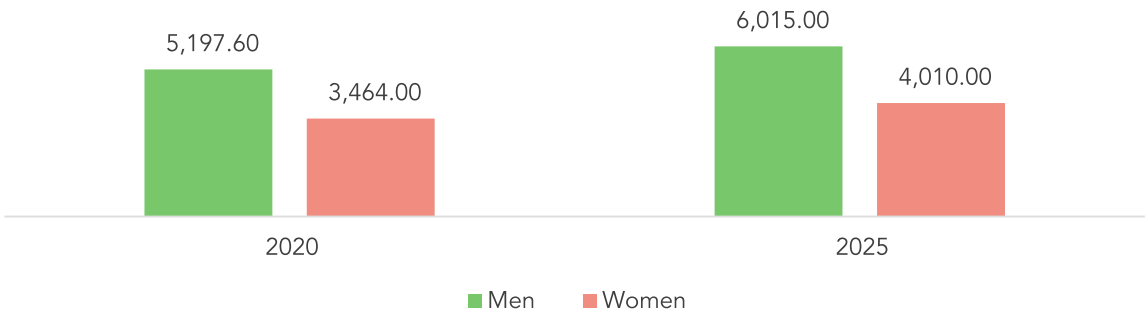
In this context, the average income of family-scale farmers in Mozambique increased from 8,661.00 MT in 2020 to 10,025.00 MT in 2025, a 15.7% increase. This consolidates the growth trend in agricultural production, though gender disparity remains a critical structural

challenge.



In 2020, women earned 3,646.40 MT, while men earned 5,196.60 MT. By 2025, women earned 4,010.00 MT, while men earned 6,015.00 MT. This income gap reveals that equitable access to resources and markets largely favors men, thereby limiting the financial autonomy of female agricultural producers (Graph 11: Average Annual Income of Family Farm Producers, by Sex, 2020 and 2025).

Graph 11: Average Annual Income of Family Farm Producers, by Sex, 2020 and 2025

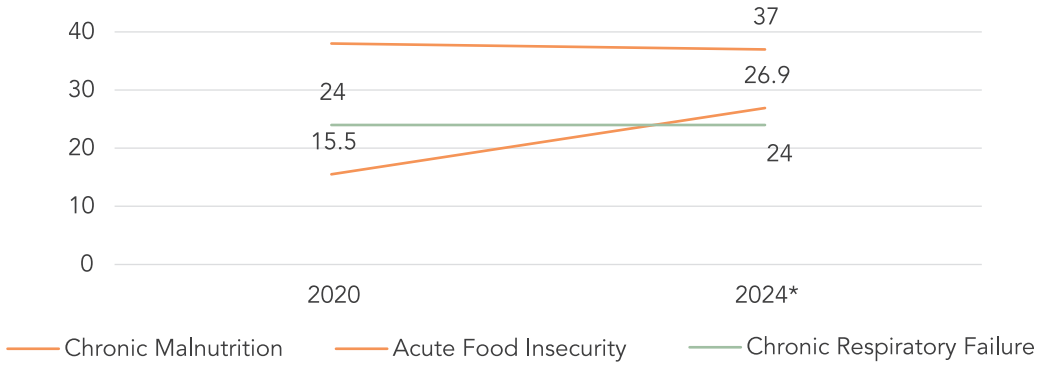


Source: MAAP (2025)

This increase in production and income for family farmers has led to a reduction in chronic malnutrition. However, challenges remain.

Data from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicate a decline in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, from 43% in 2011 to 37% in 2022/23 (Figure 12). However, acute food insecurity increased from 15.5% in 2020 to 26.9% in 2024 (Figure 12). In 2013, chronic food insecurity stood at 24% (no data available since then). These results fall far short of the target set for both 2024 and 2030, which was 4% for acute food insecurity and 10% for chronic food insecurity.

Graph 12: Prevalence of Chronic Malnutrition and Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity in Households, 2020–2024 (%)



Source: *SETSAN (2013), IOF 2019/20, IDS 2022/23; Last measurement of chronic food insecurity conducted in 2013; *data from DHS 2023 and SETSAN (Acute Food Insecurity, 2020 and 2024)*

This scenario has been strongly influenced by factors such as limited access to quality food, inadequate health and sanitation services, and poor dietary practices, as well as the increasing frequency and severity of tropical cyclones, cyclical floods, and prolonged droughts that have affected production areas, thereby perpetuating food insecurity and stunting in children. Over the past 5 years, it is estimated that more than 2 million Mozambicans per year suffer from acute food insecurity due to the cumulative effects of multiple crises. During El Niño events, this number reaches generally alarming levels, with more than 3.5 million people facing acute food insecurity.

Regarding this issue, consultations with civil society reveal that people perceive the food situation to have worsened (37.4%) and 42% perceive it to have remained the same, which is consistent with the presented data.

In the health sector, the Nutrition Intervention Package (NIP) was implemented, based on seven key measures: exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, hygiene and sanitation, vitamin A supplementation, powdered micronutrients, deworming, and growth monitoring, with the aim of reducing malnutrition rates.

The prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (underweight and overweight) decreased from 7.2% in 2013 to 4.5% and 3.8% in 2020 and 2022, respectively (Table 2).

Table 2: Prev alence of acute malnutrition

(defined as weight-for-height greater than two standard deviations above or below the WHO growth standard for children under five years of age), by sex and area of residence

	2011	2013	2020	2022
+2P by sex				
Total	**5.9**	**7.2**	**4.6**	**3.2**
Men	6.4	–	5.1	3.2
Women	5.4	–	4.2	3.1
+2P by area of residence				
Total	**5.9**	**7.2**	**4.5**	**3.8**
Urban	3.8	6.4	3.9	3.0
Rural	6.7	7.6	4.9	3.3
−2P by sex				
Total	**5.9**	**7.2**	**4.5**	**3.8**
Men	6.4	–	4.3	4.4
Women	5.4	–	4.6	3.2
−2P by area of residence				
Total	**5.9**	**7.2**	**4.4**	**3.6**
Urban	3.8	6.4	4.1	2.9
Rural	6.7	7.6	4.6	4.2

Source: *INE, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2011; MADER SETSAN Baseline Study Report on Food and Nutritional Security, 2013; IOF 2019/2020; and IDS 2022/2023*

An analysis of the weight-for-height of children under five, both above and below the ideal weight defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), reveals an overall reduction in child malnutrition, from 5.9% in 2011 to 3.8% in 2022. This reduction follows an increase in malnutrition in 2013. The country has already achieved the 5% target set for 2024 and 2029/2030 with this performance.

Boys show a higher prevalence at both extremes—overweight and underweight—indicating greater nutritional vulnerability.

By area of residence, rural areas have higher rates of both over nutrition and undernutrition compared to urban areas. The improvement was more pronounced in urban areas, while the reduction occurred more slowly in rural areas.

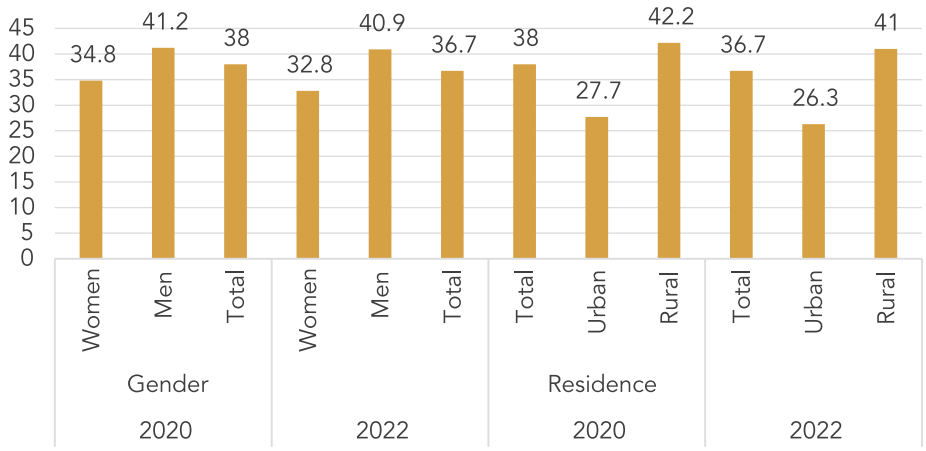
Overall, despite the progress made, nutritional inequalities associated with sex and area of residence persist.

The prevalence of stunting decreased from 38% in 2020 to 37% in 2022. Stunting is more

prevalent among boys, with a prevalence rate of 41.2% in 2020, which decreased to 40.9% in 2022. Among girls, the prevalence rate decreased from 34.8% to 32.8% during the same period. (Graph13: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age).

In rural areas, the prevalence of stunting is higher than in urban areas. However, the reduction in prevalence in urban areas was greater than in rural areas from 2020 to 2022. During this time period, stunting decreased from 27.7% to 26.3% in urban areas and from 42.2% to 41% in rural areas.

Graph13: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

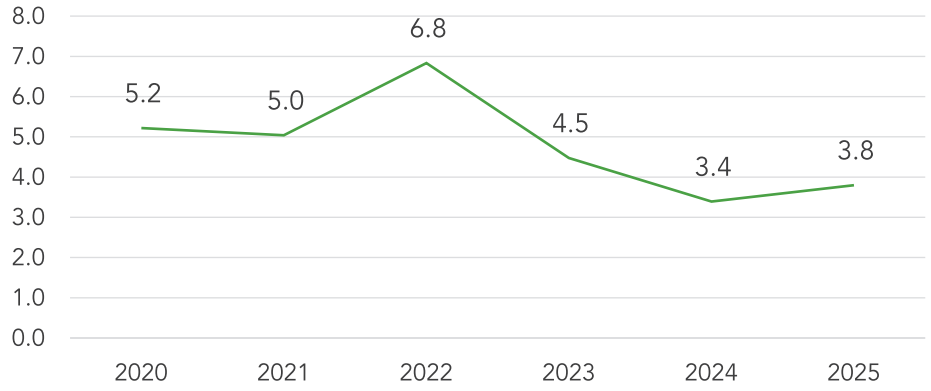


***Source**: *INE: Demographic and Health Survey, DHS 2011, **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - SETSAN Baseline Study Report on Food and Nutritional Security, 2013; *** IOF 2019/20 and 2022.*

The stunting prevalence target for 2024 was 39%, which was achieved and exceeded overall, though not for boys. The target for girls was met, as was the target for 2029/2030, which was 35%.

A target was set to allocate 10% of the state budget to the agriculture sector by 2024. However, this target was not met, with resource allocation peaking at only 6.8% in 2022.

Chart 14: Percentage of Agriculture Budget in the State Budget



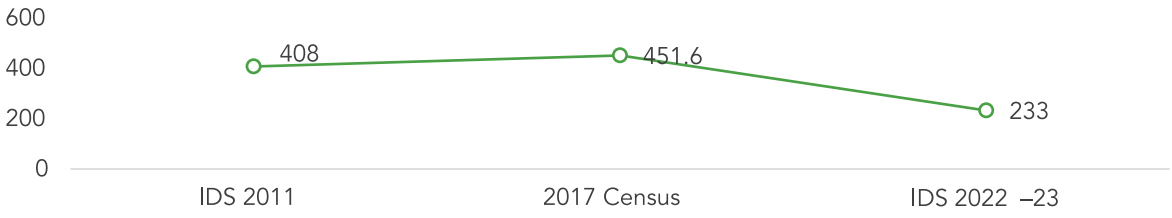
Source: *Ministry of Finance*

In 2022, however, innovative measures were adopted in the areas of finance and resource mobilization, notably the approval of the 2022–2027 Financial Disaster Protection Plan. The plan allows for the purchase of insurance based on parametric indices against drought, cyclones, and floods. This alleviates the burden on the state and enables an immediate response to the population.

SDG 3: Good Health

During the period under review, the country made significant progress in reducing the maternal mortality ratio**,** which **fell from 451.6 to 233 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2017 and 2022/23**. This result places the country in a favorable position regarding the target set for 2030, which is 250 per 100,000 **live births**, indicating that interventions in the health sector are achieving the desired impacts.

Chart 15: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

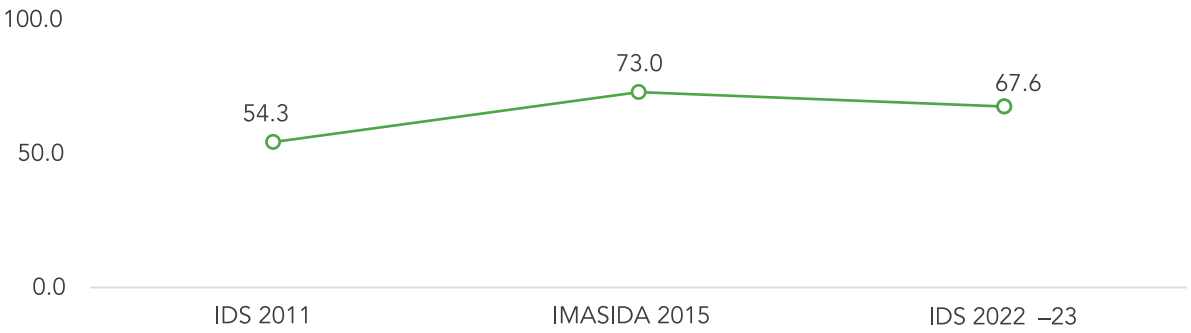


Source: *INE, IDS 2011; RGPH 2017, IDS 2022/2023*

Despite the country's efforts to improve access to institutional childbirth—through community awareness campaigns encouraging the use of hospital services, the construction of maternity waiting homes, and the expansion of the health network— the proportion

of births attended by skilled health personnel decreased from 73% in 2015 to 67.6% in 2022/23, indicating a slowdown in progress toward the SDG target of 85%.

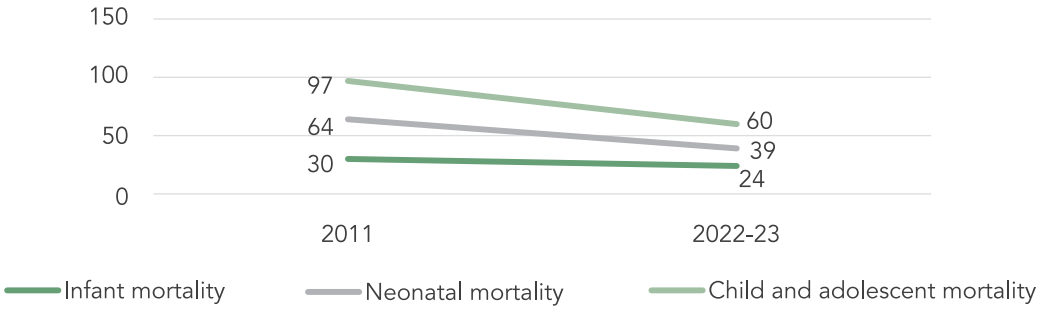
Chart 16: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: *INE, IDS 2011; IMASIDA 2015, IDS 2022/2023*

Efforts to improve child health have led to a reduction in the neonatal mortality rate from 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 24 in 2022–23. The infant mortality rate fell from 64 per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 39 per 1,000 live births in 2023, bringing it closer to the 2030 Agenda target of 35 per 1,000 live births. In turn, child and adolescent mortality decreased from 97 in 2011 to 60 per 1,000 live births in 2022/23, marking a gradual approach toward the target set at 25 per 1,000 live births. The expansion of health services targeting children, particularly vaccination, contributed to this reduction.

Graph 17: Neonatal, infant, and child mortality rates per 1,000 live births



Source: *INE-IDS 2022-23*

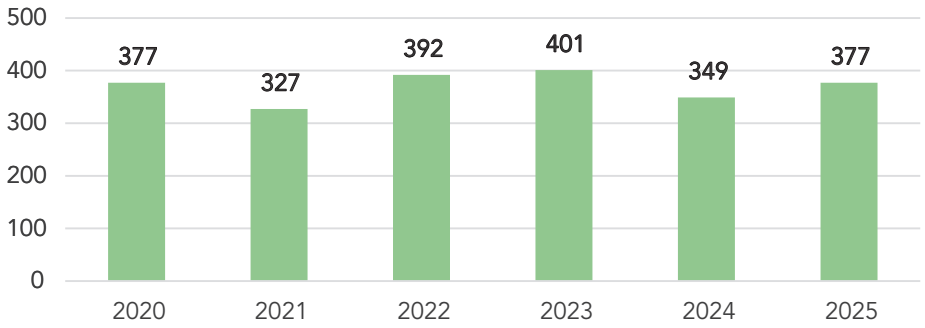
In an effort to combat epidemics and communicable diseases, there has been a notable reduction in the number of new HIV infections, from 6 (2015) to 4.8 per 1,000 inhabitants (2021), though this remains above the 2024 target of 3.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Mozambique continues to face a very high HIV burden, with approximately 2.5 million people living with HIV, representing the third-highest number of cases worldwide. The

country also has the second-highest number of new HIV infections, with approximately 92,000 new cases per year. HIV-related mortality remains significant, with about 44,000 deaths annually. Mother to child transmission continues to be a critical challenge, with a transmission rate of approximately 12%.

On the other hand, malaria continues to show considerable transmission rates. Therefore, the incidence of 377 cases per 1,000 inhabitants in 2025 (Graph 18: Malaria incidence per 1,000 inhabitants (new malaria cases per 1,000 people at risk each year)) has remained stable and poses a challenge in relation to the 2030 target set at 146 cases per 1,000 inhabitants.

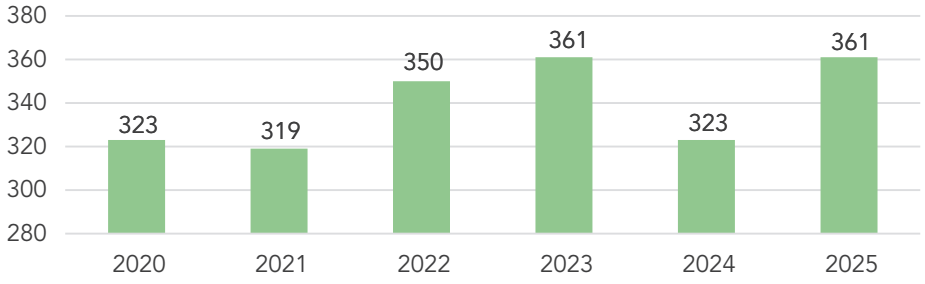
Graph 18: Malaria incidence per 1,000 inhabitants (new malaria cases per 1,000 people at risk each year)



Source: *Ministry of Health, administrative records, 2020–2025*

Between 2020 and 2025, the incidence of tuberculosis ranged from 323 to 361 cases per 100,000 people (Chart 19: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 inhabitants). This average is higher than the 2015 baseline year, when 237 cases were recorded. The increase is due to the implementation of the FAST strategy, which focuses on active case finding, safe isolation, and effective treatment to curb transmission, especially in high-density settings, as well as community-based approaches such as contact tracing through home visits, monthly cough clinics, and mobile brigades.

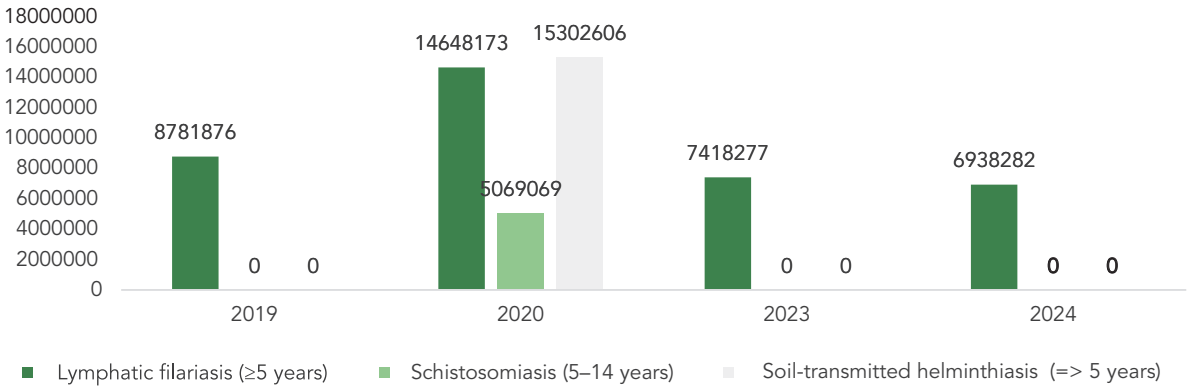
Chart 19: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 inhabitants



Source: *WHO and Ministry of Health, administrative records, 2015–2025*

Throughout 2019–2024, the country conducted mass treatment campaigns against neglected tropical diseases, with an emphasis on lymphatic filariasis, carried out annually in all endemic districts of the country. It should be noted that reduced funding for these activities resulted in fewer campaigns.

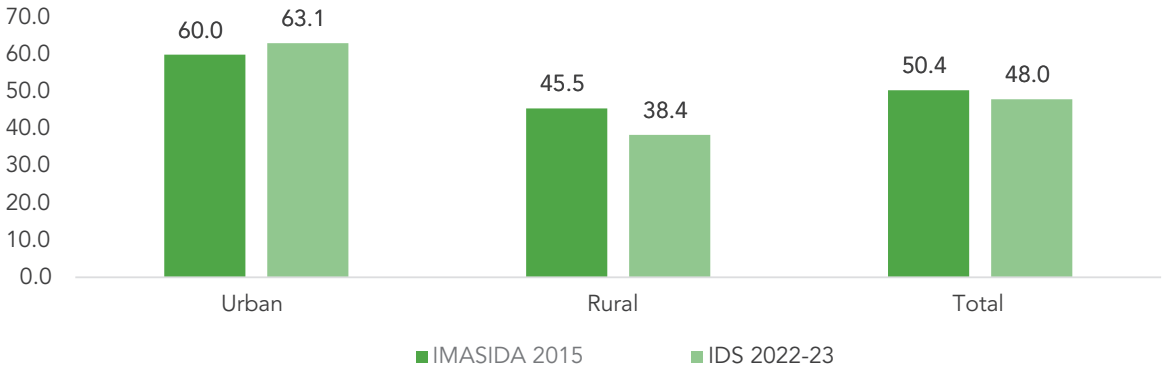
Chart 20: Number of people requiring interventions for neglected tropical diseases



Source: *Ministry of Health, administrative records, 2019–2024*

The 2015 IMASIDA survey indicated that approximately 50.4% of women had their family planning needs met using modern methods. However, the most recent estimates indicate a decline in the satisfaction of family planning needs with modern methods, with about 48% of women aged 15–49 having their needs met in 2022–23 (Chart 21: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) whose family planning needs are met with modern methods.). This coverage falls short of the targets of 65% by 2024 and 80% by 2029/30.

Chart 21: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) whose family planning needs are met with modern methods.



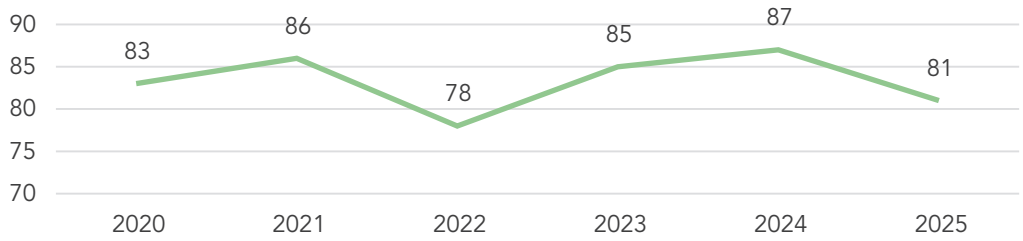
Source: *MISAU-IMASIDA 2015, INE-IDS 2022-23*

Although coverage of essential health services, including reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health, as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases, shows indicators above 50%, it still faces growing challenges, notably:

- The burden of infectious diseases remains high, while non-communicable diseases are growing in importance, requiring the expansion of prevention and integrated treatment programs;
- The need to strengthen human resources, infrastructure, surveillance, and financing.

The availability rate of essential maternal and reproductive health medicines at the health facility level, which stood at 83% in 2020, fluctuated between 78% and 87% through 2025, reaching 81% in 2025 (Chart 22: Percentage of Availability of Essential Medicines for Maternal and Reproductive Health at the Health Facility Level). However, there are challenges regarding universal coverage of medicines for various conditions. The outsourcing of transportation services for the distribution of medicines and medical products to their final destinations in all provinces is a factor that has contributed to these results.

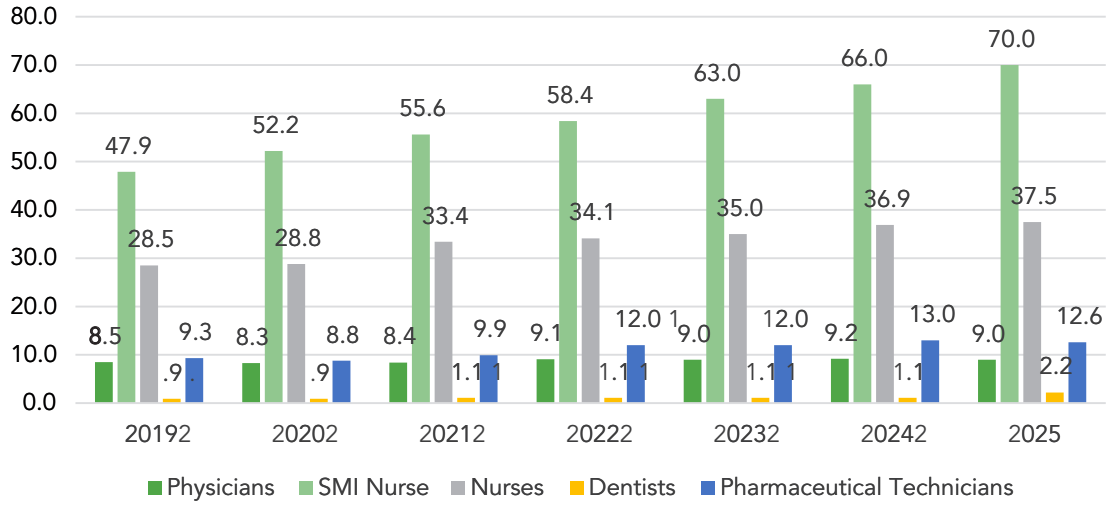
Chart 22: Percentage of Availability of Essential Medicines for Maternal and Reproductive Health at the Health Facility Level



Source: *Ministry of Health, administrative records 2015–2024*

The ratio of doctors per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 8.3 to 9.0 between 2020 and 2025, and the ratio of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) nurses per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 52.2 to 70.0 during the same period (Graph 23: Density and distribution of health workers per 100,000 inhabitants, 2019–2025). The 2024 target of 9.2 physicians has been met.

Graph 23: Density and distribution of health workers per 100,000 inhabitants, 2019–2025



Source: *Ministry of Health, administrative records, 2019–2025*

These advances are taking place amid restrictions on hiring new civil servants, with a few exceptions for priority areas. This demonstrates the government's level of commitment to the health sector.

However, perceptions of the quality of health services are still negative, with 46% of those surveyed by civil society organizations believing that services have worsened, and 39% believing that they have not changed.

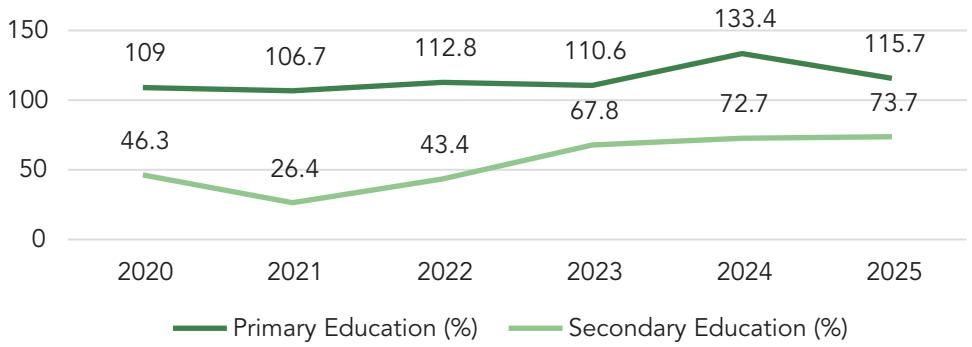
The health sector plays a key role in the country's response to climate change, while also being impacted by its effects. In this context, the Government recently approved (in 2026) the National Plan for the Health Sector's Adaptation to Climate Change (PNAS-MC)[6]. This instrument is a response to the effects of climate change on public health and people, and aims to strengthen the national health system's capacity to address the impacts of these phenomena by reducing vulnerability and promoting community and institutional resilience. The adoption of this instrument acknowledges the intersectionality of issues, development, and the importance of an interdependent approach to the SDGs in order to address existing challenges.

6 (Ministry of Health, 2026)

SDG 4: Quality Education

Mozambique has made significant progress in access to education, particularly primary education, with the gross enrollment rate at this level reaching over 100% in the last 5 years. In lower secondary education, the gross enrollment rate reached 73.7% in 2025 (Chart 24: Gross Enrollment Rate in Primary Education and Lower Secondary Education, 2020–2025, in %), which is above the 43% target set for 2024.

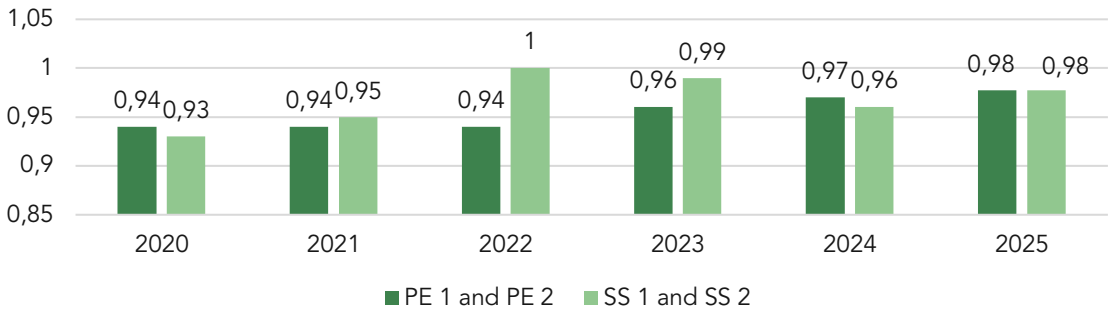
Chart 24: Gross Enrollment Rate in Primary Education and Lower Secondary Education, 2020–2025, in %



Source: *Ministry of Education and Human Development, Administrative Records 2020–2025*

The education sector has also made progress in ensuring equal access for boys and girls, with the gender parity index rising from 0.94 to 0.98 in primary education and ranging between 0.93 and 1 in secondary education from 2020 to 2025, with a downward trend observed in the last three years at this level of education (Graph 25: Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Education, 2020–2025).

Graph 25: Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Education, 2020–2025



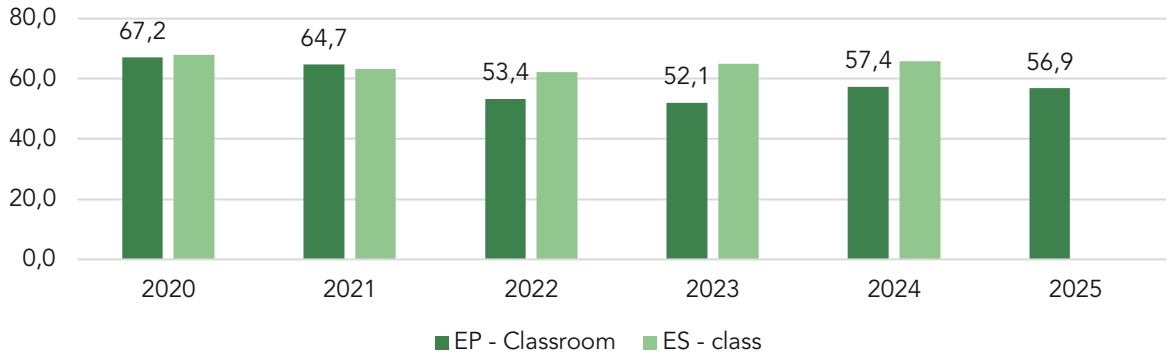
Source: *INE/Ministry of Education and Human Development, Education Statistics, School Survey, 2020–2025*

Significant progress has been made in improving school efficiency. The retention rate is now 93%, and the dropout rate has decreased from 11.8% to 6.7%. In this context, the

expansion of the National School Feeding Program (PRONAE) is also noteworthy, as it doubled the number of beneficiary schools. PRONAE benefits 257,708 students in 340 schools across 42 districts in 11 provinces through direct government intervention. Through partnerships, the initiative expanded to 702 schools in 31 districts across eight provinces, benefiting a total of 317,354 students. In 2025, PRONAE benefited a total of 575,062 students in 1,042 schools nationwide.

The targets set for 2024 are 60 students per classroom for primary education and 55 students per class for secondary education. From 2020 to 2025, the student-to-classroom ratio decreased from 67.2 to 56.9 in primary education, while the student-to-class ratio decreased from 68 to 66 in general secondary education, as shown in the chart below. This signals substantial improvement in primary education, which has achieved the SDG target, and persistent challenges in secondary education.

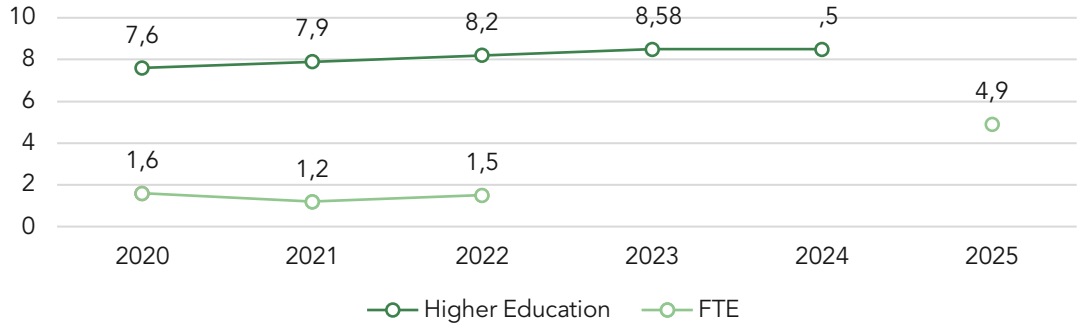
Chart 26: Student-to-Classroom Ratio in Primary Education and Student-to-Classroom Ratio in General Secondary Education, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Education and Human Development, administrative records, 2020–2024.*

Access to higher education and technical-vocational education by young people and children is growing, albeit at a very slow pace. The gross enrollment rate for higher education rose from 7.6% to 8.5% from 2020 to 2024, while that for technical and vocational education saw a slight decline from 2020 to 2022, from 1.6% to 1.5%, and rose to 4.9% in 2025 (Chart 27: Gross Enrollment Rate in Higher Education and Technical and Vocational Education (TVE), 2020–2025). The targets for higher education are 10.4% in 2024 and 12.2% for 2030, meaning that the 2024 target was not met, while those for technical and vocational education—which are 1.65% for 2024 and 1.8% for 2030—were met and largely exceeded. However, these rates show that only a tiny fraction of the young people and children who could enroll in these educational subsystems actually have access to them.

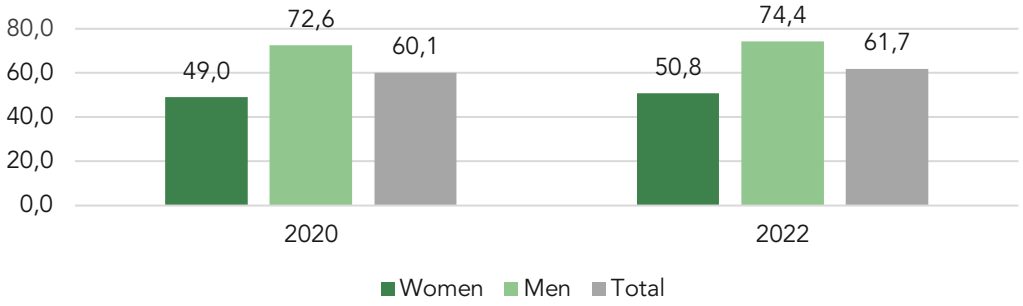
Chart 27: Gross Enrollment Rate in Higher Education and Technical and Vocational Education (TVE), 2020–2025



Sources: *Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Education, administrative records 2015–2024; Ministry of Education and Culture, Administrative Data Records, IOF 2022*

The literacy rate for youth and adults over 15 years of age rose from 60.1% to 61.7% between 2020 and 2022. Women have lower rates than men, and saw a slow increase from 49% to 50.8% during the period (Chart 28: Literacy Rate Among Youth and Adults Aged 15 and Older, 2020–2022). These rates fall short of the targets of 66% and 71% for 2024 and 2029/30.

Chart 28: Literacy Rate Among Youth and Adults Aged 15 and Older, 2020–2022

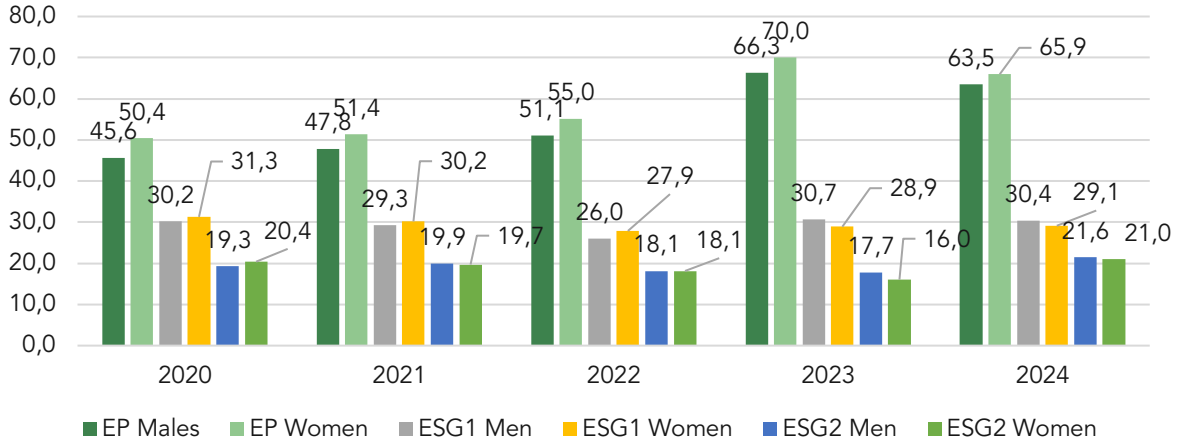


Source: *National Institute of Statistics, IOF 2019/2020 and 2021/2022*

In primary education, Mozambique has made steady progress in completing the cycle. Between 2020 and 2025, the gross completion rate rose from 53.1% to 67.6% (Chart 29: Gross Completion Rate for Primary Education and Lower (ESG1) and Upper (ESG2) Secondary Education Cycles, by Sex, 2020–2024), having reached and exceeded the 2024 and 2030 targets, which are 54% and 59%, respectively. This result reflects the positive impact of the introduction of free basic education and the expansion of the school network. In the first and second cycles of secondary education, completion rates increased from 28% and 20% (2020) to 31.7% and 33.5% (2025), respectively. However, they did not meet the 2024 targets (of 35% and 36%) for both cycles and are still far from the 2030 target,

which is 39% and 61% for the first and second cycles of secondary education.

Chart 29: Gross Completion Rate for Primary Education and Lower (ESG1) and Upper (ESG2) Secondary Education Cycles, by Sex, 2020–2024



Source: *Ministry of Education and Human Development, administrative records*

The gross completion rate among women was higher than among men and increased over time (except for 2023–2024), ranging between 50% and 70% from 2020 to 2024. The completion rate for men ranged from 45% to 66% (Chart 29: Gross Completion Rate for Primary Education and Lower (ESG1) and Upper (ESG2) Secondary Education Cycles, by Sex, 2020–2024).

n the civil society consultation, 53% of respondents considered the education sector to have deteriorated, making it the most critical assessment in the social sector. People with disabilities believe that access challenges still exist and that teachers need training to better serve students with special needs in order to improve the quality of education.

Similar to the health sector, the education and public works sectors approved Decree No. 122/2021 regarding guidelines on resilience to natural hazards, environmental and social safeguards for school buildings. This measure addresses the vulnerability of the country's school infrastructure to extreme weather events and the damage they cause. It does so by integrating environmental sustainability and social inclusion principles into sector projects to ensure their resilience and suitability to the country's climate and social context.

Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women

Mozambique has made significant progress in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, supported by a robust framework of legal, policy, and programmatic instruments. This framework includes the Gender Policy and Strategy, the IV National Plan for the Advancement of Women (PNAM 2018–2024), foundational legislation such as the Law on the Prevention of Early Marriages, the revision of the Penal Code and the Family Law, as well as specific instruments to combat gender-based violence (GBV). At the same time, recent gender-sensitive planning and budgeting mechanisms, such as the Gender Marker in the PESOE, reinforce the effective integration of gender into government action. At a structural level, the National Development Strategy (ENDE) 2025–2044 and the Government's Five-Year Program (PQG) 2025–2029 address the issue of gender equality as a key aspect of the country's development.

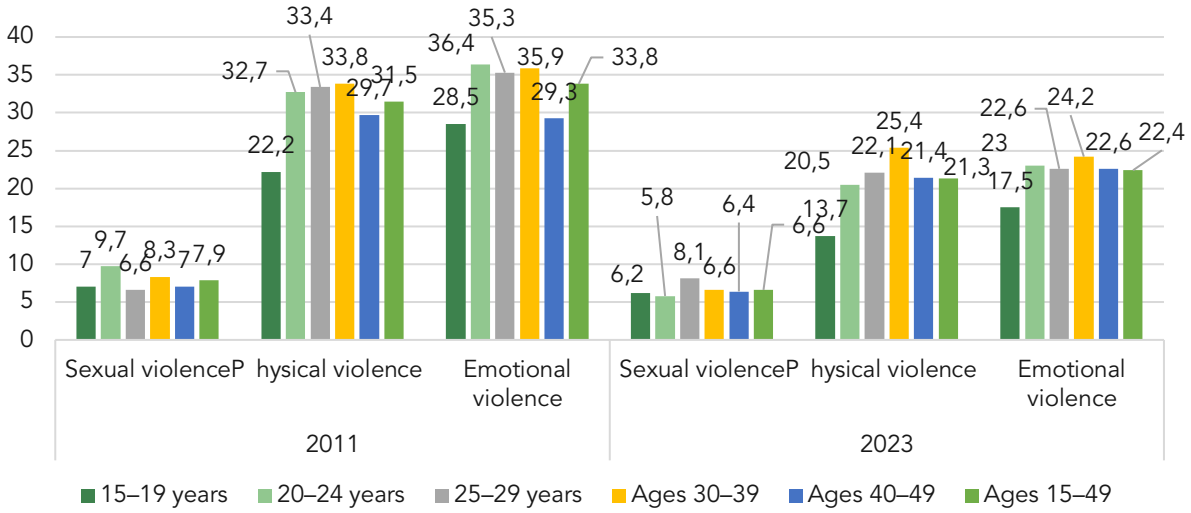
These instruments seek to reverse the framework of gender inequality, which places women in a constant state of poverty and vulnerability, thereby constituting a barrier to their development and that of the country. The instruments are implemented through sectoral and multi-sectorial actions and interventions aimed at addressing the various challenges facing the country regarding gender equality and women's rights.

As part of the fight against gender-based violence (GBV), Integrated Care Centers (ICC) were established to provide psychosocial and legal support to victims, with programs targeting vulnerable girls that include the rescue of minors involved in early marriages, as well as life skills training and the distribution of materials to ensure school continuity. Despite these efforts, the high prevalence of GBV and the persistence of harmful traditional practices reveal that this is a structural problem requiring continuous, multidimensional, and sustained intervention.

Gender inequality and inequity in Mozambique show significant progress, but also structural disparities that disproportionately affect women and girls in accessing social, economic, and political opportunities. In line with progress in education, gender parity in primary school enrollment is approaching equality.

In response to these challenges, the country has reaffirmed its commitment to promoting gender equality through policies integrated into planning instruments, such as the legal framework on gender-based violence, economic empowerment programs, and sectoral initiatives focused on girls' education, women's leadership, and social protection.

Chart 30: Girls and women aged 15 and older who have experienced partner violence, by type of violence and age, 2011–2023



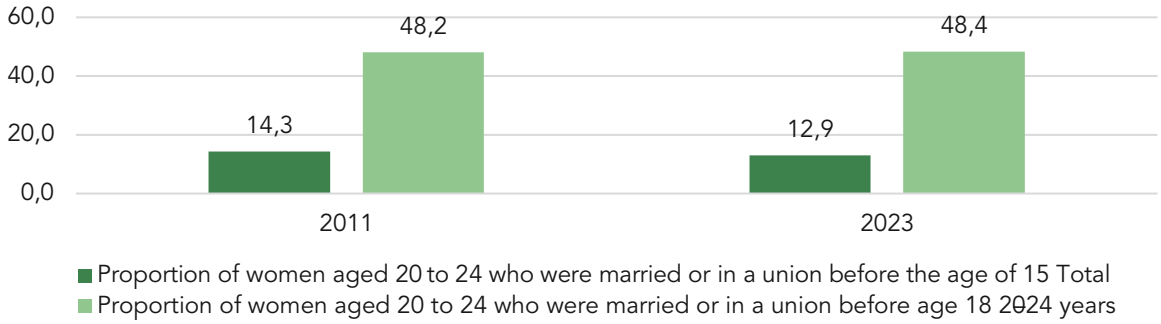
Source: *INE, IDS 2011, 2022/2023*

Overall, there was a significant reduction in violence against women between 2011 and 2023, especially physical and emotional violence. These types of violence declined across all age groups, dropping from 30-34% to 20-25%. Sexual violence, which was already low, decreased across all age groups except the 25–29 group, where it increased by 1.5 percentage points to approximately 20% (Chart 30: Girls and women aged 15 and older who have experienced partner violence, by type of violence and age, 2011–2023). These results suggest progress in preventing and responding to gender-based violence.

However, young women aged 20 to 24 continue to experience high levels of violence, and physical and emotional violence remain prevalent. This situation calls for continued strengthening of policies on prevention, protection, and changing social norms.

Early marriage decreased slightly among girls up to age 15 subjected to these practices and remained virtually unchanged among women up to age 18. The proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 15 decreased from 14.3% to 12.9%. The proportion of women in this age group who were married or in a union before age 18 remained virtually unchanged during the study period, ranging from 48.2% to 48.4% (Graph 31: Early marriage, before age 15 and before age 18). This is a high rate given the circumstances of women in this situation.

Graph 31: Early marriage, before age 15 and before age 18



Source: *INE/Demographic and Health Survey 2011 and 2022/2023*

Women are becoming increasingly empowered to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights. In this context, the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increased from 15% in 2011 to 30.9% in 2023 due to the impact of awareness campaigns.

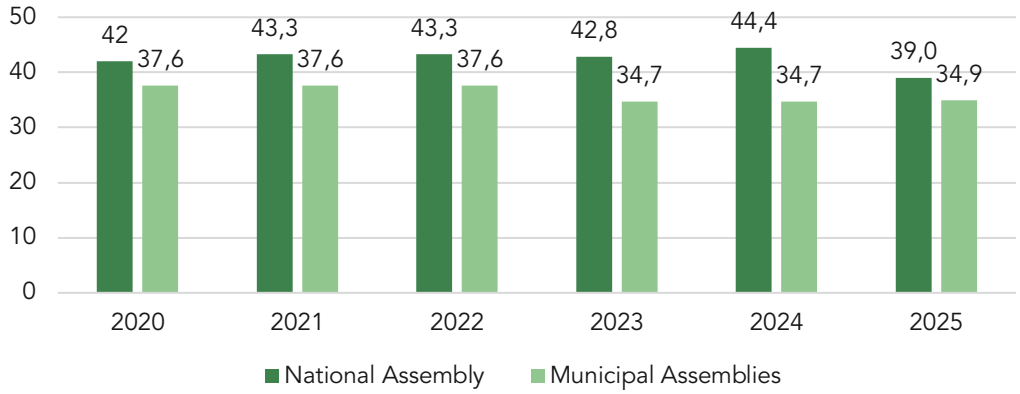
Graph 32: Women and Decision-Making Regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, 2011–2023



Source: *INE-IDS 2011 and 2022/2023*

The empowerment of women through their appointment to decision-making positions has seen positive progress in the country, reaching its peak in 2021 when there was gender parity in the government and 43.3% of members of parliament were women. Following the 2024 general elections, the percentage of seats held by women in the Assembly of the Republic decreased from 42% in 2020 to 39.0% in 2025 (Chart 33: Percentage of Women in the National and Municipal Assemblies). The 9.9% decrease signals a weakening of women's representation in the Parliament, thereby compromising women's ability to influence the formulation of laws, and also highlights the risks of reversing the gains achieved and the need to strengthen mechanisms to ensure women's sustainable participation in decision-making processes.

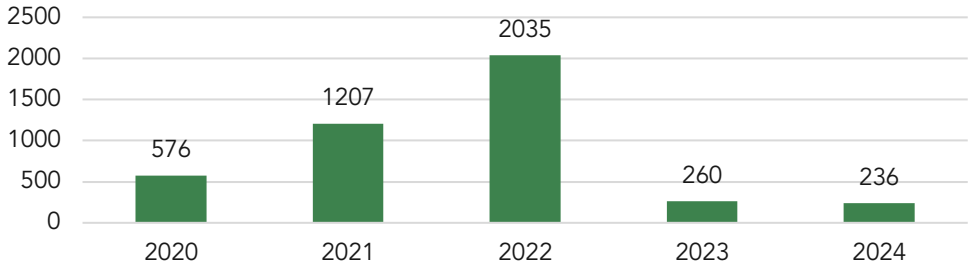
Chart 33: Percentage of Women in the National and Municipal Assemblies



Source: *National Assembly/Ministry of State Administration and Public Service – 2020–2025*

With regard to economic empowerment, one of the critical elements is the exercise of economic rights such as property rights, particularly the right to land, which is important in the context of Mozambique. From 2020 to 2024, there was an exponential increase in the number of women receiving DUATS titles for economic purposes, rising from 576 to 2,035 titles granted. On the other hand, over the past two years, there has been a downward trend, as illustrated in the chart below.

Chart 34: Number of DUATs for Agriculture and Livestock Issued to Women, 2020–2024



Source: *Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries, Administrative Data on the National Land Registry, 2020–2024*

Trends in women's land ownership are confirmed by monitoring by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the agency responsible for the SDGs related to land and agriculture, which shows that Mozambique has a high proportion of women who own agricultural land—38.7%—and is close to achieving the target in this area.[7]

Although gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive rights remain critical issues, significant progress has been made in this area, as well as in the empowerment of women in the social and economic spheres and, to a lesser extent, in politics.

7 See https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

In Mozambique, the coordination of water supply and sanitation policies is carried out through the Water and Sanitation Group (WSG). There is also the Multi-Sectorial Sanitation Group, which includes civil society and works in an integrated manner to plan and coordinate the implementation of actions and policies in the sanitation sector.

Planning for water supply and sanitation is also based on community demand, with communities presenting their needs through water committees and participating in implementation, contributing to the operational management and maintenance of water sources.

The country has a Water and Sanitation Information System (SINAS), which is fed by data collected by the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (DPIS) and synchronized with data from the Water Supply Investment and Asset Fund (FIPAG), the Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration (AIAS), and contributions from the private sector through private water suppliers.

National statistics reveal a critical disparity in access to water between urban and rural areas. There was a decrease in the percentage of the population with access to safe water from 84.1% (2020) to 77.5% (2022) in urban areas and from 42.1% (2020) to 41.3% (2022) in rural areas. The national rate of access to drinking water is 62.3% in 2025.

The same trend of moderate growth applies to the percentage of the population using adequate sanitation services, which ranged from 61.8% (2020) to 61.4% (2022) in urban areas and from 16.6% (2020) to 18.3% (2022) in rural areas, according to data from the IOF 2022. The national sanitation rate is 37.4%.

The water access targets for 2024 stand at 85% nationally, with 90% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas. The target for 2030 is 100% for both water access and sanitation. The sector's performance falls short of the defined targets. In the area of sanitation, the target of 66% nationwide, 80% in urban areas, and 55% in rural areas has also not been met.

Mozambique has consolidated the legal and administrative framework necessary for participatory water management. All municipalities in the country have policies and operational procedures that ensure the involvement of local communities in decisions regarding sanitation and water resources. Although challenges remain in physical infrastructure, the institutional governance framework is fully established, ensuring that mechanisms for consultation and community management are a regulatory reality throughout the national territory.

General Considerations in the Social Sector

The country has made positive strides in expanding access to social services, particularly

in health, education, and water, with notable improvements in indicators such as maternal mortality, primary school completion rates, and access to safe drinking water. However, critical issues remain, such as the quality of services—reflected in high student-teacher ratios—and limitations in the health system's capacity to respond to infectious diseases. Structural challenges also persist, linked to rising poverty, food insecurity, territorial inequalities (such as the continuity of services in rural areas), weaknesses in social protection, and gender disparities. Thus, performance in the social sector is characterized by an expansion of access that has not been accompanied by equivalent gains in quality or in the effective impact on the broader well-being of the population.

The prevailing perceptions among civil society regarding the social sector, as well as access to and the quality of services, are that these have worsened or remained the same. The exception is the water and sanitation sector, where the prevailing opinion is that services have remained the same or improved (Chart 35: Civil Society Assessment of the SDGs in the Social Sector, 2025, in %).

Chart 35: Civil Society Assessment of the SDGs in the Social Sector, 2025, in %



Source: *Civil Society VNR Report, 2025*

The constraints and obstacles identified regarding the indicators in this area are taken into account in the presentation of proposals for accelerating the SDGs, based on accelerators with the potential to improve the implementation and impact of the 2030 Agenda.

Recommendations for Accelerating the SDGs – Social Sector (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Accelerating the social SDGs requires an integrated approach that combines **social**

protection, nutrition, quality of services, and territorial inclusion. The main challenge is to transform increased access into effective improvements in the well-being of the population at large.

In this context, the following recommendations for acceleration are proposed:

1. Strengthen social protection

Accelerator: Jobs and Social Protection

- Effectively expand the coverage and predictability of social protection programs, with a focus on vulnerable populations and those affected by climate shocks;
- Integrate rapid response mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of crises on poverty and food insecurity;
- Promote social cohesion in the workplace and within communities.

2. Promote food security with a nutritional focus

Accelerator: Food Systems

- Reorient agricultural policies toward improving nutrition, ensuring that increased production translates into food access;
- Prioritize local value chains, food diversification, and community-based nutrition interventions.

3. Consolidate gains in the health sector.

Accelerator: One Health

- Strengthen the quality of health services, with a focus on reducing infectious diseases and improving universal coverage;
- Invest in retaining human resources and expanding services in rural areas.

4. Improve the quality of education

Accelerator: Education

- Prioritize the quality of education by reducing the student-teacher ratio and improving learning conditions;
- Strengthen the link between education, employability, skills, and life skills for sustainable development.

5. Accelerate gender equality

Accelerator: Social Empowerment

- Promote greater economic and political participation of women;
- Strengthen measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence;

- Integrate the gender dimension into all social and climate programs.

6. Reduce regional inequalities in access to services

Accelerator: Connectivity and Inclusion

- Expand equitable access to basic services (water and sanitation, health, and education), with a focus on rural and peri-urban areas;
- Use innovative and digital solutions to expand the coverage and efficiency of services.

11. ECONOMIC SECTOR - SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12

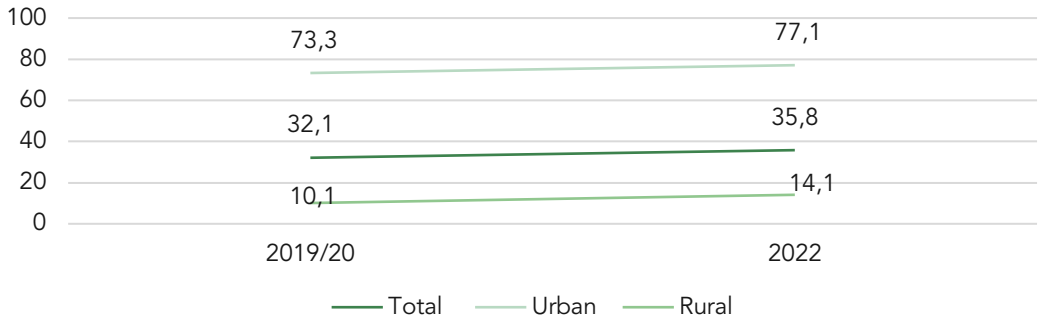
From 2020 to 2025, Mozambique's economic performance was characterized by a gradual recovery trajectory following significant shocks, including the covid-19 pandemic, extreme weather events, and security constraints.

Progress was made in expanding economic infrastructure, improving access to energy, and promoting territorial financial inclusion. There were also signs of improvement in some distributional indicators. However, these advances coexist with persistent structural limitations, particularly regarding job creation, productive transformation, and reducing inequalities.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

In the energy sector, there has been an expansion of access to electricity, with the national coverage rate increasing from 32.1% in 2019/20 to 35.8% in 2022, with particularly significant progress in rural areas (Chart 36: Access to Electricity for Lighting).

Chart 36: Access to Electricity for Lighting



Source: *National Institute of Statistics, IOF 2019/20, IOF 2022.*

Despite this progress, significant disparities persist between urban and rural areas, as well as between provinces (Chart 37: Access to Electricity for Lighting, by Province, 2020–2022), with access levels approaching universality in Maputo City (97.9%) and significantly lower in the provinces of Zambezia (15.4%) and Cabo Delgado (26.7%). This pattern confirms that, although electrification is expanding, its distribution remains uneven, reflecting structural asymmetries in economic and territorial development.

Chart 37: Access to Electricity for Lighting, by Province, 2020–2022

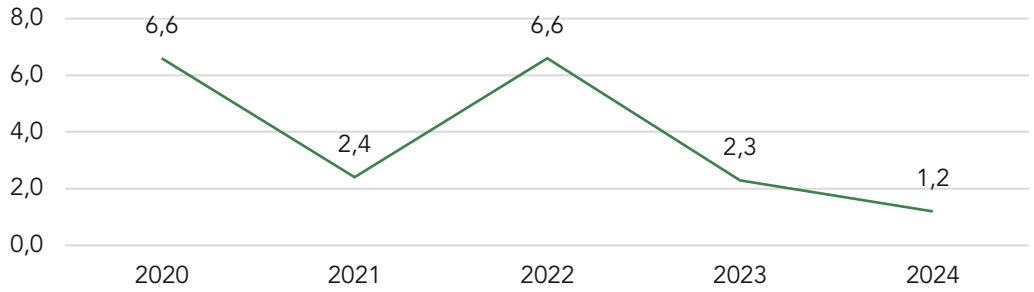


Source: *National Institute of Statistics, 4th Population and Housing Census (RGPH) 2017, IOF 2014/15, IOF 2019/20, IOF 2022.*

With the exception of Maputo Province and Maputo City, the rate of access to electricity is well below the 64% target set for 2024.

The population relying primarily on clean energy grew between 2021 and 2022 and then fell from 6.6% to 1.2% by 2024, revealing challenges in achieving the energy transition in Mozambique.

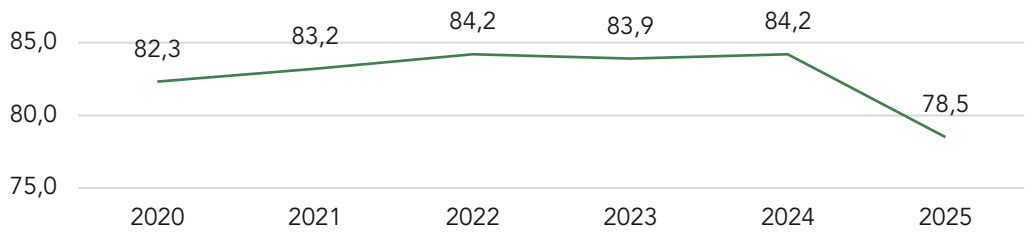
Chart 38: Percentage of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies, 2020–2024



Source: *INE/Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Administrative Records, 2020–2024.*

On a positive note, the use of renewable energy has been growing in 4 of the last 5 years, reaching 84.2% in 2024 and subsequently declining to 78.5% in 2025 (Chart 39: Percentage Share of Renewable Energy in Total Final Consumption, 2015–2024).

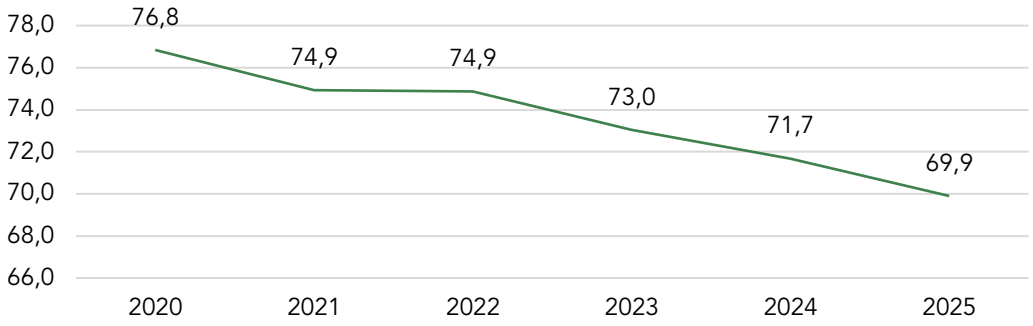
Chart 39: Percentage Share of Renewable Energy in Total Final Consumption, 2015–2024



Source: *INE/Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Administrative Records 2020–2025*

The decline in renewable energy consumption parallels the reduction in installed generation capacity, which has been falling over the past five years, from 76.8 to 69.9 watts per capita (Chart 40: Installed Capacity of All Renewable Sources (Hydro, Bagasse, and Solar), in Watts per Capita, 2020–2025).

Chart 40: Installed Capacity of All Renewable Sources (Hydro, Bagasse, and Solar), in Watts per Capita, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Administrative Records 2020–2025*

The 2025-2029 National Energy Plan (PQG) outlines the government's plans to continue the trend of change and energy transition. These plans include increasing energy production with a focus on renewable sources, diversifying the energy mix, and expanding the national capacity for clean energy generation. The government aims to establish 120 MW of wind power generation capacity by 2029. This goal reinforces the country's commitment to a low-carbon economy and the promotion of clean and affordable energy for the population.

The growing contribution of renewable energy to final consumption shows the potential for an energy transition. However, structural challenges, such as poverty, lead to the intensive use of biomass, which has environmental consequences, especially for forests.

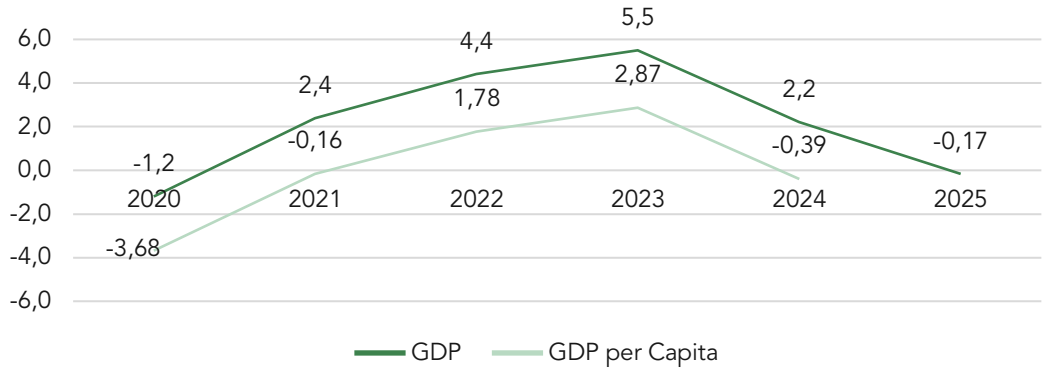
Despite these challenges, efforts to introduce clean and renewable energy over the past five years have significantly impacted society. The Civil Society Report on the 2030 Agenda,

within the framework of the Second Voluntary National Review (2026), substantiates this. The report reveals that 58.7% of respondents believe there have been improvements in renewable and affordable energy.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Over the past six years, Mozambique has experienced a volatile trajectory in terms of overall and per capita real GDP growth, with alternating periods of expansion and contraction between 2020 and 2025. It is noted that in 2020 and 2025, GDP growth rates were negative, at -1.2% and -0.17%, respectively. In 2021, the economy began to grow, peaking at 5.5% in 2023, followed by a decline that reached -0.17% in 2025 (Graph 41: Annual GDP per Capita Growth Rate, 2020–2025). Per capita GDP follows the same trend (Figure 41). Following the contraction recorded during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, a moderate recovery was observed, with growth of 2.87% in 2023, but there was a decline to -0.39% in 2024. The GDP per capita growth rate has been below 3% over the past 5 years, as shown below.

Graph 41: Annual GDP per Capita Growth Rate, 2020–2025



Source: *INE, National Accounts, 2020–2025*

With regard to the promotion of decent work, Mozambique has adopted various measures. The country has ratified the 10 core conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), demonstrating its commitment to international labor standards. A new Labor Law (Law No. 13/2023) was enacted, introducing significant advances in labor protection and the regulation of new forms of employment, including telework. The government has also invested in technical and vocational training and in the periodic review of the minimum wage as mechanisms to promote employability and social dialogue. Mechanisms for the extrajudicial resolution of labor disputes were also established, and specialized labor courts were created to reduce delays in this area and thereby strengthen access to

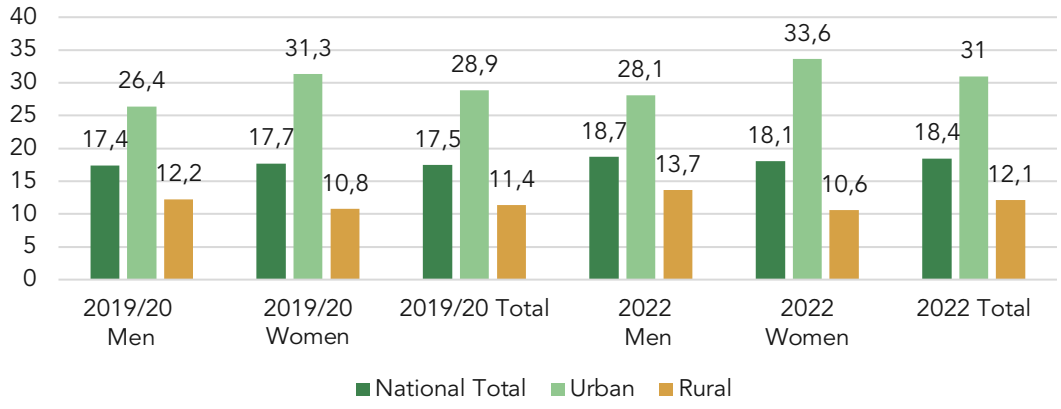
labor justice. In the area of social protection, the contributory social protection system, managed by the National Social Security Institute (INSS), has been expanded to cover self-employed workers, thereby strengthening the institutionalization of workers' social rights. The government conducts regular workplace inspections to enhance worker protection. The country also has a social dialogue mechanism that brings together the government, the private sector (as employers), and labor unions to discuss, among other things, the setting of the national minimum wage.

In the area of employment, measures have been implemented to promote youth employment and decent work. A key development is the adoption of the employment policy and the various income-generation and youth employability programs currently being implemented, including the Youth Initiatives Support Fund (YISF), managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

The measures adopted have had mixed results regarding the inclusiveness of economic growth and the promotion of decent work.

The overall rate fluctuated somewhat between 2020 and 2022 and, according to the IOF 2022, stands at 18.4%, with significantly higher levels in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (12.1%). Unemployment is higher among women (33.6%) compared to men (28.1%). This pattern reveals a persistent inability of the urban economy to absorb the labor force, particularly among young people and women.

Chart 42: Unemployment Rate by Sex and Area of Residence

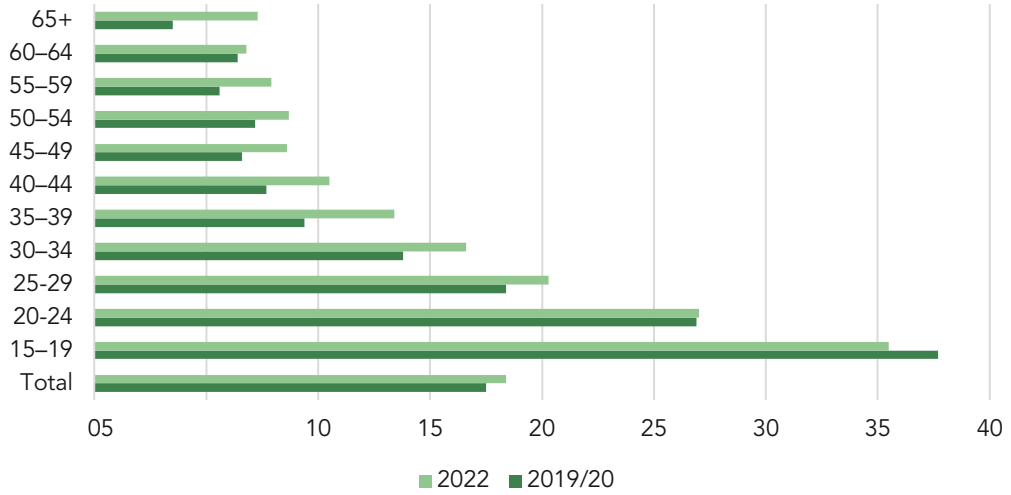


Source: *INE, IOF 2019/2020 and 2022*

For labor unions, although there have been advances in the protection of workers' rights, employment in Mozambique is still not decent, due to low wages, precarious contracts, and high levels of informality that leave workers unprotected. This reality contributes to the precariousness of working conditions and limits workers' access to mandatory labor and social security (social insurance schemes), exacerbating their economic and social vulnerability.

Young people have higher unemployment rates than the general population, as shown below.

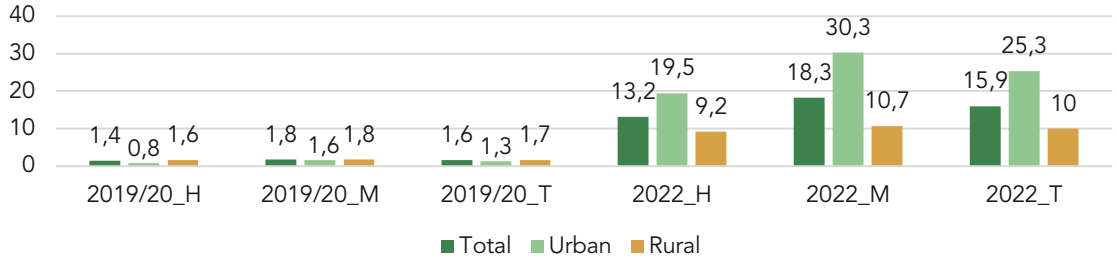
Chart 43: Unemployment Rate by Age, 2019/2020–2022, in %



Source: *INE, IOF 2019/2020 and 2021/2022*

A considerable proportion of young people are neither studying, working, nor in training (15.9%) in 2022, with a recent upward trend, particularly in urban areas and among women (Graph 44: Percentage of Young People who are not in Education, Employment, or Training, 2019/2020, 2022)[8].

Graph 44: Percentage of Young People who are not in Education, Employment, or Training, 2019/2020, 2022



Source: *INE, IOF 2019/2020 and 2022*

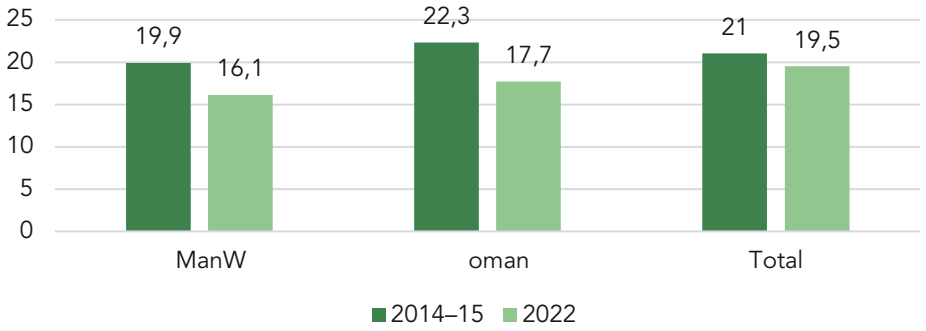
These trends are particularly relevant in fragile contexts, including regions affected by conflict and extreme weather events. In these areas, young people face additional barriers to accessing economic opportunities due to disrupted livelihoods, forced displacement,

8 The letters in the graph data stand for: W – women, M – men, T – total.

and limited access to education and vocational training. The persistence of high levels of economic exclusion among young people in these contexts can exacerbate the risks of social marginalization and increase exposure to cycles of violence, including recruitment by armed groups or involvement in illicit activities, thereby undermining social cohesion and stability in the medium and long term.

Unemployment rates are proportionally higher among people with disabilities (PwD). Within this group, unemployment rates are slightly higher among women.

Chart 45: Unemployment Rate Among People with Disabilities



Source: *INE, IOF 2014/2015, 2019/2020, and 2021/2022*

Between 2014/15 and 2022, the unemployment rate among people with disabilities fell from 19.9% to 16.1% for men, from 22.3% to 17.7% for women, and from 21% to 19.5% overall. These advances reflect greater labor market inclusion, but both labor unions and organizations representing people with disabilities still point to the persistence of barriers to employment for this group, including regarding working conditions that often lack the necessary functionality and accessibility for people with disabilities, such as inadequate building and workplace conditions.

The persistence of higher unemployment rates among women highlights not only barriers to employment but also to social rights. For example, unions point to limitations on the use of the 90-day maternity leave provided for in labor law due to employer-imposed barriers. They also point to the existence of sexual harassment against women and the limited number of women in management positions, including within the unions themselves. Therefore, vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities face multiple challenges in securing decent employment.

The tendency for already vulnerable people to be more severely affected by unemployment draws attention to the intersectionality of their situations and the need for an integrated approach to addressing them.

Voluntary local reviews demonstrate how unemployment is linked to other problems and that addressing it requires an integrated approach that considers multiple areas covered by different SDGs. The case of Gondola, illustrated below, illustrates this integrated dynamic of problems and potential solutions.

CASE STUDY:

Gondola: Youth unemployment and informal jobs continue to limit local economic development[1]

In Gondola, youth unemployment and the expansion of informal activities remain among the main obstacles to local economic development and poverty reduction. Community consultations conducted as part of the Voluntary Local Review showed that many young people face persistent difficulties in accessing formal employment, financing, productive land, and sustainable economic opportunities. As a result, a large portion of the economically active population depends on small informal businesses, subsistence agriculture, and occasional low-income activities.

The data analyzed in the VLR show that the local economy remains heavily dependent on the informal sector and low-productivity family farming. Although the district has significant agricultural activity, focus groups revealed that many young people are unable to turn agricultural production into a stable source of income due to difficulties in accessing markets, credit, transportation, and economic infrastructure. Women, the elderly, and people with disabilities reported facing even greater obstacles to economic inclusion and access to productive opportunities.

The case highlights a strong interconnection between different economic and social SDGs. Youth unemployment directly affects SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by limiting the creation of productive and sustainable jobs; it reinforces SDG 1 (No Poverty) due to dependence on precarious and unstable activities; and widens inequalities linked to SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), particularly regarding access to land, income, housing, and social protection. The situation also places additional pressures on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), as urban and peri-urban vulnerability associated with unemployment and informality increases.

Focus group participants identified specific challenges that limit young people's economic inclusion: a shortage of formal jobs, limited access to capital, low professional qualifications, insufficient economic infrastructure, and weak coverage of social protection mechanisms. In many cases, young people depend on small-scale informal trade, casual work, or low-yield agriculture, remaining exposed to continuous cycles of economic vulnerability.

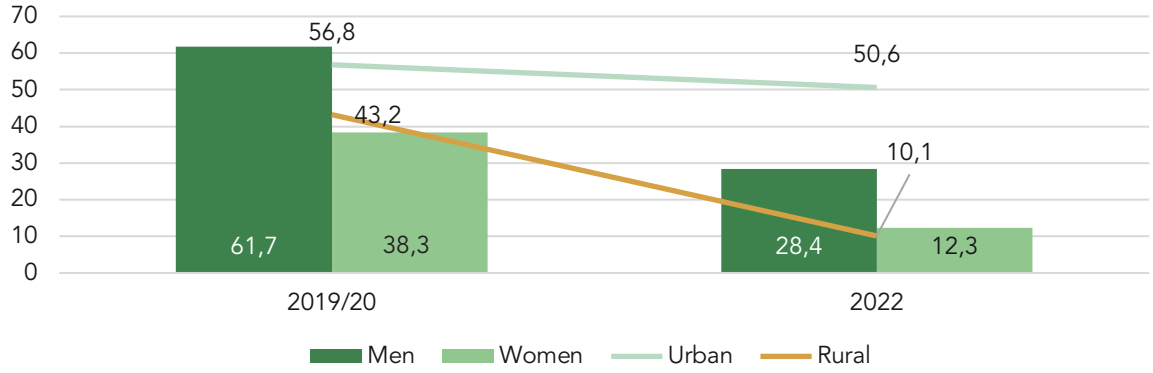
The VLR process helped make these challenges more visible in local planning forums, reinforcing the need to integrate youth employment, productive inclusion, and economic revitalization into the district's priorities. The use of community consultations and territorial data made it possible to link economic indicators to the real-life experiences of the populations, showing how poverty and unemployment affect vulnerable groups in different ways.

1 Republic of Mozambique, 2026a.

The proportion of the population aged 15 and older working outside of agriculture varied between 2020 and 2022, with men showing higher rates than women (61.7% versus 38.3% in 2019/20) and a sharp decline in 2022, to 28.4% and 12.3%, respectively (Chart 46: Percentage of the population aged 15 and over who are self-employed outside of agriculture).

By area of residence, urban areas maintained higher rates than rural areas: 56.8% versus 43.2% in 2019/20. In 2022, a further decline was observed, more pronounced in rural areas (10.1%) than in urban areas (50.6%).

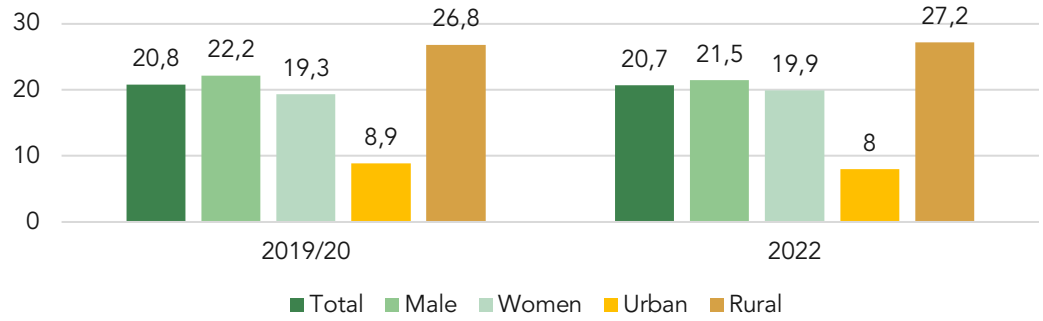
Chart 46: Percentage of the population aged 15 and over who are self-employed outside of agriculture



Source: *INE, IOF 2019/20 and 2022*

Child Labor - among children aged 5 to 17 - remains high and changed little between 2020 and 2022, with rates of 20.8% and 20.7%, respectively. There is a significantly higher incidence in rural areas, at 26.8% and 27.2% during the period analyzed (Graph 47: Child Labor). This indicator reflects structural vulnerabilities of households and limitations in the coordination between economic, social, and educational policies.

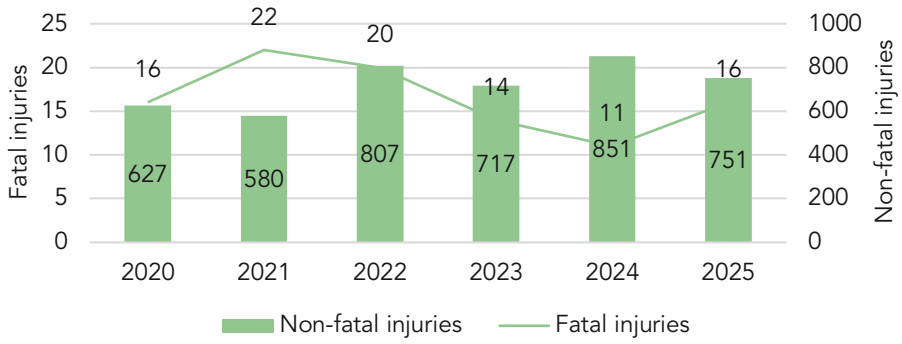
Graph 47: Child Labor



Source: *IOF 2019/2020 and 2021/2022*

The number of people injured at work is on average higher from 2022 to 2025 compared to 2020. The number of fatal injuries shows a downward trend for most of the period from 2021 to 2024, but saw a slight increase in 2025 (Chart 48: Number of Fatal and Non-Fatal Workplace Injuries).

Chart 48: Number of Fatal and Non-Fatal Workplace Injuries

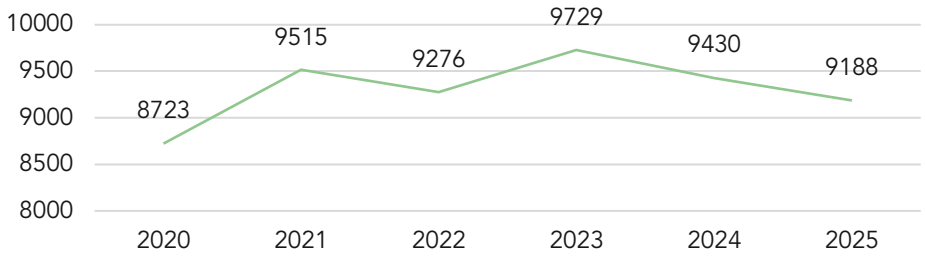


Source: *MTGAS, Administrative Statistics*

The increase in workplace accidents is also confirmed by labor unions, which continue to highlight the precarious state of occupational safety and health and the implementation of existing standards in various sectors of economic activity.

However, the number of workplaces inspected, although subject to annual fluctuations, saw significant growth from 2021 to 2025 compared to 2020, as shown in the Chart 49: Number of Inspected and Monitored Workplaces, 2020-2025 below.

Chart 49: Number of Inspected and Monitored Workplaces, 2020-2025



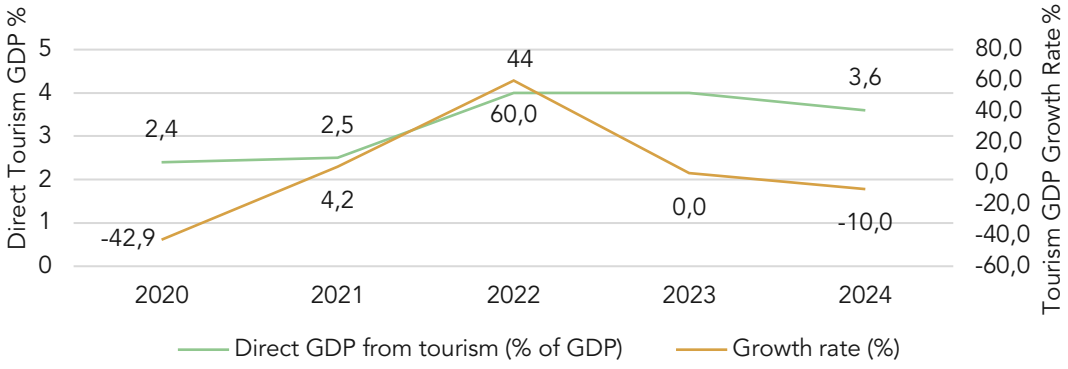
Source: *MTGAS, Administrative Statistics*

For trade unions, the effectiveness of inspections remains limited due to weak enforcement capacity and the inability to ensure the effectiveness of labor legislation, and they recommend strengthening these efforts with human, technical, and financial resources.

Regarding economic growth, the sustainable tourism sector has vast potential to consistently create decent jobs. This sector saw a recovery following the sharp contraction of 2020, resulting from COVID-19 and climate shocks, with its share of GDP reaching 4.0% again (close to its historical average) in 2022. In 2023, the sector maintained a contribution level of 4.0%, resulting in stagnation of the growth rate, and in 2024 there is a slight slowdown, with the contribution falling to 3.6% and a decline of -10%.

This trend suggests a partial recovery of the sector, which remains sensitive to external shocks and faces challenges in establishing a sustainable trajectory.

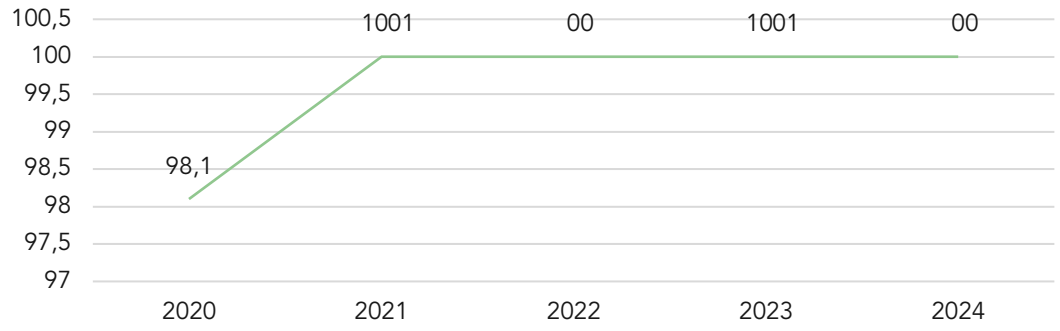
Chart 50: Direct Contribution of Tourism to GDP, 2020–2024



Source: *INE, National Accounts 2020–2024*

In the area of financial inclusion, significant progress has been made in territorial coverage, with all districts in the country having at least one access point to financial services since 2021. Thus, the goal of 100% access to banking services in all districts by 2024 has been achieved.

Chart 51: Pecentage of districts with access points to financial services

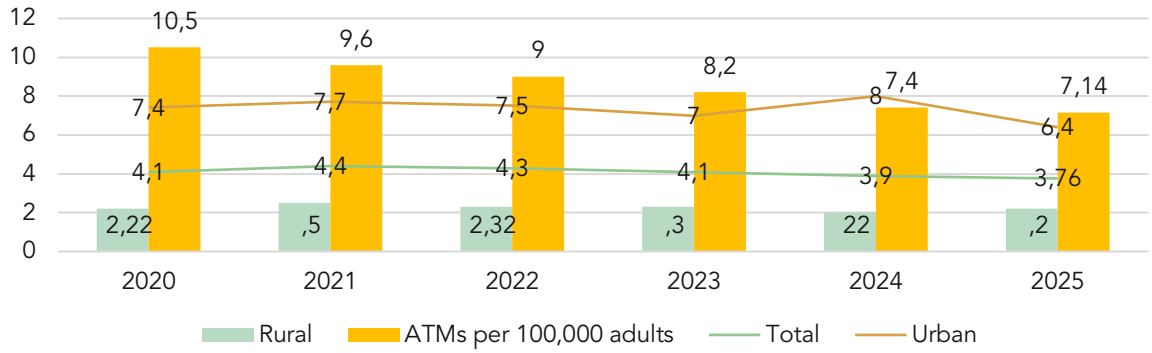


Source: *INE/Bank of Mozambique, administrative records, 2015–2024*

The expansion of banking and financial services is part of the country's current financial inclusion strategy. The target for 2024 was 5.2 bank branches per 100,000 inhabitants and

15.4 ATMs per 100,000 inhabitants. The number of ATMs decreased from 10.5 to 7.14 in 2025 (Chart 52: Number of commercial bank branches by residential area and ATMs per 100,000 adults, 2020–2025). Therefore, the target was not met, and there is a downward trend. However, the number of branches in urban areas ranged from 7.4 to 6.4, exceeding the target.

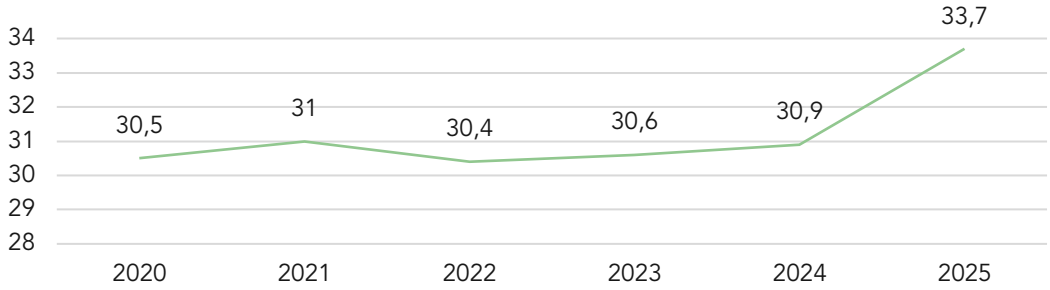
Chart 52: Number of commercial bank branches by residential area and ATMs per 100,000 adults, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Bank of Mozambique, administrative records, 2020–2025*

The percentage of adults with access to financial services remains relatively stable at around 30%, indicating that the geographic expansion of access has not fully translated into effective financial inclusion within the model of financial services based on traditional banks and bank branches. The 2024 target of 45% for this indicator has not yet been achieved.

Chart 53: Percentage of adults with an account at a bank, other institution, or mobile money provider, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Bank of Mozambique, Administrative Records, 2020–2025*

However, there is gender inequality in financial inclusion. According to the Bank of Mozambique's Financial Inclusion Report, in 2024, 54.5% of men and 20.8% of women had a formal bank account. Thus, while the 45% target for men was met in 2024, the same

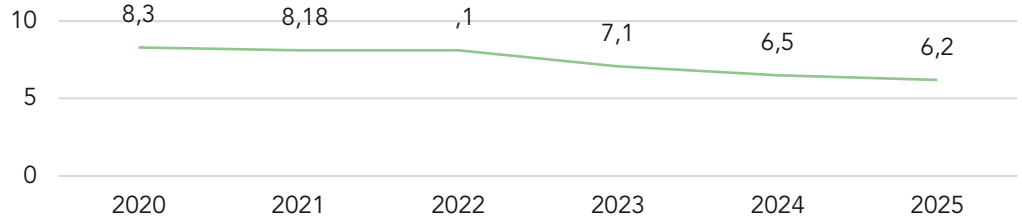
cannot be said for women. These patterns are repeated in other areas of financial inclusion. Men accounted for 59% and women for 31% of the credit granted in 2024[9] . Technology is contributing to the acceleration of financial inclusion, with considerable growth in e-money accounts for both genders, reaching 1,236 (with an account) per 1,000 men and 924 (with an account) per 1,000 women. Therefore, 123% and 92% of men and women, respectively, have an e-money account[10]. Women saw a significant increase in access to electronic financial services, with a 58% growth between 2023 and 2024, compared to just 22% for men[11]. This demonstrates the potential role of technology in financial inclusion and in overcoming structural inequalities, such as those based on gender, not only in this area but potentially in others as well.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Industry, innovation, and adequate infrastructure are central to Mozambique's sustainable development. Despite challenges related to infrastructure modernization, access to energy, and digital connectivity, the country offers numerous opportunities in logistics corridors, industrial zones, and technological innovation. Furthermore, strengthening a diversified and resilient industry supported by modern infrastructure is essential to boost the economy, reduce inequalities, and enhance competitiveness.

The value added by the manufacturing sector as a percentage of GDP showed a downward trend from 2020 to 2025, falling from 8.3% to 6.2%, below the 9.5% target projected for 2024 and 2030. This decline highlights the need to strengthen the continuous availability of products from the primary and extractive sectors through improved domestic value addition (PRONAI – 2021).

Chart 54: Value Added of the Manufacturing Industry as a % of GDP, 2020–2025



Source: *INE, National Accounts*

The employment rate in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of total employment

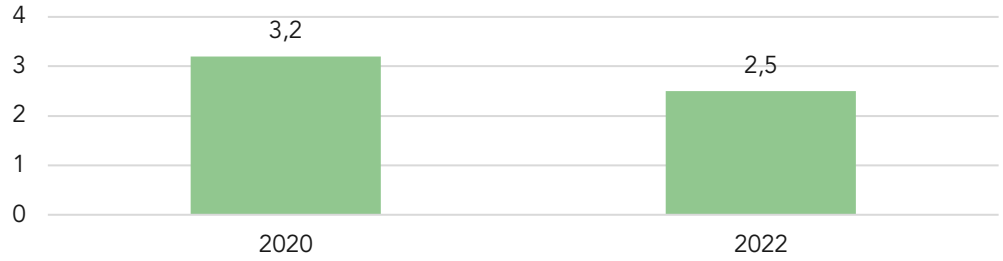
9 Republic of Mozambique, 2025.

10 Numbers above 100% suggest that some people have more than one e-money account, which is a common practice.

11 (Republic of Mozambique, 2025)

fell from 3.2% to 2.5% between 2020 and 2022 (Chart 55: Employment in the manufacturing industry, 2020–2022). The target set for this indicator is 16.9% for 2030, which means the country is far from achieving it.

Chart 55: Employment in the manufacturing industry, 2020–2022



Source: *INE, IOF 2019/2020 and 2022*

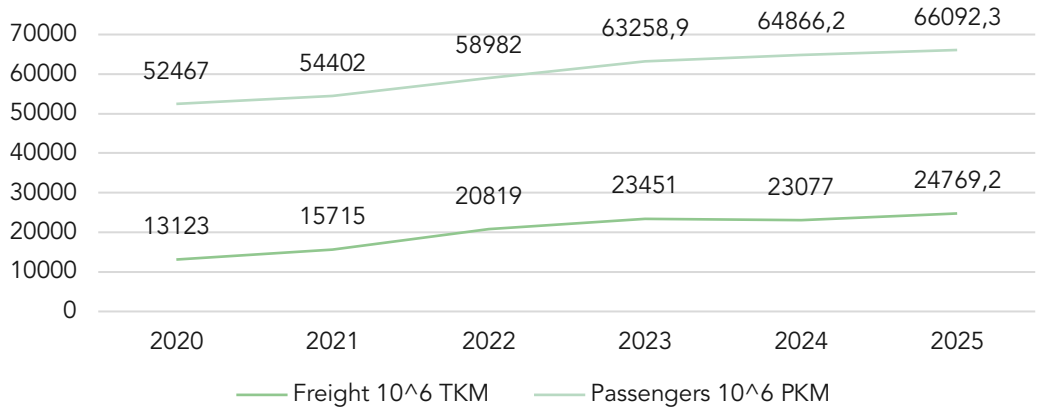
To change this scenario, since 2023, the country has been implementing various projects focused on strengthening business capacities and increasing the productivity, competitiveness, and sustainability of Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs). These initiatives are carried out through capacity-building activities, technical assistance, and the promotion of entrepreneurship. Additionally, with the aim of increasing the use of local raw materials, reducing dependence on the export of primary resources, and promoting the consumption of domestic products, the Government of Mozambique launched the National Program to Industrialize Mozambique (PRONAI). At the same time, the Government has been proactively promoting the development and expansion of Special Economic Zones and Industrial Free Zones, including the Nacala Special Economic Zone, the Manga-Mungassa Special Economic Zone in Beira, the Mocuba Special Economic Zone, and the Beluluane Industrial Park Industrial Free Zone in Maputo. Through these initiatives, the Government has been implementing incentives to attract investment, promote industrial clusters, stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship, strengthen value chains, and promote export-oriented industrial development.

The national priorities of the Government's 2025–2029 Five-Year Plan include revitalizing the manufacturing industry and strengthening national value chains, with a focus on agro-industry and mineral processing. National targets through 2029/2030 aim for a recovery in manufacturing growth, an increase in industrial production volume from USD 2,344.38 million to USD 13,135.33 million, and an increase in manufacturing employment.

In the area of infrastructure, significant progress has been made in transportation and economic connectivity. The volume of goods (in million ton-kilometers – 10^6TKM) transported increased significantly between 2020 and 2025, driven primarily by rail transport, reflecting the strengthening of logistics corridors. The number of passengers (in millions of passenger-kilometers – 10^6PKM) also increased, albeit more moderately (Chart 56: Passenger Volume (106 PKM) and Cargo Volume (106 TKM), 2020–2025). However, challenges persist in road infrastructure, exacerbated by the

negative impact of climate change, which hinders the flow of goods to consumption areas.

Chart 56: Passenger Volume (106 PKM) and Cargo Volume (106 TKM), 2020–2025

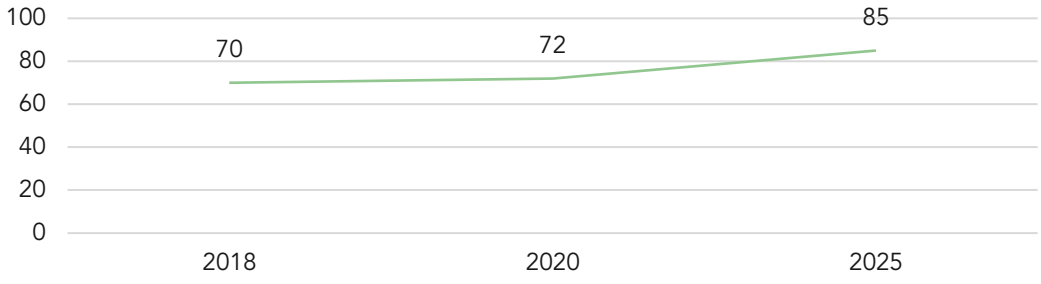


Source: *Ministry of Transport and Communications, 2015–2025*

These results stem from public investments made in the transport and infrastructure sector between 2020 and 2025, notably the rehabilitation, paving, and maintenance of 1,139 kilometers of road and the construction of two bridges. During the same period, 2,020 buses, 60 railcars, 12 locomotives, 9 railcars, and 750 railcars were acquired.[12]

Investments in the telecommunications sector have helped expand the country's telephone network, with coverage rising from 70% in 2018 (base year) to 72% in 2020 and continuing to grow, reaching 85% in 2025 (Chart 57: Telephone penetration, in %, 2018–2025).

Chart 57: Telephone penetration, in %, 2018–2025

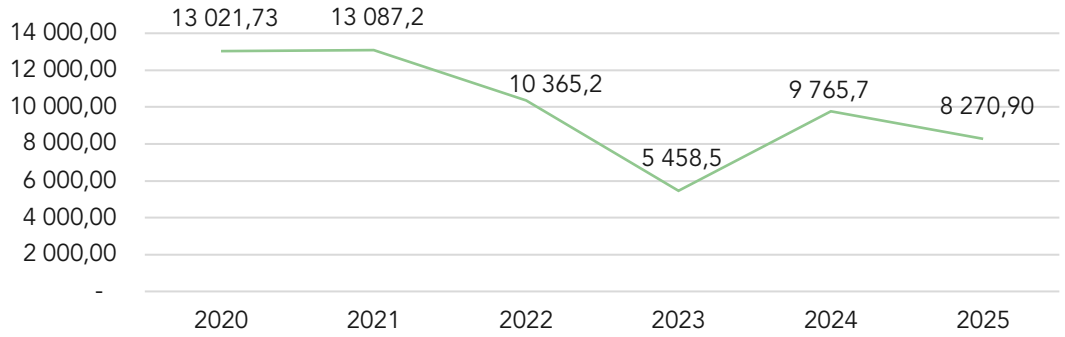


Source: *Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation (MCTD), Administrative Records*

12 (Ministry of Transport and Logistics, 2026)

The mobilization of resources for the communications infrastructure sector faces challenges such as the decline in international support observed from 2021 to 2023, reflecting shifts in the international development financing paradigm. Over the past two years, there has been a slight recovery, albeit still modest.

Chart 58: International Support for Infrastructure, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Economy and Finance, General State Account 2015–2025*

Overall, the data indicate that Mozambique has made significant progress in expanding its economic base and recovering from shocks, but faces significant structural challenges in transforming growth into inclusive and sustainable development and in ensuring the resilience of infrastructure to climate change.

The country is adopting climate change instruments in the infrastructure sector at both the general and sectoral levels, shifting from a reactive approach to one focused on adaptation, resilience, and sustainability, with implications for how infrastructure is planned, financed, and implemented.

In this context, several instruments have been adopted. Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan, the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (2013–2025), and the *Updated First Nationally Determined Contribution* guide public investment toward more resilient infrastructure, incorporating climate risk from the design phase. In practice, this translates into the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, schools, and health facilities with technical standards adapted to extreme events, particularly in areas prone to flooding and cyclones. At the same time, instruments such as Law No. 10/2020 on Disaster Risk Management and Reduction and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction's strategy for early warning systems are strengthening critical protection and response infrastructure, including drainage systems, resilient shelters, and evacuation infrastructure.

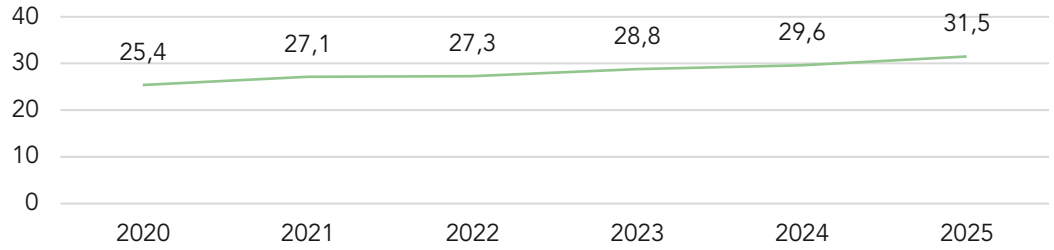
At the sectoral level, there have been significant advances. The agriculture climate plan is driving drought-adapted irrigation infrastructure and resilient production systems, while recent ministerial decrees in the public works and education sectors have introduced resilient construction standards (e.g., schools that are safer in the face of cyclones).

In the coastal zone, the Blue Economy Development Strategy (2024–2033) promotes coastal protection infrastructure and sustainable management of marine resources. In addition, monitoring tools such as the National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System and reports such as the *Second Biennial Update Report* are making it possible to track the performance and impact of this infrastructure, aligning it with international commitments and the SDGs.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

The country has seen an improvement in the share of labor income in GDP, which rose from 25.4% in 2020 to 31.5% in 2025 (Chart 59: Share of labor income in GDP, including wages and social protection, 2020– 2025), signaling a positive trend from the perspective of income distribution. However, this progress does not eliminate persistent territorial and socioeconomic inequalities, evidenced by disparities in access to energy, employment, and economic services among regions of the country and population groups, particularly vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Chart 59: Share of labor income in GDP, including wages and social protection, 2020–2025



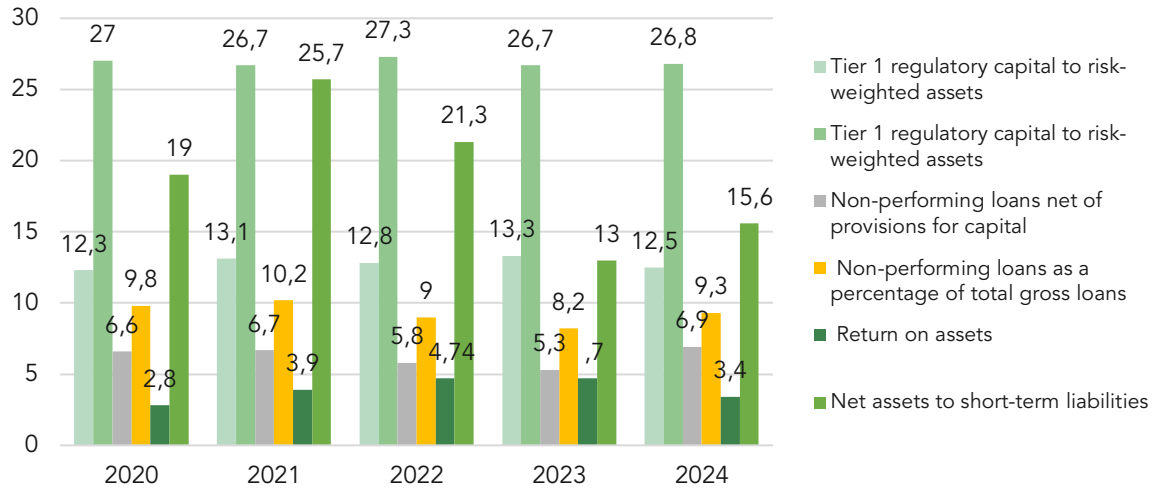
Source: *National Institute of Statistics: National Accounts, 2020–2025.*

Internal mobility flows, including rural-urban migration and forced displacement due to conflicts and climate events, constitute a structural dimension of economic inequalities in the country. Although mobility can represent an important strategy for accessing opportunities and diversifying income, its benefits remain unevenly distributed. Mobile populations often face barriers in accessing formal labor markets, services, and productive assets, limiting their potential contribution to local development.

Fully harnessing the positive effects of mobility requires approaches that promote safe, orderly, and regular migration while mitigating the risks of exclusion, contributing to a more inclusive and balanced development trajectory.

In the area of public finance, Mozambique has strengthened the capitalization and resilience of its financial system, as evidenced by improved capital adequacy ratios and the maintenance of high levels of profitability, as shown in the Chart 60: Financial soundness indicators. Mozambique, in %, 2020–2024 below.

Chart 60: Financial soundness indicators. Mozambique, in %, 2020–2024



Source: *Bank of Mozambique: Monetary and Financial Accounts, 2020–2024.*

However, persistent levels of non-performing loans and recent pressures on liquidity indicate underlying structural vulnerabilities and limited progress in the financial system's ability to support the economy and meet the needs of the population.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

In Mozambique, according to the 2017 Census, the total population is estimated to reach 60 million by 2050, with half expected to live in cities, towns, and other urban areas (Urbanization Policy, 2024).

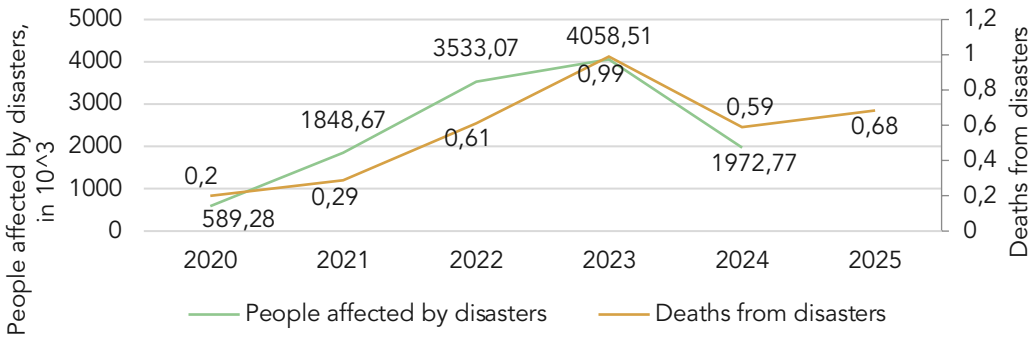
Rural-to-urban migration, as well as migration from small to large cities, has intensified since the beginning of the century, driven by the availability of services and the concentration of job opportunities. On the other hand, the exploitation of mineral resources, megaprojects, and large foreign investments have stimulated international migration. Armed conflicts, particularly in the north of the country, have accelerated migration flows and the resettlement of the population.

Mozambique is a country highly vulnerable to climate shocks, which affect its communities

and cities cyclically, challenging the country to take measures that contribute to greater resilience. There is a growing migratory movement of populations from rural to urban areas—in addition to regional migratory movements, which has led to the expansion of informal settlements, sometimes in unsafe areas. The combined effect of these factors places pressure on infrastructure and basic services, particularly waste management and urban sanitation.

Climate shocks have been one of the major threats, claiming human lives in addition to causing the loss of property and infrastructure.

Chart 61: People affected by disasters and disaster-related deaths per 100,000 people, 2020–2025



Source: *National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction, administrative records from the SENDAI Framework, 2020–2025.*

From 2020 to 2023, there was an increase in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants (Chart 61: People affected by disasters and disaster-related deaths per 100,000 people, 2020–2025), but this also coincides with the passage of multiple cyclones and extreme weather events. However, the early warning system is considered one of the best in the region, and its effectiveness is reflected in the implementation of preventive measures that help mitigate the impact of natural disasters on human lives.

From 2019 to 2024, the percentage of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in accordance with the Sendai Framework remained at 16%.

This situation highlights persistent challenges in promoting more resilient and sustainable cities, especially considering that, according to the IOF 2022 report, approximately 47.6% of buildings in the country's urban areas are constructed using conventional materials, typically used by households with more favorable socioeconomic conditions.

With a view to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the use of natural gas as fuel for public transportation, improved stoves, the use of renewable energy, and the practice of sustainable gardening in peri-urban areas have been promoted.

The area of safe and accessible transportation still faces challenges, despite the expansion of the bus fleet in metropolitan areas and the promotion of other modes of transportation (rail). The investments made in transportation, as mentioned above, help mitigate the aforementioned challenges by increasing the supply of freight and passenger transport, which is growing rapidly.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

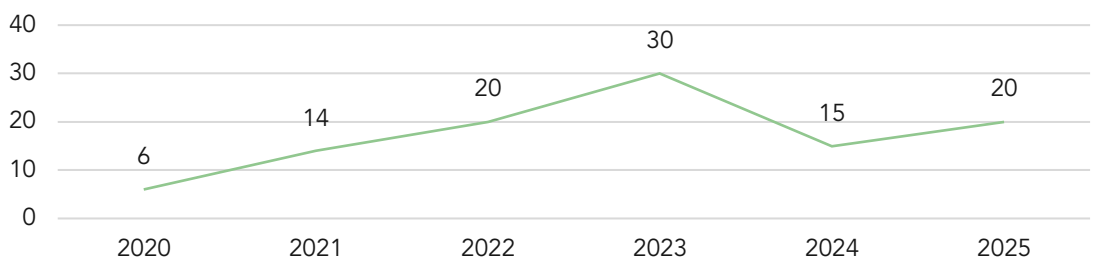
The country's economy relies heavily on the intensive exploitation of primary resources, reflecting a strong dependence on low-productivity family farming, often unregulated forestry, and highly intensive extractive industries.

In recent years, various programs have been implemented to reduce post-harvest losses throughout the value chains, particularly during storage, transport, and processing, as well as to promote conservation technologies, efficient irrigation, and more productive use of land for agricultural purposes.

Forests (miombo, mangroves, and other formations) constitute a strategic productive asset. However, for a significant portion of the rural population, they simultaneously represent the primary source of energy and an essential means of subsistence, which has contributed to marked ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss. At the same time, these resources fuel commercial value chains, including furniture production and timber exports.

In the extractive sector, the country has been adopting measures aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable exploitation and processing practices. These interventions covered approximately 30 areas in 2023, with a reduction to 20 areas by 2025 (Chart 62: Number of mining areas covered by the dissemination of environmentally safe mining extraction and processing technologies and techniques, 2020–2024). In this context, it is essential to ensure the continuity and consistency of actions to guarantee the sustainability of results and the effective implementation of the SDGs.

Chart 62: Number of mining areas covered by the dissemination of environmentally safe mining extraction and processing technologies and techniques, 2020–2024

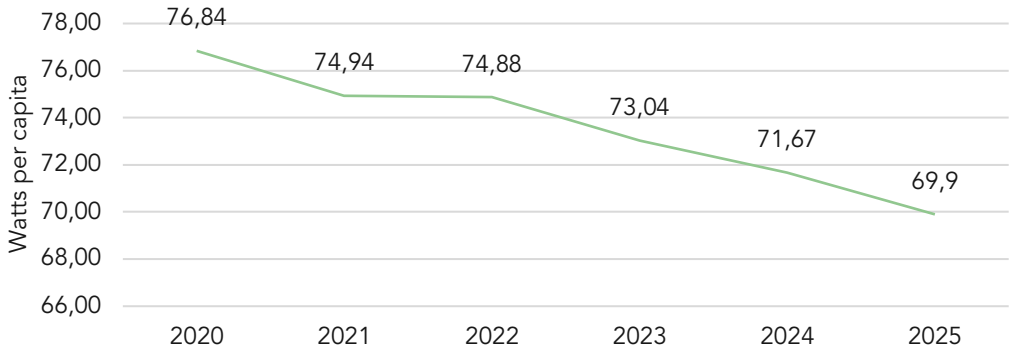


Source: *MIREME Administrative Data, 2020/2025*

Energy efficiency and the implementation of Cleaner Production concepts in industry - based on the sustainable use of water and energy, the management of production waste, and the adoption of occupational health, safety, and hygiene measures - are challenges that need to be addressed.

The installed capacity of all renewable sources has been declining since 2020, from 76.84 watts per capita to 69.9 watts per capita in 2025 (Chart 63: Installed Capacity of All Renewable Sources (Hydro, Bagasse, and Solar), Watts per Capita, 2020–2025).

Chart 63: Installed Capacity of All Renewable Sources (Hydro, Bagasse, and Solar), Watts per Capita, 2020–2025



Source: *Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy: administrative records, 2020–2025*

Despite the gradual increase in installed renewable energy capacity, per capita capacity has declined due to population growth and demand outpacing the sector's expansion rates. This highlights the need to accelerate the implementation of renewable energy projects to ensure effective gains in terms of sustainable energy access for the population.

Table 3: Number of standardized accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

Mozambique, 2015–2023

Selected characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Source: *INE/Ministry of Economy, 2015–2023.*

From 2015 to date, standardized accounting tools have been adopted to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability (). The tools are produced based on the countries' satellite accounts. In the specific case of the country, the Tourism

Satellite Account has not been compiled on a continuous basis due to internal constraints and challenges associated with the definition and harmonization of the concept of tourism sustainability. These factors have influenced the pace of development of the tables.

Nevertheless, significant efforts have been made to produce the seven informative tables, also using alternative data collection methods. These initiatives aim to strengthen statistical capacity at the national and global levels, enabling increasingly credible, consistent, and comparable monitoring of tourism sustainability, with a special focus on the economic and environmental dimensions.

General Considerations in the Economic Sector

The economic sector shows progress in infrastructure, access to energy, and the revitalization of economic sectors, but these gains occur within a context of volatile growth with challenges regarding inclusive processes.

An analysis of inequalities reveals significant territorial disparities between urban and rural areas, as well as disparities in access to economic opportunities, with a particular impact on young people, women, and other vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, who continue to face greater barriers to decent employment, access to productive resources, and integration into formal markets. These inequalities, coupled with low levels of industrialization and high dependence on primary sectors, limit the transformative potential of economic growth. Thus, alongside structural advances, the economy remains marked by vulnerabilities that constrain the generation of inclusive employment and the effective reduction of inequalities, impacting socioeconomic well-being. Technology holds significant potential for overcoming certain structural challenges, such as inequalities. The example of the financial sector, where financial inclusion accelerates women's inclusion and helps reduce gender inequality, is a promising development. Another example is the expansion of clean and renewable energy and its growing importance in the national energy mix, as well as the potential to improve access to electricity. Some of these advances were validated in consultations with civil society, with particular emphasis on the recognition of progress in the area of renewable energy.

Mozambique's challenge lies not only in accelerating economic growth, but in the structural and qualitative transformation of that growth and its inclusivity, which can be enhanced, among other things, by innovation and technology.

Recommendations for Accelerating the SDGs – Economic Sector (SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)

Accelerating the economic SDGs depends on the ability to promote decent work and **inclusive growth, sustainable industrialization, and structural transformation of the economy**, reducing inequalities and increasing economic resilience. In this context, the following recommendations for acceleration are proposed:

1. Promote decent work and inclusive economic growth

Accelerator: Jobs and Social Protection

- Foster the creation of decent jobs, especially for young people and women, by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises and the informal sector. Integrate growth policies with social inclusion.
- Promote the social and solidarity economy as a driver of job creation and local economic development.
- Define integrated public policies that promote the formalization of economic activities and strengthen social protection mechanisms to mitigate the risks associated with informality.

2. Accelerate electrification and the energy transition

Accelerator: Energy

- Expand access to energy, especially in rural areas, as a foundation for productive development. Promote renewable energy and decentralized solutions.

3. Boost sustainable industrialization

Accelerator: Industry and Innovation

- Strengthen national value chains, with a focus on agribusiness and local processing. Promote productive investment and technological innovation.

4. Reduce economic inequalities

Accelerator: Economic Inclusion

- Implement redistributive policies and productive inclusion programs to reduce regional and social disparities.
- Promote a more employment-intensive and youth-oriented economy;
- Reduce regional disparities in the North, Central, and South regions;

5. Develop resilient and productive cities

Accelerator: Sustainable Urbanization

- Invest in integrated and resilient urban infrastructure, transportation, and inclusive and sustainable territorial planning to support economic growth and improve the quality of life in cities.

6. Promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption

Accelerator: Sustainability

Encourage sustainable business practices and efficiency in the use of natural resources, aligning economic growth with environmental preservation.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL AREA

This area covers SDGs 6, 13, 14, and 15. For analysis purposes, the indicators were subdivided into four fundamental pillars: Forests and Biodiversity (SDG 15), Marine and Coastal Zones (SDG 14), Climate Resilience (SDG 13), and Access to Drinking Water (SDG 6). Table 4 below summarizes the evolution of the main indicators in the environmental area.

Table 4: Analysis of SDGs 6, 13, 14, 15 (Trends 2020–2025)

SDG	Indicator	Baseline *(2015)*	Progress *(2020)*	Status *(2025)*	Target *(2030)*	Trend
15	Proportion of land area covered by forests	54.4%	49.3%	**46.8%**	40%	▼ Decrease
15	Proportion of key biodiversity areas protected	25.0%	26.1%	**28.5%**	30%	▲ Increase
14	Mangrove ecosystem coverage (km^2)	~3,000	2,920	**3,050***	3,500 km^2	↗ Recovery
13	Number of Districts with Local Adaptation Plans (PLACs)	< 10	115	**154 (Total)**	154	✓ Goal Achieved
6	Access to Safe Drinking Water (6.1.1)	~51%	~55%	**63.6%**	80%	▲ Increase

Source: *UN SDG Database and sectoral administrative data*

Goal 13: Climate Action

In the area of climate change, there has been a notable effort to build national capacity for climate change risk management. However, progress between 2020 and 2025 was hampered by extreme weather events (cyclones Idai, Kenneth, and Freddy), which destroyed existing infrastructure, forcing the country to invest in reconstruction rather than simply expansion. The country has improved its climate risk management planning tools and has begun to integrate disaster risk management into the national budget. At the African level, Mozambique stands out in the region in early warning systems, although financial implementation still relies heavily on foreign aid.

Mozambique has adopted the 30x30 Target, which is the global commitment to protect 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030; the country has joined this initiative and adjusted its terrestrial target from 25% to 30%. Regarding life on land, the target is based on the principle of Land Neutrality, whose 2030 goal stipulates that for every hectare degraded, one hectare must be restored. The government has also adopted climate resilience targets, aiming to have operational Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC) in all districts of the country by 2030.

In the area of climate resilience, given its high exposure to natural disasters, Mozambique has made risk management a strategic priority by aligning with the Sendai Framework and implementing the 2017–2030 Master Plan, focusing on the protection of lives and infrastructure. To support this vision, the country has established robust financial mechanisms, such as the Disaster Management Fund, funded by the State Budget and donations, and the Financial Protection Plan, which incorporates innovative solutions such as parametric insurance against droughts and cyclones. These initiatives ensure immediate liquidity and rapid disbursements following extreme events, strengthening economic resilience and the government's capacity to respond to climate change.

Extreme events such as cyclones, flash floods, and droughts have reversed infrastructure gains and prompted the government to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the 2020–2024 National Development Plan (NDP) more effectively. In this area, it is also worth noting the creation of a National Climate Finance Directorate within the Ministry of Planning and Development and the drafting of the National Climate Finance Strategy 2025–2034.

Synergies were also identified. For example, between climate and gender, where the implementation of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) showed that, where women lead the management of natural resource committees, soil regeneration is 30% faster. The positive potential of the relationship between Biodiversity and Peace also emerged, showing that strengthened enforcement in northern conservation areas (e.g., the Niassa and Quirimbas Reserves) has served as a barrier against illicit economies, indirectly contributing to security and governance (SDG 16).

The country is focusing on transitioning from an emergency response to one of structural resilience to climate change. In this context, the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (NSCCAM) was adopted: Integration of climate risks into more

than 70% of district plans (PESOD), ensuring that the local budget accounts for floods or droughts.

Early Warning Modernization was carried out, reflected in the implementation of the "Early Warning for All" system, with the installation of new weather radars in Beira and Nampula to reduce response time to cyclones.

At the institutional level, with a view to strengthening capacity, the former National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) was restructured into the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD), with greater coordination powers and a focus on resilient reconstruction (e.g., schools and homes with reinforced roofs).

As previously presented (Chart 61: People affected by disasters and disaster-related deaths per 100,000 people, 2020–2025), the number of deaths and people affected by natural disasters varies and has peaked during extreme weather events, such as Cyclones Idai, Kenneth, and Freddy. However, progress is not measured by the absolute reduction in deaths, but by improvements in response capacity and early warning systems, which have prevented an even higher number of fatalities in the face of disasters of unprecedented magnitude.

Disasters have caused economic losses reflected in GDP fluctuations. This is due to their severe impact on agricultural and road infrastructure. The response to this impact involves the creation of the Disaster Management Fund and the implementation of resilient construction standards, which aim to mitigate the long-term financial impact on GDP.

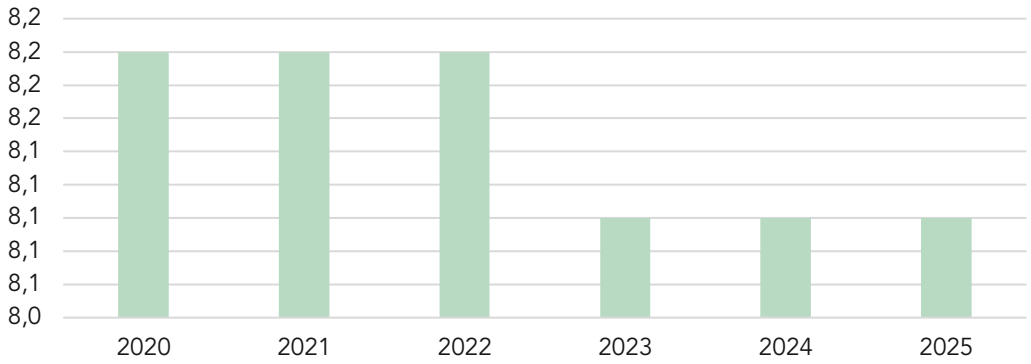
All districts have their Local Climate Change Prevention Strategies (PLACs) and Local Adaptation Plans resulting from the decentralization of risk management. The integration of Local Adaptation Plans into the District Economic and Social Plans (PESOD) has enabled local communities to have specific budgets for climate contingencies.

Goal 14: Life Below Water

In the area of marine life, the country has positioned itself as a leader in mangrove protection in the Western Indian Ocean, utilizing this ecosystem as a natural infrastructure against coastal erosion, and has adopted the Blue Economy Development Strategy 2024–2033.

The country is well-positioned to minimize the impact of ocean acidification, constantly monitoring marine acidity levels, which currently remain within natural ranges. However, recent trends (2022 and 2025) showing a drop in pH from 8.2 to 8.1 (Chart 64: Average Marine Acidity (pH), 2020–2025) may indicate the onset of an acidification process that could affect marine ecosystems. This suggests the need to strengthen monitoring and mitigation measures in order to prevent the intensification of acidification and ensure the long-term sustainability of marine ecosystems.

Chart 64: Average Marine Acidity (pH), 2020–2025



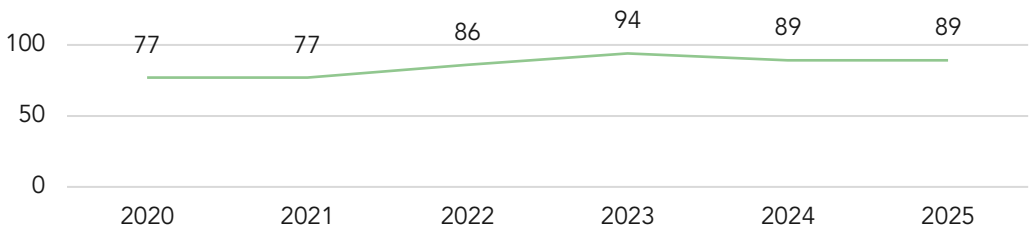
Source: *Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters, and Fisheries, Oceanographic Studies, 2020–2025*

Mozambique has positioned itself as a regional leader in the Blue Economy. Through the "Crescendo Azul" Initiative, the country has hosted international conferences to attract investment in sustainable fishing and ocean tourism.

The fight against illegal fishing has been intensified with the introduction of satellite vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and joint enforcement operations with the Natural Resources Protection Police. The country has also been implementing four instruments—three international and one national—designed to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, namely:

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- Agreement on Port State Control Measures;
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- National Action Plan to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.

Chart 65: Percentage of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

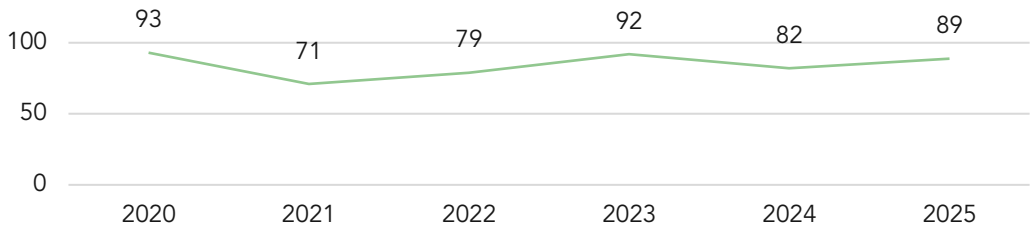


Source: *MIMAIP (ADNAP/DNOP-IIP), Studies on the Assessment of the Status of Fisheries Resources and Potential, 2020–2025*

The country has managed to maintain good levels of sustainable management of fishery resources, with a significant percentage of its stocks within biologically sustainable levels

(Chart 65). This is combined with the recognition and protection of small-scale fishermen's right of access to fishery resources.

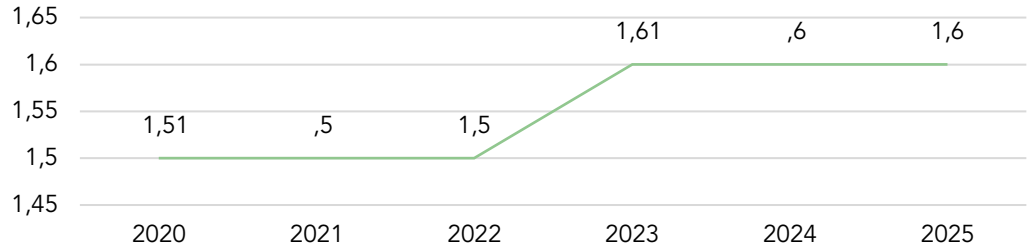
Chart 66: Degree of Recognition and Protection of Access Rights to Small-Scale Fisheries, 2020–2025



Source: *MIMAIP (DIPOL/ADNAP), administrative records, 2020–2025*

The measures implemented in the area to ensure sustainable fishing have yielded positive results, reflected in the increase in the sector's contribution to GDP recorded in 2023, a level that has been maintained to this day, as shown in the graph below.

Chart 67: Sustainable Fishing as a % of GDP, 2020–2025



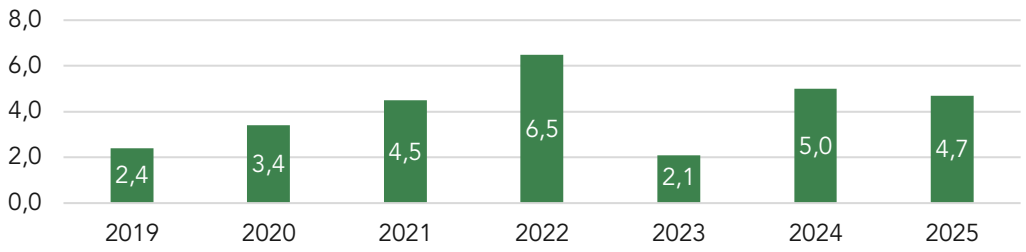
Source: *MIMAIP, Sector Balance Sheet Reports, 2020–2024; MAAP, 2025 Report*

Since 2019, there has been growth and stabilization in the contribution of sustainable fisheries to the national GDP, ranging between 1.5% and 1.6%. In the area of marine conservation, Mozambique is expanding its Marine Protected Areas. A notable initiative in this area is the creation and expansion of the Environmental Protection Area of the Primeira and Segunda Islands (in Nampula Province) and the upgrading of the Bazaruto Archipelago (in Inhambane Province) to international management standards.

This progress was spurred by the approval of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP). This policy instrument allows for the coexistence of hydrocarbon exploration, artisanal fishing, and conservation, reducing conflicts and protecting sensitive ecosystems. The rationale for expanding these areas lies in their role as "nurseries" for biodiversity, essential for the resilience of coastal communities. During the period from 2019 to 2022 , marine protected areas increased from 2.4% to 6.5%, there was a reduction in 2023 to 2.1%, and between

2024 and 2025 the protected area stabilized at around 4.7% of total marine areas (Chart 68: Coverage of marine protected areas relative to total area, in %, 2019–2025), which is equivalent to half of the target set for 2030, which is 10%.

Chart 68: Coverage of marine protected areas relative to total area, in %, 2019–2025



Source: *Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters, and Fisheries, Marine Ecosystem Studies and Assessment, 2019–2025*

Mozambique is carrying out mangrove restoration, with a key initiative being the implementation of the National Mangrove Management Strategy 2020-2024, involving the planting of millions of seedlings in Sofala and Zambézia to protect the coast from erosion and sequester carbon. The planting target is 5,000 hectares of mangroves, recognizing this ecosystem as the primary natural barrier against sea-level rise and coastal erosion.

Goal 15: Life on Land

Key actions in this area focus on combating deforestation and conserving wildlife, with particular emphasis on the following:

- **Miombo Initiative:** Leadership of the "Maputo Declaration on the Miombo Forest," uniting 11 countries in the region to protect this ecosystem that covers much of Mozambique.
- **MOZFIP and MozBio Projects:** Funded by the World Bank, these projects promote sustainable agriculture in the buffer zones of conservation areas (e.g., Gorongosa National Park, Gilé National Park, and Maputo National Park) to reduce human pressure on the forest.
- **Zero Tolerance for Poaching:** Strengthening enforcement through ANAC, using technology (drones and GPS collars on elephants) and training new park rangers.
- **Landscape Restoration:** Promotion of community forest plantations and forest concessions with management plans to curb illegal logging (Operation Tronco).

These measures have led to significant progress, namely:

In the area of forests and biodiversity, the challenge was to reduce the high annual deforestation rate (approximately 267,000 hectares per year) caused by shifting cultivation

and logging.

1. **Deforestation:** Data from INE (2023) and the National Forest Inventory show a continuous decline in forest cover due to conversion to agriculture and charcoal production, falling from 43% in 2007 to about 39–40% in 2017. According to the FAO, in 2025 the area covered by forests as a proportion of the total area was estimated at 41%.[13]
2. **Economic pressure** on the forest (charcoal production and shifting cultivation) remains the greatest challenge to curbing deforestation. Compared to 2015, the 2025 indicators show an improvement, but the net reforestation rate still does not offset annual losses.

In the area of biodiversity, there was a qualitative leap with the expansion of formal protection through the elevation of the Gilé, Maputo, and Chimanimani National Reserves to National Parks and of Gorongosa National Park to an International Park, in addition to the introduction of co-management partnerships with the private sector and NGOs (e.g., ANAC and the Peace Parks Foundation).

1. **Conservation Areas:** Mozambique has made significant strides in biodiversity protection. According to ANAC and the SIBMOZ portal, approximately **25% of the national territory** (including terrestrial areas and wild game reserves) is now under some form of protection, and marine coverage has risen to **4.68%** with the creation/expansion of areas such as the Primeiras and Segundas Archipelagos.
2. **Biodiversity:** The latest major consolidated census indicated the existence of approximately 9,000 elephants (just as an example); monitoring data from BIOFUND (2024) suggest stabilization or a slight increase due to strengthened enforcement.

In the forest sector, although there has been a percentage reduction due to agricultural and energy (charcoal) pressures, the government justifies its mitigation efforts through the **Miombo Initiative**. This diplomatic and technical initiative aims to secure international funding to maintain the integrity of the world's largest dry forest.

Protected areas now cover 25% of the national territory, thanks to contributions from **public-private partnerships** and NGOs (such as Peace Parks and the Carr Foundation, the concessionaire of Gorongosa National Park). This model has increased management effectiveness without placing an exclusive burden on the State Budget.

The fight against land degradation has been carried out through the promotion of conservation agriculture techniques, such as those promoted under the agricultural development programs coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries, to reduce the practice of "slash-and-burn and shifting cultivation," thereby stabilizing land use.

The reduction in carbon dioxide emissions in Zambezia Province earned Mozambique its first-ever credits through a fund designed to compensate countries fighting for this cause.

The initiative is led by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and is funded by the World Bank. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the country was verified through

13 https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/

the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks (REDD+) mechanism.

The program has been implemented since 2019 by the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) in nine districts of Zambezia Province. [14]

Investment in armed patrols and intelligence has resulted in a drastic drop in poaching rates in the main wildlife reserves (Niassa and Gorongosa), which has contributed to the stabilization of wildlife populations, particularly elephants.

Measures implemented under this component, such as forest conservation (SDG 15), contribute to water security (SDG 6), which in turn reduces the impact of floods (SDG 13). Therefore, there is potential for synergies among the different SDGs.

In turn, the economic pressure brought on by COVID and climate shocks encourages unregulated exploitation of forests, which is seen as a constraint on the preservation of forests and wildlife.

Measures to reverse the damage caused by climate change and human activity are challenging and require an integrated vision of development that encompasses different SDGs. The country's experience in this area suggests that success is more likely when interventions in this field are integrated into the context of the socioeconomic challenges in which they are implemented, as the case study on Mangrove Restoration in the Zambezi River Delta illustrates.

14 Source: https://: Country receives first credits for reducing CO2 emissions - Gile National Park.

CASE STUDY:

Mangrove Restoration and Blue Carbon in the Limpopo Estuary (or Zambezi Delta)

Reassessing the Relevance Period

Mozambique has the second-largest mangrove area in Africa. Between 2015 and 2020, the country experienced significant losses due to exploitation for stakes and firewood, as well as extreme weather events. The Mangrove Restoration project was selected as a case study because it represents the perfect convergence between environmental conservation (SDGs 14/15) and the economic resilience of coastal communities.

Implementation and Interconnections (Synergies)

Implementation followed a Community Management model, where restoration was not only biological but also economic:

- **SDG 13 (Climate Action):** The restored mangrove acts as a natural barrier against sea-level rise and cyclones, protecting land-based infrastructure. Additionally, mangroves sequester up to four times more carbon than terrestrial tropical forests (Blue Carbon).
- **SDG 14 (Life Below Water):** The recovery of the mangrove roots served as a "nursery" for various species of fish and crustaceans, increasing artisanal fishing yields by about 25% in adjacent areas between 2021 and 2024.
- **SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** Women were the main protagonists in the seedling nurseries and manual planting, ensuring their access to conservation grants and leadership roles in natural resource management committees.

Results and Evolution of Indicators

At the case study site, the results between VNR 1 (2020) and the current situation (2025) show:

- **Restored Area:** Over 2,000 hectares of mangrove effectively restored.
- **Seedling Survival Rate:** Increased from 40% (traditional techniques) to 85% through the incorporation of local knowledge.
- **Income Diversification:** Introduction of beekeeping in the mangrove (mangrove honey), creating an income source that does not depend on timber extraction.

Lessons Learned and Scalability

- **The human factor is decisive:** Restoration is only sustainable if the local community perceives the mangrove as a source of income (fish and honey) and protection, and not merely as a legal requirement.
- **Technological Monitoring:** The use of drones to map tree canopy density enabled low-cost, high-precision monitoring, essential for transparency in future carbon credit markets.

General Considerations in the Environmental Sector

Mozambique has made significant institutional and programmatic progress on SDGs 13, 14, and 15, notably in strengthening climate resilience, expanding marine protected areas, and implementing forest conservation initiatives. A gradual transition from a reactive approach to more preventive and integrated risk management is observed; however, structural vulnerabilities persist, as evidenced by the increase in the number of people affected by disasters and the continued pressure on natural resources.

Synergies between environmental conservation and income generation, particularly at the community level, are proving critical for sustainable outcomes. Initiatives such as mangrove restoration highlight the potential of nature-based solutions, which have economic and social impacts.

Nevertheless, challenges such as the energy deficit, illegal resource exploitation, and limitations in the implementation of conservation strategies hinder progress.

The country demonstrates capacity for innovation and strategic alignment, but needs to accelerate policy implementation. Strengthening prevention, enforcement, and economic incentives for conservation will be crucial.

The consolidation of sustainable financing mechanisms, such as carbon credits, can play a central role. In summary, the challenge is to transform institutional progress into concrete, inclusive, and lasting impacts.

Environmental sustainability, climate change, and the circular economy constitute one of the pillars of ENDE 2025–2044, aiming to ensure that economic development is inclusive and ecologically sustainable in the long term.

Recommendations for Accelerating the SDGs – Environmental Sector (SDGs 6, 13, 14, and 15)

The country has made significant institutional progress in the environmental sector, notably in strengthening climate resilience, expanding protected areas, and improving access to water. However, structural challenges remain regarding vulnerability to climate shocks, pressure on natural resources, and implementation constraints. In this context, it is proposed that acceleration actions in this area build upon the gains already achieved, leveraging SDG accelerators, with an emphasis on an integrated approach to the SDGs (climate, biodiversity, energy, and livelihoods) and the territorialization of implementation.

The elements for accelerating implementation in this area are:

1. Strengthen the territorial implementation of climate resilience (Accelerator: Climate, Biodiversity, and Pollution)
    - Consolidate the operationalization of the Local Action Plans (LAPs), ensuring stable financing and the functional capacity of local risk management committees.

Prioritize the effective integration of early warning systems with community response mechanisms, focusing on areas of greatest climate vulnerability.

- **Green Infrastructure:** Incorporate mangrove planting and dune maintenance as mandatory requirements in the land-use plans of coastal cities (Beira, Maputo, Pemba).

2. Accelerate the energy transition to reduce pressure on forest areas (Accelerator: Energy)
    - Expand access to clean and affordable energy solutions in rural and peri-urban areas, reducing dependence on firewood and charcoal. This measure is critical to halting deforestation and promoting the recovery of forest cover.
    - Thus, the integrated nature of the SDGs became clear, demonstrating that the success of SDG 15 critically depends on controlling the agricultural frontier and providing economic alternatives (such as access to energy and the energy transition, SDG 7) for communities that depend on the forest.
3. Promote resilient and sustainable production systems (Accelerator: Food Systems)
    - Scale up conservation agriculture practices, sustainable soil management, and landscape restoration.
    - In coastal areas, replicate integrated models such as mangrove restoration, combining environmental conservation with local income generation.
    - **Biodiversity Product Certification:** Create a "Sustainable Origin" label for honey, cashews, and fishery products from conservation areas, increasing their market value for export.
4. Create economic incentives for conservation (Accelerator: Jobs and Social Protection)
    - Expand green jobs/just transition mechanisms and community income generation linked to conservation, including ecosystem restoration, ecotourism, community-based monitoring, and payments for environmental services.
    - Integrate adaptive social protection in areas vulnerable to climate shocks.
5. Strengthen monitoring and enforcement using digital technologies (Accelerator: Digital Connectivity)
    - Expand the use of technologies such as drones, remote monitoring systems, and digital platforms to control deforestation, illegal fishing, and water resource management.
    - Integrate environmental data into real-time decision-making systems.
6. Strengthen environmental education and community capacity building (Accelerator: Education)
    - Promote climate and environmental literacy, with a focus on behavioral change at the community level. Strengthen ongoing training for local committees and community actors in the sustainable management of natural resources.
7. Consolidate the sustainability of water systems (SDG 6 – Specific Accelerators)
    - Prioritize the maintenance and resilience of water supply systems, especially in rural areas;

- Strengthen local water governance (through community committees);
- Improve data systems and invest in solutions adapted to contexts of climate variability.

13. GOVERNANCE AREA

This area addresses SDGs 16 and 17. During the 2020–2025 period, Mozambique made significant progress in strengthening public institutions, access to justice, resource mobilization, and development cooperation. These advances reflect the growing integration of the SDGs into sectoral planning instruments and the revitalization of coordination mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda. This section presents an assessment of the implementation of SDGs 16 and 17, focusing on their strategic areas, namely peace, security, and violence; justice; macroeconomic governance; and resource mobilization.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

The Government of Mozambique has placed peace, good governance, and the strengthening of institutions at the center of its sustainable development agenda through the implementation of SDG 16 under Pillar I—National Unity, Peace, Security, and Governance - of the Government's 2025–2029 Five-Year Plan. In this context, the Government is leading reforms aimed at strengthening institutional integrity, increasing accountability, improving access to justice, and combating corruption.

Several measures have been implemented to address threats to peace, violence, and security.

In the area of peace, within the context of the Definitive Peace Agreement between the Government and the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo), the Demobilization and Disarmament process was completed in 2023, and the process of social and economic reintegration of the 5,221 former Renamo guerrillas (257 women and 4,964 men) is currently underway.

In parallel with the Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) process, since 2017, Cabo Delgado Province - and to a lesser extent the provinces of Nampula and Niassa in the north of the country—have been targets of attacks perpetrated by terrorist groups associated with violent extremism. These attacks have caused insecurity, deaths, destruction of infrastructure, and massive population displacements, affecting access to public services and undermining social stability and the country's development. In response

to this situation, actions have been carried out in partnership with civil society organizations, religious leaders, and development partners to support internally displaced persons and host communities, with the aim of creating sustainable livelihoods and strengthening the conditions for a more peaceful society.

In the context of Mozambique, characterized by significant displacements resulting from the armed conflict in the north and recurring climate events, the promotion of social cohesion and community stabilization plays a central role. Coexistence between host communities and internally displaced populations requires integrated approaches that build mutual trust, prevent social tensions, and promote equitable access to services and opportunities, as the foundation for sustainable and lasting peace.

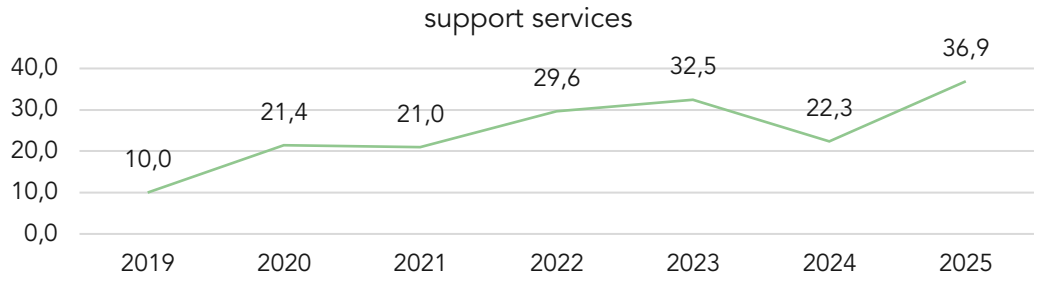
In this same context, in addition to immediate responses, long-term solutions are being implemented for populations affected by displacement, including safe return, local reintegration, or other sustainable solutions. In this regard, in 2022, the government approved the Program for Resilience and Integrated Development of Northern Mozambique (PREDIN), with the aim of supporting stabilization, reconstruction, economic and social recovery, and peacebuilding, focusing on the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa.

Additionally, in 2024, post-election tensions erupted, resulting in hundreds of injuries, loss of life, and destruction of infrastructure. In response to these challenges, the government strengthened mechanisms for political dialogue, inclusion, and national reconciliation, recognizing that peace, effective governance, and accountable institutions are fundamental foundations for sustainable development.

With a view to promoting stability, strengthening trust among different political actors, and ensuring greater inclusion in governance—involving not only the government and opposition parties but also civil society and other segments of society—the government signed the Political Commitment for an Inclusive National Dialogue, approved through Law No. 1/2025 of April 11.

In recent years, the country has institutionalized mechanisms to combat gender-based domestic violence, including integrated support services that bring together various services to assist victims of violence, such as health care, legal aid, and the police. Access to these centers saw a sharp increase through 2023, reaching 32.5%, before declining to 22.3% in 2024 and rising again to 36.9%—the highest level of the period—in 2025 (Chart 69: Percentage of victims of violence who accessed integrated support services, 2019–2025). This increase in access to integrated care services, combined with the results in reducing violence against women analyzed in SDG 5, is a strong indication and example of the effectiveness of institutions in this area. However, fluctuations in access to these services are viewed by women as a potential sign of declining service quality, with the potential risk of revictimization for women who use these services—which was the primary reason these integrated mechanisms were created.

Chart 69: Percentage of victims of violence who accessed integrated support services, 2019–2025

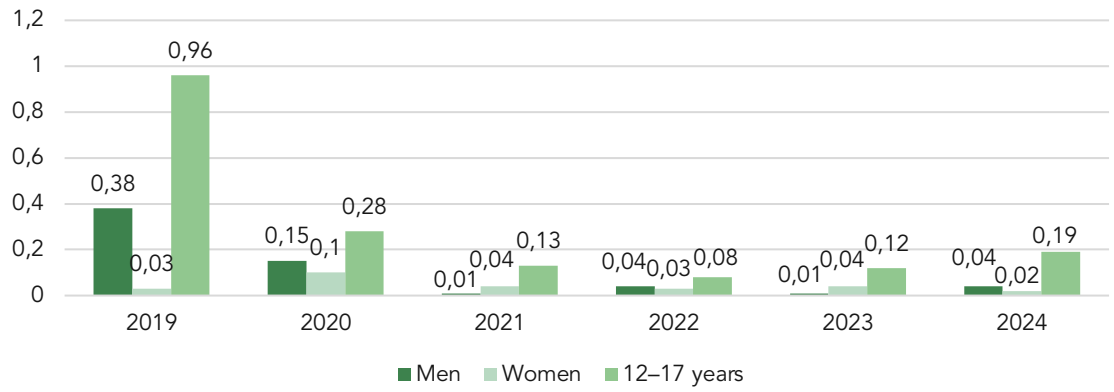


Source: *Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action, administrative records, 2019–2025.*

The expansion and increasingly high levels of service provision and efficiency in the justice sector are viewed critically by women. Consultations with women's organizations revealed that, despite legal and institutional advances in gender equality, significant obstacles persist in terms of effective access to justice and protection for victims of gender-based violence. Participants highlighted that many women turn to Integrated Assistance Centers, but a significant number end up dropping the case or are sent back to their families for "negotiation," reducing the accountability of perpetrators and undermining trust in institutions. The discrepancy between police data on violence and court records was also emphasized. According to the Women's Observatory, approximately 18,000 cases of violence are reported to the police annually, but only about 3,000 reach the courts, revealing significant losses throughout the justice and protection system.

Between 2019 and 2024, the number of human trafficking victims per 100,000 inhabitants in the 12–17 age group fell sharply, from 0.96 in 2019 to 0.19 in 2024 (Chart 70: Number of human trafficking victims per 100,000 inhabitants by sex and age group (12–17 years), 2019–2024). Regarding the gender of victims, males recorded higher figures than females in most years, although both show relatively low levels and a general downward trend over the period under review. The current ratio is still far from the 2024 target of 0.009926. The 2030 target is 0.00765, which is unlikely to be achieved.

Chart 70: Number of human trafficking victims per 100,000 inhabitants by sex and age group (12–17 years), 2019–2024



Source: *Ministry of the Interior: administrative records, 2019–2024.*

The seizure of small arms in Mozambique between 2019 and 2024 shows a fluctuating trend. Shotguns and AK-47s are the most common weapons. Also noteworthy is the sharp increase in the "Other" category, suggesting a diversification of seized weapons or limitations in data classification (Table 5.).

Table 5: Number of small arms in accordance with international standards and legal instruments seized and registered by law enforcement authorities

Mozambique, 2019–2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bucket Loaders	78	78	44	92	94	121
Mauzeres	4	3	3	0	–	–
AK-47	31	74	20	97	48	44
TAURUS Track	8	11	5	7	–	–
CZ pistol	2	–	5	1	–	–
KWC pistol	1	7	6	11	–	–
Walther Pistol	3	5	8	4	–	–
Unidentified pistol	17	16	19	9	–	–
STAR Pistol	–	6	8	6	–	–
Air pressure	–	5	8	6	–	–
Short gun	4	12	11	11	21	–
P. Berreta Track	1	3	5	2	–	–
Explosives Engineer	1	–	46	4	–	–
Makarov	14	22	12	21	–	–
Semi-auto	3	15	7	7	8	–
NP22 Gun	–	–	5	0	–	–
Browning Pistol	6	1	4	2	–	–

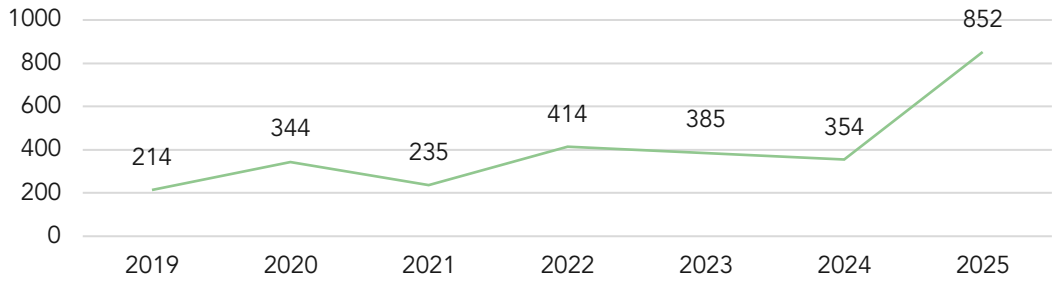
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revolver	4	3	4	4	–	–
Norinco pistol	13	13	–	15	–	–
Grenade	2	20	–	–	–	–
Others*	22	50	15	115	214	189
Total	**214**	**344**	**235**	**414**	**385**	**354**

Source: *Ministry of the Interior: administrative records (CGPRM) and SERNIC, 2019–2024.*

Others: *Luger pistol; Shotgun; EVANIX pistol; SHADOW pistol; Retay pistol; CANIK P120 pistol; VECTOR pistol; ASTRA pistol; Pietro pistol; MANUHHIN pistol; PX4STORM pistol; BERT pistol; PINDAD pistol; Gas pistol; Baldemor; MiKROS; SARSILMAR; LUGER; LORCIM; ETER GUN; DTWAN; PT 38 Pistol; Fauge Pistol; AAP Pistol; TALKOS; QSZ-92; WARNING; SIPRO Pistol; SRSNSZ/B6S; ME-9 Pistol; Parabellum; Flesh Spear Pistol; Semi-auto Pistol; UMRAX; P. CHECO; Brawing PETENT; P. Hangun; P. EDEN TECH; P. Zastava; TT33; Tissa; Colt PYTHON; Pist. Sp2M; Dadix Axitr; Pistola KR; Ermane; G-3; Pist. Gamo; P. Budapest; Pist. Boito; R.61FICG Pistol; FN; Mark111; Papacha Pistol; Homemade.*

The graph shows an irregular trend in the seizure of small arms, with an upward trend from 2019 (214 cases) to 2024 (354 cases) and an exponential increase to 852 in 2025 (Chart 71).

Chart 71: Seizures of Small Arms, 2019–2025



Source: *Ministry of the Interior: administrative records (CGPRM) and SERNIC, 2019–2025.*

In the **fight against corruption**, the Government has prioritized strengthening prevention, investigation, and accountability mechanisms, with the goal of increasing the proportion of corruption cases brought to trial from 72% to 81.4% by 2029.

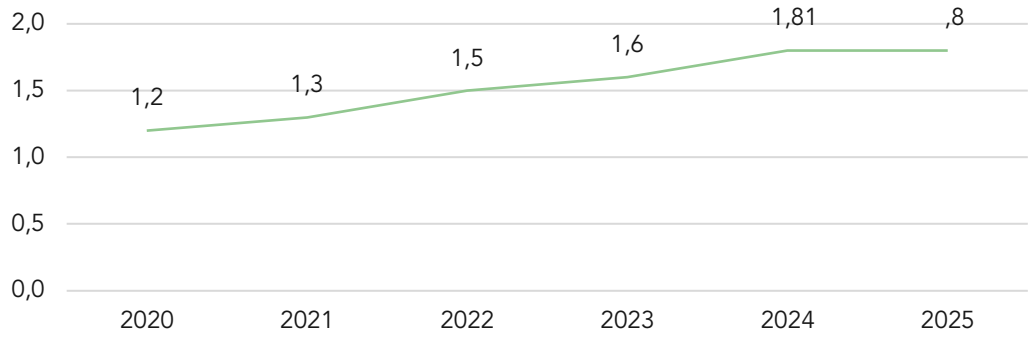
In the area of **combating crime**, there have been improvements in institutional responses to violence, although high levels of domestic violence (as noted in SDG 5) and structural violence in society persist, affecting groups such as women and youth, which highlights the need to strengthen prevention and social change.

With regard to **the rule of law and access to justice,** the Government is implementing policies to reform and modernize public administration, deepen administrative and financial decentralization, strengthen the judicial system, and promote civic participation.

As a result of the measures implemented, between 2020 and 2025 there was a significant expansion and growth in the capacity of the justice system. In this regard, the ratio of judges per 100,000 inhabitants increased from 1.2 to 1.8 during the period in question (

Chart 72). The 2024 target, which is 2.4, was not met. The 2030 target is 3.7, which is double the most recent ratio.

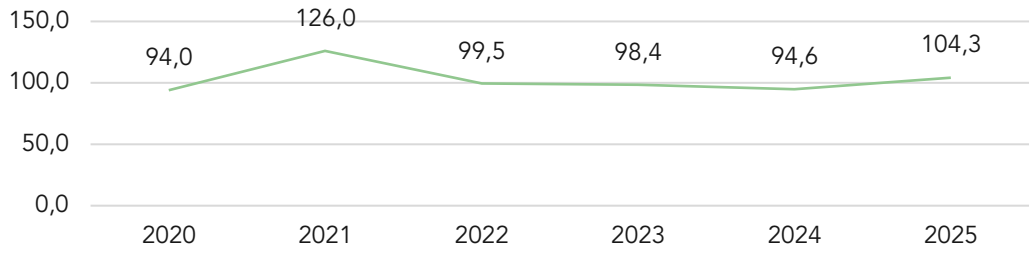
Chart 72: Ratio of judges per 100,000 inhabitants, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJACR): Administrative Records, 2020–2025*

The ratio of cases concluded to cases filed rose from 94% in 2020 to 104.3% in 2025 (Chart 73: Ratio of cases concluded to cases filed, 2020–2025), indicating an increase in institutional capacity within the judicial system, which processes all cases filed in a given year. Given the consistent level of case completion over the past four years, which has been above 99%, it can be stated that the targets of 93% and 98%, set for 2024 and 2023, respectively, have been achieved.

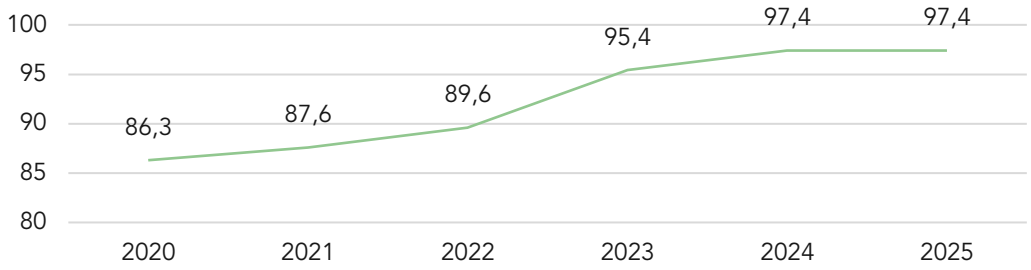
Chart 73: Ratio of cases concluded to cases filed, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJACR): Administrative Records, 2020–2025*

At the local level, as a result of the presidential initiative: "One District, One Adequate Judicial Court," the percentage of districts with operational judicial courts increased from 86.3% to 97.4% between 2020 and 2025 (Chart 74: Percentage of Districts with Operational Courts, 2019–2025). The 89% target set for 2024 was achieved.

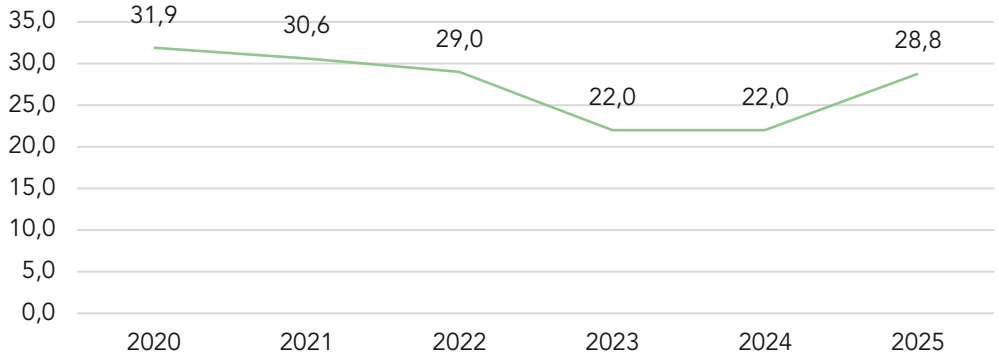
Chart 74: Percentage of Districts with Operational Courts, 2019–2025



Source: *Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJACR): Administrative Records, 2020–2025.*

In the prison system, the percentage of citizens in pretrial detention relative to the prison population decreased from 31.9% in 2020 to 22% in 2023, and rose again to 28.8% in 2025 (Chart 75: Percentage of Citizens in Pretrial Detention Relative to the Total Prison Population, 2020–2025), but remains above the 20% target set for 2024.

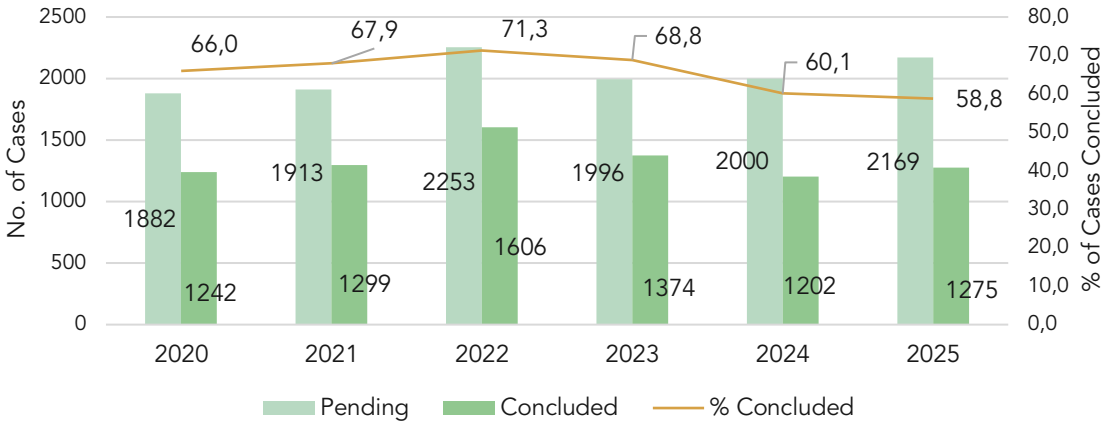
Chart 75: Percentage of Citizens in Pretrial Detention Relative to the Total Prison Population, 2020–2025



Source: *INE/Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJACR): Administrative Records, 2020–2025*

In the area of **Anti-Corruption,** the number of cases processed between 2020 and 2025 ranged from 1,882 to 2,253, with a completion rate between 59% and 71%, showing a downward trend in the percentage of cases processed from 2023 to 2025 (Chart 76: Number of Corruption Cases Filed and Concluded, 2020–2025). During this same period, Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index ranged from 25 to 26 (out of a total of 100) points between 2020 and 2024 and saw a sharp drop to 21 points in 2025. Therefore, the public perception is that corruption is worsening in the country.

Chart 76: Number of Corruption Cases Filed and Concluded, 2020–2025

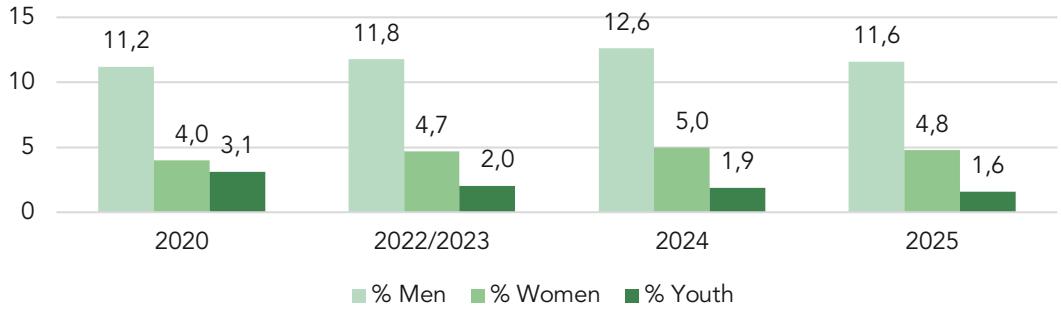


Source: *Information from the Attorney General to the Assembly of the Republic, 2020–2025*

Regarding responsive, representative, and inclusive decision-making at all levels, between 2020 and 2025, the percentage of women in management and leadership positions as a proportion of the civil service ranged between 4% and 5%, while the percentage of men in management positions ranged from 11.2% to 12.6% (2024) and declined to 11.6% in 2025 (Chart 77: Percentage of Women, Young People, and Men in Management and Leadership Positions as a Proportion of Total Civil Servants, 2020–2025)[15] . The percentage of young people in the same roles fell from 3.1% to 1.6%, nearly halving, during the period under review. Considering only employees in managerial positions, the percentage of women in this group rose from 26.3% to 29.1%, while that of men fell from 73.7% to 70.9%. Despite this progress, the 2024 target - which was 40% and 60% of management positions for women and men, respectively - has not yet been met and remains far from the 2030 target of 49% and 51% for women and men, respectively.

15 According to the National Institute of Statistics' metadata for this indicator, it is measured as a percentage based on the number of women, men, and youth in positions relative to the total civil service workforce. For the purpose of monitoring the target, which is defined exclusively based on individuals holding positions, a calculation was performed to convert to this metric.

Chart 77: Percentage of Women, Young People, and Men in Management and Leadership Positions as a Proportion of Total Civil Servants, 2020–2025



Source: *Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service*

Legal identity remains one of the greatest structural challenges. After significant growth in the registration of children under 5 from 2011 (47.9%) to 2017 (71.9%), there was a sharp drop to 31.3% in 2022/2023 (Table 6.).

In 2022/2023, urban areas recorded a higher average registration rate (42%) than rural areas (27.1%). There are no significant differences in terms of gender, as the registration rate for

Table 6: Percentage of children under 5 whose births were registered by a civil authority

Disaggregated by age, sex, and area of residence. Mozambique, 2011, 2017, 2022/23

Selected characteristics	2011 *	2017 **	2022/23
Total	**47.9**	**71.9**	**31.3**
Age			
< 2	35.2	39.6	24.8
2–4	56.5	54.3	33.0
Gender			
Male	47.8	72.1	32.0
Female	47.9	71.8	30.7
Residential Area			
Urban	50.6	81.9	42.0
Rural	46.8	67.5	27.1
Province			
Niassa	35.1	61.9	27.7
Cabo Delgado	43.6	76.2	44.5
Nampula	59.0	65.2	24.7
Zambézia	26.8	70.7	34.2
Tete	76.3	63.4	27.3
Manica	67.1	78.8	25.7
Sofala	40.2	70.8	38.4
Inhambane	43.2	81.3	24.0
Gaza	31.2	84.6	31.4

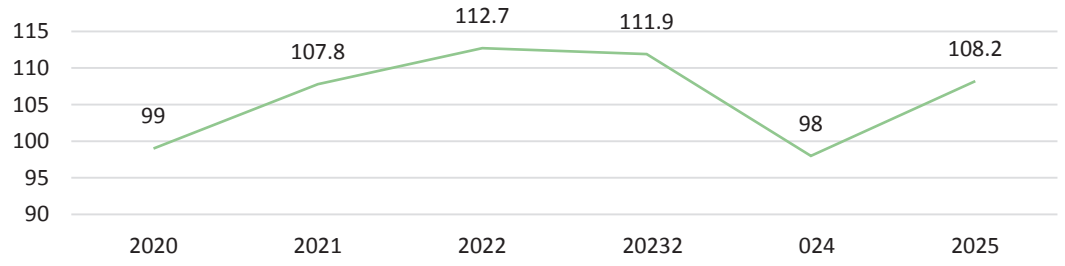
Selected characteristics	2011 *	2017 **	2022/23
Maputo	57.3	86.1	43.4
Maputo City	54.8	87.8	62.3
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	42.3	..	20.2
Second	43.1	..	26.1
Fourth	47.8	..	30.6
Medium	50.2	..	36.7
Highest	60.2	..	55.2

Source: *National Institute of Statistics: *IDS 2011, IDS 2022/23; **IV Population and Housing Census RGPH 2017.*

However, during the same period, there was an increase in the number of registry offices from 166 to 169 and, above all, in the number of registration posts, from 487 to 530. Therefore, the expansion of the supply of registration services is not translating into increased access to them. One potential cause is that registration is strongly linked to poverty. In this context, according to data from the 2022/2023 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the poorest quintile has a registration rate of 20.2%, compared to 55.2% for the richest quintile. This highlights the potential for birth registration to be an effect and a factor that can perpetuate poverty (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The birth registration targets for children up to 5 years of age set for 2024 and 2030 are 70% and 88%, respectively. Therefore, the target had been achieved in 2017, but due to the current decline, the country is far from reaching the goal set in this area.

Regarding public finance management. The budget execution rate from 2020 to 2025 ranged from 98% to 112.7%, with a rise from 98% to 108.2% in the last two years of the period (Chart 78: Budget Execution Rate of the Approved Budget, 2020–2024).

Chart 78: Budget Execution Rate of the Approved Budget, 2020–2024



Source: *Ministry of Finance: General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.*

From 2020 to 2025, personnel expenses recorded an execution rate exceeding 100% of the budgeted amount (**T**able 7), which is critical from a fiscal policy perspective. This category represents the largest share of total public spending, thereby constraining investment spending on public services. To mitigate the situation, the country has implemented reforms aimed at rationalizing public spending, including enforcing the retirement age and reducing the number of civil servants, based on the partial replacement of those who retire (for every three retirees, only one new hire).

Table 7: Percentage of budget expenditures executed as a proportion of the original approved budget, by budget code

Mozambique, 2020–2025

Selected characteristics	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Operating expenses	**98.1**	**103.7**	**110.7**	**107.9**	**107.3**	**101.5**
Personnel expenses	100.2	103.8	125.9	109.5	104.8	102.3
Expenditures on goods and services	97.3	113.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	116.9
Interest expense	95.5	76.9	79.2	124.5	111.1	85.3
Current transfers	102.6	120.7	102.8	84.3	76.4	110.1

Source: *Ministry of Finance: General State Account (Budget Execution), 2020–2025.*

From 2020 to 2025, the execution of budget expenditures in Mozambique varied over the years and across sectors (Table 8).

Table 8: Percentage of budget expenditures executed as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector

Mozambique, 2020–2025

Sectors	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Expenditure	**99.0**	**107.8**	**112.7**	**111.9**	**98.0**	**108.2**
Total priority sectors	**84.7**	**85.5**	**96.1**	**84.3**	**65.7**	**77.8**
Education	93.8	104.1	125.6	105.9	106.0	90.4
Health	90.3	88.1	103.4	139.7	89.5	80.3
Infrastructure (mineral resources, roads, water, and public works)	99.2	83.0	70.7	41.1	26.0	38.6
Agriculture and Rural Development	53.7	54.4	50.9	35.6	34.0	67.3
Judicial System	113.2	160.4	191.3	169.6	113.5	102.9
Transportation and communication	35.2	20.4	53.2	68.7	60.7	117.4
Social Action and Labor	73.2	97.6	131.7	58.8	41.4	88.8

Source: *Ministry of Finance: General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.*

The Judicial sector stands out with the highest execution rates, exceeding 100% in all years under review, indicating a need for reinforcement or budgetary adjustments. In contrast, Agriculture and Rural Development and Infrastructure showed a gradual downward trend, particularly in recent years, suggesting lower execution relative to the approved budget. The Transportation and Communication sector exhibits significant volatility, with very low figures initially (2020) and subsequent improvements, though still below 70%, having reached 117% budget execution in 2025. Overall, the total for priority sectors remains at a relatively high level of budget execution, but with fluctuations that indicate challenges in predictability and efficiency and significant reductions in budget execution between 2022 and 2025.

Goal 17: Partnerships and Implementation Means

The mobilization of domestic resources is a key element of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this context, domestic revenues have been showing growth in the structure of budgetary resources, albeit with some volatility. Tax revenues fluctuated between 20% and 26% of GDP between 2020 and 2025, with a decline between 2023 and 2025 from 25.7% to 20.5% (Table 9).

Table 9: Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source

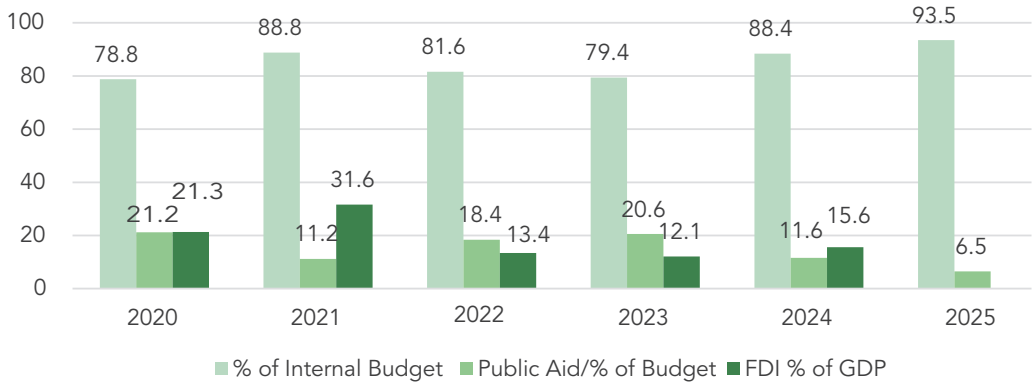
Mozambique, 2020–2025

Revenue Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
State Revenue (as a % of GDP)	**24.1**	**23.9**	**24.2**	**30.0**	**25.0**	**23.3**
Tax Revenue	20.2	19.9	20.8	25.7	21.0	20.5
Non-Tax Revenues	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Consigned Revenue	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Own Revenue	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Capital Revenues	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.6

Source: *Ministry of Finance, General State Account: (Budget Execution), 2020–2025.*

The growth in domestic revenues offsets and balances the downward trend in external financing. As can be seen in the State Budget execution data (Chart 79: Resources and Partnerships for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, 2020-2025), the contribution of Official Development Assistance to the State Budget (OE) decreased from 21.2% to 6.5% between 2020 and 2025. From 2020 to 2024, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) ranged between 32% and 17% of GDP. The contribution of domestic taxes to the State Budget (Domestic Budget) increased from 79.4% in 2023 to 93.5% in 2025.

Chart 79: Resources and Partnerships for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, 2020-2025



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance: administrative records (CGE), Ministry of Finance, General State Account (Budget Execution), 2020–2025.

Macroeconomic stability is important for creating an environment conducive to the

implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Between 2020 and 2025, the Government continued with inflation control measures, although these were subject to the challenges of external shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. During the period in question, the country recorded inflation rates between 3% and 10% and economic growth that peaked at 5.5% and reached a low of -1.2% (Table 10). One of the challenges the country faces is in the fiscal area, with deficits ranging from 8% to 13% of GDP.

Tax revenues were above 23% of GDP, with peaks of 30% in 2023, potentially affected by the volatility of economic growth, but remaining at high levels compared to international standards. In short, despite the shocks faced, there is some macroeconomic stability, although the financing challenge persists.

Table 10: Macroeconomic Dashboard

Mozambique, 2020–2025

Macroeconomic Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Budget balance as a % of GDP	-12.2	-8.7	-12.0	-13.4	-11.2	-6.7
Revenue as a % of GDP	24.1	23.9	24.2	30.0	25.0	24.1
Average annual real GDP growth rate	-1.2	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.2	-0.2
Average annual inflation rate	3.1	6.4	10.3	7.1	3.2	4.4

Source: *Ministry of Finance/National Institute of Statistics: Fiscal Statistics / National Accounts and Prices, 2015–2025.*

Regarding access to and dissemination of technology, internet usage in the country grew from 6.6% (2017 Census) to 11.3% in 2022, although it still reaches only a small portion of society, concentrated in cities (24.3%) and with limited accessibility in rural areas (4.4%). This reinforces the pattern of unequal access to services.

Partnerships are very important for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, given its scope, complexity, and the multiplicity of areas involved. Therefore, an integrated approach and the participation and contribution of multiple stakeholders are essential. In addition to the participatory mechanisms created within the context of the National Development Plan (VNR) already mentioned, there are various initiatives and partnerships in the implementation and monitoring process. The integration of the SDGs into strategic and operational planning instruments means that the partnerships established by the Government for the implementation of the country's development programs naturally contribute to the 2030 Agenda. Among the existing partnerships, it is important to highlight those with the United Nations System, both through the National Coordination Office and through the various agencies, which have provided technical support to the Central Government and some Provincial Governments in the implementation of the SDGs. These partnerships led to the creation of the SDG monitoring database platform by the National Institute of Statistics, which is available to the public and from which much of the data analyzed in this report was drawn.

The private sector has been an increasingly active partner in the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda, having actively participated in the process of developing the National Review, been represented in participatory structures, and been involved in the report's drafting process as part of the drafting group. This partnership led to the integration of contributions from these actors into the discussion on SDG implementation presented here.

Civil society, in partnership with government sectors, participates in the implementation of the SDGs and conducts monitoring and evaluation exercises that help strengthen the process. For example, the Education for All Movement (MEPT) conducted an evaluation of the SDGs in the education sector for 2025.

At the local level, partnerships between provincial governments and development partners have enabled the conduct of "Leave No One Behind" (LNOB) studies in six provinces. These provinces also benefit from technical support in implementing the 2030 Agenda. However, regional consultations noted that provinces with partnerships tend to make greater progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda, in contrast to those without targeted support. Therefore, partnerships are enabling the territorialization of the 2030 Agenda, but at the same time, if they are not equitable, they can contribute to existing territorial disparities in socioeconomic development.

The process of evaluating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda creates opportunities for learning and also for strengthening partnerships. This was the case with the Voluntary Local Reviews, which stimulated the activation of local government partnerships in the territories where they were conducted. These partnerships are not limited to the government level; they have also extended to non-state actors. The narrative of the VLR experience illustrates this process of partnership development.

Building Partnerships for Results: The Voluntary Local Review Process as a Catalyst for Localizing the SDGs in Mozambique

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process in Mozambique has proven instrumental in accelerating the 2030 Agenda at the local level in Mozambique by demonstrating, in practice, how multi-stakeholder partnerships and multi-level coordination mechanisms can drive the localization, implementation, and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the territorial level. More than a technical reporting exercise, the VLRs have emerged as an operational partnership platform, bringing together government institutions, civil society, academia, development partners, and United Nations agencies around a common goal: translating the SDGs into concrete tools for local planning and governance.

The recent initiative to prepare the VLR reports, implemented with the support of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), in coordination with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Mozambique for the period 2024–2025, serves as an illustrative example of partnership for the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Structured as a pilot project in six districts (Boane, Manhiça, Gondola, Manica, Nampula, and Monapo), spread across the provinces of Maputo, Manica, and Nampula, respectively, the initiative combined technical assistance, institutional capacity building, data production and harmonization, as well as the facilitation of participatory spaces, involving a broad network of state and non-state actors.

One of the innovative and defining elements of this project's approach was the adoption of the "One Territory, One Process, One Product" principle, which emerged as a response to existing institutional fragmentation, particularly in contexts where district administrations and municipalities coexist within the same geographic area. By promoting a single integrated process for data collection, analysis, and the production of a joint report per territory, this approach made it possible to harmonize information, reduce institutional redundancies, and build a common evidence base.

In addition to efficiency gains, this principle strengthened the coherence of analyses and facilitated the alignment of development priorities, serving as a relevant reference for future territorial planning and monitoring initiatives focused on the 2030 Agenda.

The experience clearly demonstrated the centrality of both vertical and horizontal partnerships. Vertically, coordination between national institutions—namely those responsible for planning, monitoring, and statistics—and provincial and local governments allowed for aligning the overall SDG framework with territorial planning instruments, ensuring coherence between national priorities and local realities, including their integration into the NDS process.

At the horizontal level, territorial workshops and multi-sectorial consultations served as spaces for the co-production of knowledge, where administrative data was triangulated with qualitative evidence from community consultations with various vulnerable groups, enriching the analysis and promoting greater local ownership of the SDG localization process.

Among the initiative's main achievements, the strengthening of local governments' technical and analytical capacities stands out, particularly in areas such as indicator monitoring, data analysis, and reporting. This process contributed to the transition from activity-centered approaches to results-oriented practices. At the same time, a more participatory and inclusive culture of governance was promoted, with greater involvement of local actors and the integration of perspectives from vulnerable groups, in line with the principle of "Leaving No One Behind."

Furthermore, the VLRs made it possible to consolidate previously scattered information, creating a more robust analytical foundation for decision-making and for strengthening the link between local evidence and national reporting processes.

Despite the progress, the process also revealed structural challenges, namely limitations in the availability and disaggregation of data at the local level, technical capacity constraints, and financial restrictions that affect the sustainability of such initiatives. These challenges underscore the need to institutionalize the VLR process, strengthen data systems, and ensure continued support for local capacity building.

In summary, Mozambique's experience demonstrates that SDG 17 is not merely a cross-cutting goal, but a true enabler for the implementation of the other SDGs. The VLRs illustrate how effective partnerships—anchored in multilevel coordination, institutional integration, and inclusive participation—can transform the 2030 Agenda into an operational tool for local development. At the same time, they highlight the value of integrated approaches such as the "One Territory, One Process, One Product" principle, which offer practical and replicable lessons for accelerating the SDGs in diverse territorial contexts and amid fragmented actions across strategic sectors.

Finally, the partnership with academia must be highlighted, as it participates in the mechanisms created and was also involved in the VNR process and its development. The LNOB provincial studies included academic participation, thereby putting science at the service of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

General Considerations on Governance

The analysis of SDGs 16 and 17 shows significant progress, particularly in expanding access to justice, strengthening the capacity to respond to crime, and mobilizing domestic resources. However, these advances coexist with significant structural weaknesses that limit the effective impact of the actions taken.

High levels of violence persist, with a focus on gender-based violence, as well as territorial inequalities in access to justice and public services. The area of civil identification is one of the main challenges, with a marked decline in birth registration despite the expansion of the service network, pointing to persistent economic and institutional barriers. From a fiscal perspective, budget execution reveals inconsistencies and poor allocation in critical sectors such as agriculture and infrastructure, while high deficits continue to limit the state's room for maneuver.

Although some control of inflation and a recovery in economic growth are observed following recent shocks, macroeconomic stability remains fragile. In summary, the country demonstrates expanding institutional capacity, but with limitations in translating this into equitable and sustainable outcomes. This highlights the need to strengthen the effectiveness, inclusivity, and coherence of national policy and program implementation, in order to reinforce the link between institutional capacities and concrete results in citizens' lives.

Partnerships are a key element for implementing the 2030 Agenda and have enabled the realization of many initiatives within the context of the constraints outlined above. However, it is important that these partnerships are properly framed and take into account structural barriers to development, so that they do not contribute to perpetuating these barriers but rather to resolving them.

Recommendations for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs in the area of Governance (Goals 16 and 17)

Accelerator 1: Universal and Inclusive Legal Identity

- **Identified problem:**

  A sharp decline in birth registration (31.3% in 2022/23), with significant rural and income-based inequalities.

Priority actions:

- Expansion of mobile civil registration teams in rural areas
- Integration of the registry with health (birth) and education (enrollment) services
- Elimination of direct and indirect costs for vulnerable families

Expected impact:

- Reduction of exclusion
- Expanded access to public services

Accelerator 2: Integrated Violence Prevention and Social Protection

- **Identified problem:**

  Persistence of high levels of violence, particularly affecting women and young people, despite institutional improvements.

Priority actions:

- Community-based violence prevention programs (social change and norms)
- Expansion of integrated victim support services
- Integration of justice, social services, education, and health

Expected impact:

- Reduction of structural violence
- Greater trust in institutions
- Improved social well-being

Accelerator 3: Community Justice and Territorial Equity

- **Identified problem:**

  Territorial inequalities in access to justice, despite the expansion of the courts.

Priority actions:

- Mobile courts and itinerant justice services
- Strengthening human resources in rural areas
- Digitization of court proceedings and remote access

Expected impact:

- Reduction of territorial inequalities
- Increased effective access to justice
- Greater efficiency of the judicial system

Accelerator 4: Efficiency and Quality of Public Expenditure

- **Identified problem:**

  Low implementation rates in critical sectors (agriculture, infrastructure) and high budget volatility.

Priority actions:

- Realistic, results-based budget planning
- Prioritization of sectors with the greatest multiplier effect
- Continuous monitoring of implementation with institutional accountability

Expected impact:

- Greater impact of public investment
- Reduction of waste
- Improved service delivery

Accelerator 5: Fiscal Consolidation and Macroeconomic Resilience

- **Identified problem:**

  High fiscal deficits and volatile economic growth.

Priority actions:

- Strengthening the mobilization of domestic revenue in a sustainable manner
- Control and rationalization of public spending
- Economic diversification to reduce vulnerability to shocks

Expected impact:

- Sustainable macroeconomic stability
- Greater predictability for public policies
- Improved capacity to finance the SDGs

Accelerator 6: Territorial Governance and Focus on LNOB

- **Identified problem:**

  Persistent inequalities between urban and rural areas, regions, and income groups.

Priority actions:

- Differentiated allocation of resources to the most vulnerable territories
- Specific programs for rural areas and the poorest groups
- Systematic use of disaggregated data in planning

Expected impact:

- Reduction of structural inequalities
- Greater equity in access to services
- Effective implementation of the LNOB principle

Accelerator 7: Data Integration and Digitalization of Governance

- **Identified problem:**

  Disconnect between service expansion and effective access (e.g., civil registration).

Priority actions:

- Integration of data systems across sectors (justice, finance, civil registry)
- Digitization of public services
- Use of real-time data for decision-making

Expected impact:

- Greater institutional efficiency
- Reduction in implementation failures
- Better monitoring of the SDGs

14. CONCLUSION ON THE SDG ASSESSMENT

Mozambique has made significant progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, with notable institutional and programmatic advances in the social, economic, environmental, and governance sectors. In the social sphere, there have been significant improvements in indicators such as the reduction of maternal mortality (SDG 3), the increase in the primary school completion rate (SDG 4), and the expansion of access to safe drinking water (SDG 6). However, this progress coexists with persistent challenges related to the quality of services, evidenced by limitations in the health system's capacity to address infectious diseases, high student-teacher ratios in the education sector, and regional inequalities in access to basic services, as well as worsening poverty and food insecurity (SDGs 1 and 2).

In the economic sphere, the country has made significant progress in expanding infrastructure and strengthening strategic sectors, including the blue economy and logistics corridors (SDGs 8, 9, and 14). Nevertheless, growth has been volatile and not very inclusive, with persistent regional inequalities and limited access to economic opportunities for young people and women, which constrains the transformative impact of growth and the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10).

In the environmental sphere, progress stands out in climate resilience, including nationwide coverage of Local Adaptation Plans (SDGs 13), the expansion of conservation areas and marine protected areas (SDGs 14 and 15), and the restoration of ecosystems such as mangroves. Indicators such as the high proportion of fish stocks at sustainable levels (about 89% in 2024) show improvements in the management of marine resources, although signs of ocean acidification and the continued loss of forest cover indicate risks that require continuous strengthening of mitigation and enforcement measures.

In the area of governance (SDG 16), significant institutional progress is observed, including expanded access to justice, with an increase in the proportion of districts with functioning courts (about 97.5% in 2025), and improvements in public management capacity, particularly in integrating disaster risk reduction into planning and budgeting instruments. However, challenges persist regarding institutional effectiveness, implementation capacity, and the persistence of social problems such as violence, highlighting the need to consolidate more inclusive, responsive, and effective institutions. Achievements regarding women's participation in decision-making forums have also suffered a setback, highlighting the sustainability risks that progress in this area faces.

Overall, the country is making efforts toward a gradual transition from a reactive approach to a more structured and preventive management of sustainable development. Nevertheless, the sustainability of the progress achieved increasingly depends on the capacity to mobilize domestic resources, the efficiency in implementing public policies, and the strengthening of governance as a cross-cutting priority. In this context, the main challenge is to transform institutional progress into concrete, inclusive, and sustainable impacts, fostering synergies across sectors and ensuring the continuity of interventions through 2030.

15. CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Vulnerability and Intersectional Elements of Vulnerable Groups - Gender Equality, Children, and People with Disabilities

The VNR exercise confirms the presence of various intersectional elements in the cross-cutting issues that have already been identified as crucial for effectively implementing a consistent development agenda. Resolving these elements' complex challenges requires an integrated approach.

Most critical development indicators have a gender component, particularly placing women in vulnerable situations. Poverty rates remain higher among women, and potential solutions such as education and employment are still limited. There has been progress in education regarding gender parity, but in the labor market, the situation remains disadvantageous for women, and there are no signs of a reversal in this trend.

Economic empowerment measures, such as access to resources like land, are important and have the potential to reverse the situation, but the lack of sustainability in women's representation in decision-making positions—as suggested by the decline in parliamentary and executive representation—highlights the need to find more effective ways to ensure and maintain progress in this area.

Gender-based violence is showing signs of decline, but it still imposes a heavy burden on women, particularly within their social circles. Harmful social practices such as early marriage are declining, but at a slow pace. This highlights the need to continue investing in transforming social practices to make them more conducive to gender equality and equity.

People with disabilities face multiple challenges, ranging from statistical invisibility and the potential inadequacy of responses to their needs, to greater exposure to poverty and less access to opportunities to escape it, such as education and economic opportunities like employment.

The disability data presented by the DHS 2022/2023, which improves the definition criteria based on functionality, reveals a reality that demands attention: there are more people with disabilities than current statistics suggest—2.7% of the 2017 Population Census, compared to the current 14%. This suggests the need for a radical change in approach due to the size of this group and the already critical consequences of its marginalization.

Furthermore, there is a considerable number of children with functional difficulties: 5.4% of children aged 2–4 have functional difficulties in at least one domain, rising to 7.6% among children aged 5–17.

In the first group, the prevalence is slightly higher among girls (5.7%) than among boys (5.1%) and higher in rural areas (5.9%) than in urban areas (4.2%). Therefore, part of

the vulnerability consists of multiple overlapping barriers to development that require integrated approaches, which must be at the core of the "Leave No One Behind" principle.

Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Climate change is currently a cross-cutting component in all areas, both in national and sectoral instruments, with particular emphasis on the agriculture, health, and education sectors, which have developed their own instruments to address the challenges posed by the climate crisis to the functioning of the sector and the implementation of its policies.

Governance, Peace, and Effective Institutions

Mozambique's governance and institutions have faced multiple challenges and successes. Of particular note is the conclusion of the peace process following the 16-year war, with the DDR program and the closure of the last Renamo bases. However, military conflict and violent extremism in northern Mozambique have not ended and remain a significant challenge. The post-election violence of 2024 put institutions to the test, and the Inclusive National Dialogue is a test of their resilience and effectiveness, especially considering that this process is expected to yield an agenda for governance and institutional reforms. All these processes are opportunities for effective peace, but they are also fundamental to the implementation of other goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Territorial Integration and VLRs (Voluntary Local Reviews)

The country has carried out various initiatives to integrate the 2030 Agenda into the local context. Since the beginning of its implementation, a process of adaptation and localization - as previously mentioned - has been underway, consisting of the incorporation of the SDGs into planning and budgeting instruments, the definition of indicator frameworks for the provincial, district, and municipal levels, as well as the creation of coordination and monitoring structures, such as the Provincial Reference Groups and Provincial Focal Points.

The conduct of LNOB studies in six provinces—Maputo, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, and Manica—as well as VLRs in 16 municipalities (in 2020) and in six territories (in 2025), have given new impetus to localization, as they provided a better perspective on the materialization and of the 2030 Agenda at the local level, while also exploring in practice the coordination among different actors in the reflection on territorial development. Within a governance architecture and ecosystem involving multiple levels of government in the same territory, the demonstration of the integrated nature of development brought about by the VLRs and LNOB studies represents an important contribution to local actors. In the case of the VLRs in the six territories mentioned above, local actors expressed their motivation to continue this cooperation in the implementation of concrete local development projects. In this way, the VLRs served to activate the potential of local actors for cooperation and the integrated use of their resources in promoting development.

16. VOICES OF NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

As part of the VNR process, various stakeholders were consulted, with the aim of leaving no one behind and to incorporate the perspectives of those participating in development processes. The process of listening to different voices was conducted against the backdrop of presenting the results of the SDGs, as measured by the indicators defined in the National Indicator Framework for each Group. The idea was to ensure that the perspective provided by the numbers was complemented by real-life perceptions and experiences. Some of these stakeholders, notably civil society and the private sector, were part of the process of drafting this report, reflecting the idea that it is a product of the country and of all stakeholders involved in development. These voices are presented in the following subsections. Their perspectives have been incorporated into the report's analysis of the indicators, but it is important to highlight their contributions, as their substance may be lost if they are included solely within the formal framework of SDG analysis.

Regional and Community Consultations

The regional consultations took place in the North, Central, and South regions, bringing together the provinces of each region, as well as provincial government entities, state representatives in the provinces, and district governments; representatives from civil society and the private sector at the local level were also present. The consultations were preceded by a presentation of the SDG implementation report (2020–2024), whose contributions are outlined below.

1. Validation and limitations of SDG data

- Questions regarding the quality, origin, and accessibility of the data used.
- Perception of inconsistency between aggregated national data and local reality.
- Difficulties accessing data at the provincial and district levels.
- Risk of constructing narratives that do not reflect territorial inequalities.

2. Multidimensional poverty and structural inequalities

- Recognition of multidimensional poverty as an appropriate approach.
- Lack of clarity regarding data sources and updates.
- Low adoption of the concept at the local level.
- Persistence of structural poverty in rural and peri-urban areas.

3. Education: access vs. quality (SDG 4)

- Expansion of access not accompanied by improvements in quality.
- Weak basic skills among students.

- Structural problems in the education system (teachers, materials, student-teacher ratios).
- Risk to human capital development.

4. Health and system performance (SDG 3)

- Expansion of the healthcare network with limitations in quality.
- Pressure on human resources and operational costs.
- Impact of energy costs on the operation of health facilities.
- Persistent structural challenges in the system.

5. Employment, growth, and economic structure (SDG 8)

- Economic growth without sufficient creation of decent jobs.
- High levels of informality, particularly in agriculture.
- Low economic diversification.
- Weak private sector involvement in sustainable job creation.

6. Energy and public services (SDG 7)

- Increased access to energy is recognized.
- Issues with cost, reliability, and maintenance.
- Impact on schools and health facilities.
- Need to assess quality, not just coverage.

7. Environment and climate vulnerability (SDG 13)

- High vulnerability to cyclones, floods, and droughts.
- Impact on agriculture and livelihoods.
- Weakness of local risk management systems.
- Pressure on infrastructure and basic services.

8. Urbanization and basic services (SDGs 11 and 6)

- Rapid and unplanned urban growth.
- Pressure on water, sanitation, and public health.
- Lack of sustainable urban planning.
- Weaknesses in access to basic services.

9. Governance and institutional coordination (SDG 16)

- Challenges in inter-institutional coordination.
- Limited use of data in decision-making.
- Low community participation.
- Need to build trust in institutions.

10. Territorial Dimension and Inclusion

- Strong need to strengthen the territorial dimension of the SDGs.
- Importance of subnational ownership.
- Need to integrate local perspectives into the national report.
- Strengthening the principle of "leaving no one behind."

11. Regional differences

- Differences in perceptions regarding the quality vs. quantity of employment.
- Greater concern about hunger in the central region.
- Variable emphasis on the inclusion of people with disabilities.
- Territorial specificities relevant to public policy.

12. Strategic recommendations

- Integrate quantitative and qualitative data.
- Strengthen data systems at the local level.
- Promote integrated and territorialized policies.
- Strengthen institutional coordination.
- Improve the quality of social services.
- Increase the creation of decent jobs.

Voices of Civil Society

Civil society conducted a nationwide consultation process, in which it surveyed society down to the district level regarding its knowledge and level of awareness of the SDGs, as well as its priorities for development and progress in their implementation. A report was prepared based on this exercise, from which the following voices are excerpted:

1. Priority in the social sectors (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6)

- Strong focus on health, education, poverty, food security, and water.
- Development is perceived as a direct improvement in living conditions.
- Need to improve quality, not just access to services.

2. Stagnation and deterioration in priority sectors

- Sectors considered priorities are those showing the least progress.
- Perception of stagnation or worsening in critical areas.
- Limitations in the effectiveness and efficiency of public policies.

3. Regional disparities in the implementation of the SDGs

- Clear differences between the North, Center, and South.

- Unequal access to services and opportunities.
- Need for territorialized approaches.

4. Misalignment between public policies and local realities

- Interventions do not always meet the needs of communities.
- Weak link between planning and implementation.
- Need for policies to be better adapted to the local context.
- Need for policies to be better adapted to the local context.

5. Limitations on the effectiveness of interventions

- Results are not very visible at the community level.
- Lack of concrete impact on living conditions.
- Need to focus on measurable results.

6. Active but limited role of civil society

- Involvement in community initiatives and awareness-raising.
- Direct support for vulnerable communities.
- Limitations in resources and institutional capacity.

7. Weak coordination with public policies

- Insufficient coordination between civil society and government.
- Low integration of local initiatives into national strategies.
- Need for greater institutional alignment.

8. Limited participation in decision-making processes

- Still insufficient inclusion in policy formulation and monitoring.
- Need to strengthen participation mechanisms.
- Importance of civil society in accountability.

9. Community initiatives with the potential for impact

- Local experiences demonstrate responsiveness.
- Need to scale up best practices.
- Relevance of technical and financial support.

10. Need to strengthen partnerships (SDG 17)

- Cooperation among stakeholders remains limited.
- Need for more effective and coordinated partnerships.
- Central role of multi-stakeholder coordination.

11. Monitoring and data

- Need to improve data quality and use.

- The importance of incorporating local and qualitative evidence.
- Data must reflect the reality on the ground.

12. Recommendations from civil society

- Strengthen priority social sectors with a focus on quality.
- Accelerate progress in stagnating sectors.
- Reduce territorial inequalities.
- Align public policies with local realities.
- Strengthen civil society participation.
- Support and scale up community initiatives.
- Improve coordination and effectiveness of partnerships.

Youth

As part of the VNR, a consultation with young people was conducted, taking into account the general themes of the 2030 Agenda as well as issues of particular interest to this group, given that it is the largest demographic group in the country. Mozambique has a young population, but young people face multiple challenges in realizing their potential to contribute to socioeconomic development. Consultations with this group were conducted at regional meetings and also in the country's capital through the National Youth Council (CNJ), which brings together various stakeholders and entities representing young people.

In some cases, young people explicitly referred to specific SDGs in their remarks. The main points raised during this exercise are outlined below.

1. **Lack of youth inclusion in data collection and decision-making processes**
   - Young people report not being consulted in data collection and study development processes.
   - Questions regarding the methodology and validity of the data used to monitor the SDGs.
   - Need for direct youth involvement in data production, validation, and interpretation.
   - Call for greater youth participation in the preparation of the VNR, including through the CNJ.
2. **Need for more realistic, field-based data**
   - Perception that much of the data is "desk-based" and does not reflect reality.
   - Need for data collection at the local level to capture real dynamics (employment, health, education).
   - Suggestion to use alternative sources (e.g., social media) to capture phenomena such as trafficking and violence.
   - Importance of disaggregating data and capturing invisible realities (e.g., deaths

not reported at health facilities).

3. **Youth unemployment and labor market structure**
   - Perception of extremely high levels of youth unemployment.
   - Economic growth has not been accompanied by the creation of decent jobs for young people.
   - High participation of young people in informal and low-productivity activities.
   - The quality of employment remains a central concern, especially in regions with extractive megaprojects, where the benefits do not translate into skilled local jobs.
   - Direct link between unemployment and multiple social challenges (nutrition, health, exclusion).
4. **Education and Training (SDG 4)**
   - Strong criticism of the quality of education, especially at the foundation of the educational system.
   - Unequal access to higher education, with limited spots and financial barriers.
   - Expansion of technical and vocational training remains insufficient to meet demand.
   - Young people without access to education and training are more vulnerable to informality and exclusion.
5. **Poverty, gender, and fertility**
   - Direct link between poverty, lack of opportunities, and the vulnerability of young women.
   - Resorting to high-risk survival strategies in contexts of economic exclusion.
   - Link between structural poverty and persistently high fertility rates.
   - Need for integrated policies on employment, education, and women's empowerment.
6. **Health and nutrition (SDG 3)**
   - Questioning the improvement of nutrition indicators in light of high youth unemployment.
   - Concerns regarding underreporting of maternal and infant deaths.
   - Need to strengthen prevention as a central pillar of the health system.
   - Perception of a disconnect between official data and reality.
7. **Water and sanitation (SDG 6)**
   - Persistent problems with access to and quality of water.
   - Need to expand services to peri-urban areas and areas of urban growth.
   - Questions regarding the consistency between reported indicators and lived reality.

8. **Energy and territorial inequalities (SDG 7)**
    - Recognition of progress in access to energy.
    - Persistent challenges due to population dispersion.
    - Need to assess the quality and reliability of supply, not just access.
9. **Urbanization and sustainability (SDG 11)**
    - Unplanned urban growth and lack of sustainable planning.
    - Insufficient infrastructure in areas of urban expansion (e.g., Catembe).
    - Need for inclusive and sustainability-oriented urban policies.
10. **Justice and governance (SDG 16)**
    - Perception of a lack of effective and functional justice.
    - Distrust of formal channels for reporting and resolving conflicts.
    - Growing use of informal mechanisms (e.g., social media).
    - Need to strengthen institutional credibility.
11. **Climate Change and Resilience (SDG 13)**
    - Questioning of reported progress in light of the intensification of climate events.
    - Perception of a disconnect between indicators and the actual experiences of communities.
12. **Youth participation and strategic role**
    - Young people recognized as key actors in contexts of crisis and social transformation.
    - Need to institutionalize youth participation in development processes.
    - Lack of effective channels for representation and influence.
13. **Entrepreneurship and Economic Opportunities**
    - Strong emphasis on promoting entrepreneurship as an alternative to unemployment.
    - Youth associations play a significant role in economic empowerment.
    - Need for access to financing, markets, and capacity building.
14. **Monitoring, funding, and accountability**
    - Proposal to involve youth associations in the oversight of the public budget.
    - Need for transparency in the allocation and use of resources for the SDGs.
    - Call for shared funding and the inclusion of youth in implementation processes.
15. **Strategic recommendations from youth**
    - Integrate young people into all phases of the SDGs (planning, implementation, monitoring).
    - Generate robust, local, and participatory data.
    - Promote decent work and reduce informality.

- Strengthen quality technical and vocational education and training at scale.
- Invest in basic services with a focus on quality and territorial equity.
- Strengthen public institutions and trust in the justice system.
- Develop structural policies that address the causes of youth poverty.

Women

Consultations with women were conducted during regional meetings and through the VLRs. A national consultation was also held, involving 45 women representing different interest groups, notably women with disabilities, women entrepreneurs, and unemployed women, among others.

SDG 1 – No Poverty

- Persistence of female poverty, especially in rural areas.
- Need for greater social protection for vulnerable women, widows, and displaced women.
- Insufficient economic support for women.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being

- Concerns regarding gender-based violence and limited access to support services.
- Need to improve integrated care centers for victims of violence.
- Challenges related to sexual and reproductive health and psychosocial support.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

- Need to strengthen girls' access to STEM fields.
- Concerns about school dropout rates and limited access to higher education.
- Need for inclusive education for women with disabilities.

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

- Persistent employment and wage discrimination against women.
- Low participation of women in decision-making processes.
- Concerns regarding sexual harassment, inheritance rights, and the exclusion of rural women.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

- High rates of informal employment and job insecurity among women.
- Limited access to credit and economic opportunities.
- Need to strengthen labor protections and maternity leave.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

- Need for an intersectional approach to understand differentiated vulnerabilities.
- Lack of disaggregated data on women with disabilities.
- Persistence of social and economic exclusion.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

- Need to improve the institutional response to cases of gender-based violence.
- Concerns regarding access to justice and civil documentation.

Need for greater participation of women in governance processes

People with disabilities

In regional consultations and with the Forum of Mozambican Associations of People with Disabilities (FAMOD), this group explicitly identified insufficient inclusion in development processes, society's lack of knowledge of the group, limited opportunities for participation, and restrictions on their rights.

The main points raised and contributions to the VNR were:

1. Effective inclusion in consultation and decision-making processes

- Need for the systematic inclusion of people with disabilities (PwD) in all consultation processes (youth, women, communities).
- Demand for genuine participation of PwD in Reference Groups (NRG, PRG, GRD), down to the district and local levels.
- Lack of adequate representation of PwD in VNR processes and national planning.
- Call for PwD to take the lead in identifying their own needs.

2. Territorial inequalities and the need for decentralization

- The challenges faced by people with disabilities vary significantly across provinces, districts, and rural areas.
- The absence of local consultations leads to the exclusion of specific realities.
- Need to bring consultation processes to the localities where the majority of people with disabilities live.

3. Lack of data and statistical invisibility

- Lack of disaggregated data by type of disability, gender, and location.
- Women with disabilities are particularly invisible in official data.
- A lack of data on the population of people with disabilities hinders the calculation of indicators (e.g., inclusive education).
- Need for regular and systematic surveys (e.g., students with special educational needs).

4. Limited access to education, health care, and employment

- Lack of adequate conditions in schools (qualified teachers, inclusive materials).
- Historical limitations on academic progression (e.g., students with hearing impairments).
- Barriers to accessing healthcare, including high costs and lack of communication (e.g., lack of interpreters).
- Need to adapt public services to different types of disabilities.

5. Barriers to communication and access to information

- Lack of sign language interpreters in public institutions.
- People with disabilities, especially deaf individuals, face exclusion from proceedings due to lack of access to information.
- Participation in events depends on self-funding for interpreters, which limits involvement.
- Low level of awareness of the SDGs among people with disabilities themselves.

6. Inadequate and unequal social protection

- Inconsistent and discriminatory eligibility criteria (e.g., exclusion based on minimum housing conditions).
- Lack of equity in treatment between different types and origins of disability.
- Social benefits considered insufficient and poorly targeted.
- Need for a universal and equitable approach to disability.

7. Institutional and implementation weaknesses

- Existence of a favorable legal framework, but with weak and inconsistent implementation.
- Lack of a specific institution dedicated to disability issues.
- Lack of coordination between the central, provincial, and district levels.
- Low technical capacity of public officials who work with people with disabilities.

8. Insufficient infrastructure and specialized services

- Closure or limited operation of orthopedic centers.
- Previous reliance on external funding without state-level sustainability.
- Lack of adequate specialized services for different types of disabilities.

9. Structural and legal discrimination

- Persistence of discriminatory regulations (e.g., restrictions on driver's licenses for deaf people).
- Barriers to access to transportation, education, and public services.
- Need to revise legislation to ensure equal rights.

10. Increased vulnerability in high-risk contexts

- People with disabilities are affected differently by disasters and crises.
- Lack of integration of disability considerations into risk management and disaster response strategies.

11. Need for institutionalization and coordination

- Proposal to establish a national entity dedicated to disability.
- Suggestion to establish disability focal points in all ministries.
- Need for greater coordination between government and civil society.

12. Perceptions of the SDGs and their implementation

- Low level of awareness and ownership of the SDGs among people with disabilities.
- Perception that the SDGs are stagnating at the global and national levels.
- Lack of connection between international commitments and reality on the ground.
- Need for greater dissemination, awareness-raising, and inclusive monitoring.

13. Strategic recommendations from PwD

- Effective inclusion of PwD in SDG planning and monitoring.
- Production of robust and disaggregated statistics.
- Strengthening of inclusive and accessible communication.
- Adaptation of public services to the needs of people with disabilities.
- Investment in institutional and technical capacity building.
- Ensuring territorial and social equity.
- Promotion of evidence-based public policies centered on people with disabilities.

Labor Unions

A consultation was held with the Mozambican Workers' Organization – Trade Union Confederation (OTM-CS), which brings together various labor unions. The consultation focused on the SDGs, but several other issues related to workers' lives, the economy, and society were addressed. The OTM-CS recognizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and, for this reason, its approach to the SDGs is integrated, even though SDG 8 is the main focus of its work.

The points raised by OTM-CS were as follows:

SDG 1 – No Poverty

- Persistence of in-work poverty despite formal employment.
- Low wages and high cost of living.
- Need to improve rural conditions.

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

- Need to revitalize agriculture and increase food production.
- Concerns about food insecurity among workers.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being

- Weaknesses in public health services.
- Concerns regarding occupational safety and hygiene.
- Need to improve occupational health.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

- Concerns about the decline in the quality of education.
- Need for technical and vocational training.
- Learning challenges in rural areas.

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

- Persistent workplace discrimination against women.
- Wage gaps and limitations on women's leadership.
- Sexual harassment in the workplace.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Serious concern regarding unemployment, informality, and job insecurity.
- Need to create decent and sustainable jobs.
- Weak labor inspection.

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

- Need for reindustrialization and revitalization of factories.
- Business closures and their impact on employment.
- Proposal to establish a Development Bank.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

- Persistent wage inequalities.
- Discrimination against people with disabilities.
- Need to expand social protection.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

- Need to strengthen labor justice.
- Impacts of armed conflicts on employment and the economy.
- Need for greater union participation in SDG processes.

17. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE 2026 VNR

Mozambique has made significant progress in expanding access to basic social services and integrating the SDGs into national planning and budgeting instruments, including the PQG, ENDE, and PESOE. By localizing the process through VLRs and LNOB assessments, Mozambique is deepening the institutionalization of the SDGs within its governance framework; however, the results of implementation are mixed, with both advances and setbacks.

There has been an improvement in access to education, health, energy, and social protection, notably through the expansion of the school network, health facilities, and rural electrification. The country has become a model in addressing climate change, even though it is itself vulnerable to such changes. The SDGs have been integrated into the planning and budgeting process, and progress has been made in their localization, which helps overcome some of the barriers to balanced territorial development. This has been achieved through multiple review exercises, including the national-level review and various local-level exercises. The country is institutionalizing knowledge of the 2030 Agenda and its mechanisms; however, challenges remain.

Progress remains uneven, with high levels of multidimensional poverty persisting, significant territorial disparities, and limited structural transformation of the economy. Economic growth continues to fail to generate decent employment on a large scale, particularly for young people and women, who remain concentrated in the informal sector and in low-productivity activities. In the case of women, these constraints are exacerbated by barriers to accessing productive assets, education, and financing, as well as by the high incidence of social vulnerabilities.

In the social sectors, the main challenge is shifting from access to quality and outcomes, especially in education, health, and nutrition. In the environmental sphere, climate vulnerability continues to undermine development gains, reinforcing cycles of poverty.

The combination of these different trends in outcomes shows just how complex the pursuit of sustainable development is and how progress and setbacks go hand in hand. This suggests that sustainable development is only possible through an integrated approach, something that is already part of the 2030 Agenda's approach. However, knowing how to find the combinations and virtuous relationships that generate sustainable development is clearly more challenging.

18. THE PATH TO 2030 – Acceleration Actions

Accelerating the SDGs requires shifting the focus to remove the bottlenecks that prevent results from being achieved, despite the progress made. Thus, to unlock this potential, taking into account the results achieved so far, the **Priority National Accelerators are as follows:**

1. Decent work and economic inclusion for youth and women
    - Target: Reduce informality and youth and female unemployment
    - Leadership: MJD, MTGAS, MIC
2. Territorial productive transformation (rural–urban)
    - Goal: Increase local productivity and income
    - Leadership: MAAP, MPD
3. Results-oriented education
    - Goal: Improve basic skills and employability
    - Leadership: MEC
4. Women's economic empowerment
    - Goal: Increase access to assets, credit, and income
    - Leadership: MTGAS, MEF
5. Adaptive and gender-sensitive social protection
    - Goal: Effective coverage and response to shocks
    - Leadership: MTGAS
6. Inclusive water, sanitation, and urban services
    - Goal: Expand quality access in areas of expansion
    - Leadership: MOPHRH
7. Energy with a focus on quality and productive use
    - Goal: Improve energy reliability and economic use
    - Leadership: MIREME
8. Integrated climate resilience
    - Goal: Reduce economic and social losses
    - Leadership: INGD, MTA
9. Territorial and gender data system
    - Goal: Produce data usable for decision-making

- Leadership: INE, MPD

10. Results-oriented governance
    - Goal: Improve implementation and coordination
    - Leadership: MPD

Monitoring and Review Plan

SDG monitoring must evolve from a reporting exercise into an active results management system. A key change that must occur is for the monitoring and evaluation system to strengthen its learning component, so as to observe and learn from what actually improves people's lives in the territories, rather than focusing on how indicators are evolving.

This can be achieved through three strategic actions:

1. Strategic Commitments
    - Annual reports that are not merely descriptive, but include performance analysis and corrective actions
    - Expansion of VLRs as a permanent tool for territorial monitoring

2. Strengthening the statistical system (with a real focus)
    - Systematic production of data disaggregated by territory, gender, and vulnerable groups

3. Strategies to address data gaps (innovation)
    - Use of alternative data (citizen-based)
    - Local monitoring systems (municipalities and districts)
    - Partnerships with universities and civil society for data production

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PART IV.

REPORT APPENDICES

Supplementary data, references, and supporting documentation

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LIST OF CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATING ENTITIES

Entity / Person / Event	Role / Type of Consultation	Date of Consultation
National Reference Group Meeting	ANAMM – VLR Process	August 4–6, 2025
Meeting with United Nations Partners	Technical Consultation in Support of the VNR	November 5, 2025
Meeting of the VNR Thematic Groups	Coordination of thematic groups	November 18, 2025
Regional Consultations – Lichinga, Chimoio, and Inhambane	VNR 2026 Regional Consultation Seminars	December 22, 2025
NRG Meeting	National Reference Group	January 23, 2026
VLR Seminar	Seminar on Voluntary Local Reviews	February 2026
Youth Consultation	Thematic Consultation on Youth and the SDGs	March 23, 2026
Consultation with FAMOD – Mozambican Forum of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities	Thematic consultation on people with disabilities	April 23, 2026
National Reference Group	Validation of the first draft of the VNR Report	April 29, 2026
Consultation with women	Thematic consultation on gender and the SDGs	April 30, 2026
SDG-CS	Consultation on decent work and the SDGs	May 8, 2026
Development Observatory Meeting	Validation of the VNR Report	May 20, 2026

NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

2026

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

MOZAMBIQUE

NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere																
1.1.1 Percentage of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and area of residence (urban/ rural)	Total		Source: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique, calculated based on the results of the IOF 2014/2015; IOF 2019/2020; IOF 2022.	53,5% (2015)	81.4					81.6		81.4				
	Area of residence	Urban			69.5					63.8		66.4				
		Rural			87.0					91.1		89.3				
	Gender	Male			81.4					81.5		82.1				
		Female			81.3					81.8		79.4				
	Age group	0—4			86.8					87.6		88.1				
		5—9			87.3					87.7		87.4				
		10--14			85.1					84.9		84.5				
		15--19			78.6					79.1		78.0				
		20--24			73.5					74.9		76.2				
		25--29			73.9					74.9		76.9				
		30--34			76.7					74.6		75.0				
		35--39			79.0					74.4		76.1				
		40--44			79.4					77.4		76.8				
		45--49			77.2					81.2		75.7				
		50--54			74.6					75.0		76.8				
		55--59			75.0					75.8		75.4				
		60+			75.9					79.1		77.2				
	Employ-ment status	Senior managers								20.2		27.3				
		University-educated technicians								32.9		38.1				
		Non-university technicians								40.2		46.4				
		Administrative staff								35.5		43.5				
		Non-agricultural workers								64.1		60.7				
		Self-employed artisans								70.8		68.0				
		Small business owners								69.0		67.8				
		Service staff								66.0		61.1				
		Domestic workers								68.7		68.2				
		Farmers								93.4		92.0				
		Agricultural workers								87.1		87.2				
		Other occupations								72.1		76.3				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.2.1 Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, currently defined as people living on less than MZN26.7 per day, by sex and age	Total		Source: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique, calculated based on the results of the IOF 2014/2015; IOF 2019/2020; IOF 2022.	46,1% (2015)	46.1					68.2		65				
	Area of residence	Urban			37.4					52.9		58.4				
		Rural			50.1					76.5		68.4				
	Gender	Male			45.8					68.5		65				
		Female			46.4					70.2		65.8				
	Region	North			55.1					78.1		70.1				
		Central			46.2					68.4		65.6				
		South			32.8					50.6		54.8				
	Province	Niassa			60.6					73.4		71.5				
		Cabo Delgado			44.8					82.2		79.8				
		Nampula			57.1					78.0		65.6				
		Zambézia			56.5					76.5		71.0				
		Tete			31.8					61.1		65.2				
		Manica			41.0					66.8		60.1				
		Sofala			44.2					60.3		58.8				
		Inhambane			48.6					66.6		64.7				
		Gaza			51.2					76.9		65.9				
		Maputo Province			18.9					36.7		47.7				
		Maputo City			11.6					22.4		41.6				
	Age group	0—4			52.4					75.2		71.9				
		5—9			52.8					76.4		72.2				
		10--14			50.3					72.9		68.9				
		15--19			42.3					64.8		61.4				
		20--24			36.7					58.0		58.3				
		25--29			38.5					61.3		59.5				
		30--34			41.8					62.4		60.1				
		35--39			43.8					62.0		61.5				
		40--44			44.2					63.9		59.2				
		45--49			40.6					66.1		58.2				
		50--54			36.9					60.8		57.3				
		55--59			37.6					59.6		57.2				
		60+			41.4					61.1		58.2				
	Employ-ment status	Senior managers			10.0					16.7		24.1				
		University-educated workers			16.6					21.1		25.3				
		Non-university-educated workers			14.2					29.9		32.4				
		Administrative staff			10.8					30.0		29.8				
		Non-agricultural workers			35.1					50.2		47.0				
		Self-employed artisans			57.0					58.0		56.1				
		Small business owners			32.0					52.4		52.3				
		Service staff			32.8					52.6		51.8				
		Domestic workers			39.9					59.5		60.5				
		Farmers			54.7					79.7		72.6				
		Agricultural workers			47.3					65.6		72.1				
		Other occupations			43.4					62.1		65.4				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.2.2 Percentage of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions	Total		Source: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique, calculated based on the results of the IOF 2014/2015; IOF 2019/2020; IOF 2022.	53,3% (2015)	53.3					53.0		51.3				
	Area of residence	Urban			17.3					18.6		17.7				
		Rural			70.3					71.4		69.1				
	Gender	Male			49.9					52.4		52.0				
		Female			50.5					54.8		49.4				
	Region	North			67.8					64.9		65.4				
		Central			63.6					61.5		58.3				
		South			18.8					14.9		12.5				
	Province	Niassa			72.8					68.2		65.3				
		Cabo Delgado			63.6					64.5		64.9				
		Nampula			67.9					64.0		65.7				
		Zambézia			74.7					73.6		69.6				
		Tete			67.5					58.6		56.1				
		Manica			49.7					47.1		44.7				
		Sofala			46.3					49.8		46.9				
		Inhambane			43.5					36.8		33.4				
		Gaza			22.8					19.1		16.9				
		Maputo Province			7.1					4.5		2.1				
		Maputo City			0.6					0.3		0.1				
	Age group	0—4			60.4					60.5		59.9				
		5—9			59.3					57.9		56.4				
		10--14			53.0					50.3		48.1				
		15--19			42.8					45.9		43.3				
		20--24			43.4					50.1		49.6				
		25--29			48.2					48.9		48.4				
		30--34			50.6					44.8		44.5				
		35--39			53.3					47.2		45.4				
		40--44			54.8					50.3		45.2				
		45--49			51.0					55.8		49.7				
		50--54			52.5					52.8		51.5				
		55--59			52.1					52.4		51.6				
		60+			56.1					58.7		57.7				
	Employ-ment status	Senior managers			4.4					60.5		0.0				
		University-educated workers			7.2					57.9		5.7				
		Non-university-educated workers			8.5					50.3		13.2				
		Administrative staff			4.1					45.9		1.9				
		Non-agricultural workers			27.8					50.1		23.1				
		Self-employed artisans			17.6					48.9		20.6				
		Small business owners			28.9					44.8		19.4				
		Service staff			19.2					47.2		10.5				
		Domestic workers			18.5					50.3		7.4				
		Farmers			72.0					55.8		71.2				
		Agricultural workers			63.4					52.8		64.8				
		Other occupations			28.7					52.4		34.3				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics	Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by basic social protection programs, by sex and for the following population groups: people living in poverty and vulnerability (orphans and vulnerable children, adults, people with disabilities, people with chronic and degenerative diseases, children aged 0–2)	Total	Source:Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS): Administrative Data	-	-											36
1.3.MZ_1 Percentage of households covered by basic social protection programs	Total	Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS): Administrative records, 2015–2025.	15,96% (2015)	16.0	17.4	17.0	19.0	22.0	23.6	61.6	15.3	19.6	15.1	18.3	25.0
1.4.1 Percentage of the resident population living in housing with access to basic services	Total	Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Family Surveys (IOF) 2019/2020.	24,00% (2020)						24.0						
1.4.MZ_1 Number of DUAT titles issued to individuals	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (DNDT), Economic and Social Plan Reports, 2015–2025.	249749 (2015)	249749	225564	23242	91907	680035	192076	152284	271139	658835	326125	13432	5,000,000
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and people affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants	Disaster-related deaths	Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD): Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2015–2025.	0,57 (2015)	0.57	0.22	0.26	0.12	2.06	0.20	0.29	0.61	0.99	0.59	0.68	
	People affected by disasters		115 (2015)	115	1331	3690	548	6241	589	1848	3532	4058	1972	4298	
1.5.2 Direct economic losses from disasters as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)	Total	Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD), Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2015, 2019, 2023.	2,7% (2015)	2.7				2.7				2.7			
1.5.4 Percentage of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Total	Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD), Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2019, 2023, 2025.	16,00 % (2019)					16.00				16.00		17.00	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.a.MZ_1 Percentage of government resources allocated directly to poverty reduction programs a) Economic and Social Sectors b) Social Protection Programs	Total		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF): General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	a) 60.0%; b) 1.7% (2016)	a) 53.1; b) ..	a) 60; b) 1.7	a) 62.5; b) 1.6	a) 62.1; b) 2.1	a) 58.6; c) 2.0	a) 57.1; b) 2.9	a) 57.9; b) 3.1	a) 58.6; b) 1.8	a) 53.9; b) 0.8	a) 48.1; b) 0.3	a) 50.8; b) 0.5	a) 69% b) 1.6%
1.a.2 Percentage of total government expenditure on essential services [a) Education; b) Health; and c) Social protection]	Total		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF): General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	a) 21.7%; b) 9.5%; c) 2.2% (2015)	33.4	40.5	40.7	39.0	38.9	38.6	39.2	40.6	40.0	36.0	37.6	a) 25.4% b) 11.5% c) 2.8%
	Essential service	Education			21.7	26.8	28.1	25.6	26.4	22.7	23.4	25.0	23.0	21.8	24.5	
		Health			9.5	11.7	10.7	11.1	10.2	11.5	11.4	12.4	14.6	12.7	11.2	
		Social Action			2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	4.5	4.7	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.9	
1.b.MZ_1 Pro-poor public social spending	a) Social Protection Programs		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF): General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	a) 2,924.98; b) 46,900.58; c) 20,413.28; d) 7,739.177; e) 3,589.89 (2016)	-	2,925.0	2,922.9	4,520.8	4,782.0	8,150.2	8,917.5	6,309.3	2,868.6	1,324.9	1,876.4	
	b) Education				41,815.4	46,900.6	51,950.5	55,839.9	62,926.8	64,367.5	66,580.9	88,200.4	82,790.2	87,402.6	90,590.5	
	c) Health				18,399.2	20,413.3	19,882.1	24,119.4	24,239.5	32,856.8	32,952.3	43,581.4	52,500.1	50,692.3	41,519.6	
	d) Water and Public Works				4,581.8	7,739.2	8,771.3	9,395.3	10,149.0	10,499.8	8,917.1	8,057.5	4,047.1	7,241.9	2,385.8	
	e) Social Action				4,272.9	3,589.9	3,491.7	5,109.5	5,503.9	12,400.1	13,587.5	11,281.4	8,776.2	5,985.5	6,997.3	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture																
2.1.MZ_1 Prevalence of chronic malnutrition	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE): IOF 2019/2020, IDS 2022/2023.	38% (2020)						38.0			37.0			30%

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.1.MZ_2 Prevalence of food insecurity: a) Acute in households, by area of residence and province	TOTAL		Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP): SETSAN, Annual SAN Assessments, 2016, 2017, 2019–2025	28% (2019)					28.0	15.5	13.5	9	16.2	17	23	a) 4%; b) 10%
	Area of residence	Urban							27.0	15.7	11	8.5	11.8	1.9	3.5	
		Rural							29.0	15.3	16	9.5	20.6	25	19.5	
	Province	Niassa				2	4			14	8	2	11	15	14	
		Cabo Delgado				4	7		24.7	25	42	25	32	19	31	
		Nampula				3	6			7	10	14	18	9	26	
		Zambézia				20	34		28.5	6	11	8	16	9	17	
		Tete				24	45.5		27.0	18	15	9	20	28	31	
		Manica				20	37		34.8	9	15	4	15	30	24	
		Sofala				24	38		29.7	12	8	7	10	22	26	
		Inhambane				20	30		37.8	21	15	8	13	15	17	
		Gaza				39	55		47.6	29	23	12	17	11	20	
		Maputo Province				16	22		8.9	14	10	5	16	17	13	
		Maputo City				2.2				26	8.8	5	10	20	10	
2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Total		Source: National Survey on Food and Nutritional Security and IOF	-	-											
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting [height-for-age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards] in children under 5 years of age	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics - INE/MoH: IDS 2022–2023; IOF 2019/2020	38,0% (2020)						38.0			37.0			35%
	Gender	Male								41.2			40.9			
		Female								34.8			32.8			
	Area of residence	Urban								27.7			26.3			
		Rural								42.2			41.0			
	Province	Niassa								43.3			35.9			
		Cabo Delgado								45.0			44.7			
		Nampula								46.7			46.7			
		Zambézia								44.6			43.7			
		Tete								34.1			35.9			
		Manica								37.0			39.1			
		Sofala								35.9			29.5			
		Inhambane								18.3			15.8			
		Gaza								20.9			17.7			
		Maputo Province								8.1			8.6			
		Maputo City								11.6			10.8			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight-for-height) among children under 5 years of age - a) Children under five years of age classified as malnourished - weight-for-height above +2SD. (in Percentage)	TOTAL		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IDS 2022–2023, IOF 2019/2020.	4,6 (2020)						4.60			3.20			5% (<-2)
	Gender	Male								5.10			3.20			
		Female								4.20			3.10			
	Area of residence	Urban								3.90			3.00			
		Rural								4.90			3.30			
	Province	Niassa								6.10			1.20			
		Cabo Delgado								3.50			4.00			
		Nampula								5.80			2.80			
		Zambézia								3.30			1.50			
		Tete								4.80			4.90			
		Manica								3.90			8.10			
		Sofala								4.70			2.00			
		Inhambane								5.20			4.60			
		Gaza								6.40			3.60			
		Maputo Province								4.00			3.00			
		Maputo City								4.40			2.00			
2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight-for-height) among children under 5 years of age - b) Proportion of children under five years of age classified as malnourished - weight-for-height above -2SD	TOTAL									4.50			3.80			
	Gender	Male								4.30			4.40			
		Female								4.60			3.20			
	Area of residence	Urban								4.10			2.90			
		Rural								4.60			4.20			
	Province	Niassa								4.10			6.50			
		Cabo Delgado								2.70			3.30			
		Nampula								9.10			3.70			
		Zambézia								3.90			6.80			
		Tete								2.90			3.40			
		Manica								2.30			0.90			
		Sofala								3.40			2.80			
		Inhambane								2.20			0.30			
		Gaza								3.00			1.90			
		Maputo Province								2.50			1.20			
		Maputo City								1.40			1.50			
2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49, by pregnancy status	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Demographic and Health Survey, 2022/2023	60,60 (2023)									60.60			
	Area of residence	Urban											47.50			
		Rural											54.50			
	Province	Niassa											27.50			
		Cabo Delgado											50.90			
		Nampula											61.30			
		Zambezia											70.30			
		Tete											36.60			
		Manica											42.30			
		Sofala											62.30			
		Inhambane											50.90			
		Gaza											47.60			
		Maputo Province											36.60			
		Maputo City											42.90			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.3.MZ_1 National agricultural production volume by crop at the end of each agricultural season.	Production volume	Maize	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP): Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAI) 2015, 2017, 2020, and 2023.	-	1017		1317			1632			2125			
		Rice			127		176			175			161			
		Mapira			82		120			142			140			
		Mexoeira			11		30			22			17			
		Peanuts			93		122			102			226			
		Beans			195		343			367			549			
		Cassava			3579		5202			6025			7611			
		Sesame			53		52			125			163			
		Cotton			71		96			31			24			
		Tobacco			97		99			80			66			
		Sunflower			7		5			4			9			
		Soybeans			21		15			51			114			
2.3.MZ_2 Average income of food producers in the household sector, by sex.	Total		Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries: CAP	-	-											
2.4.MZ_1 Percentage of producers practicing conservation agriculture techniques	Total		Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP): Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAI) 2015, 2017, and 2023.	46,7% (2015)	46.7		56.3						47.5			
2.5.1 Number of genetic resources (a) plant and (b) animal for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Total		Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP): Administrative records, 2015–2025.	a) 2,939; b) 7,900 (2015)	a) 2939; b) 7900	a) 2,989; b) 12,250	a) 3075; b) 11050	a) 3,399; b) 10,300	a) 3000; b) 7691	a) 3272; b) 14565	a) 3,550; b) 234,700	a) 4,957; b) 233,500	a) 5024; b) 232,750	a) 5,438; b) 232,500	a) 6,021; b) 232,000	4000
2.5.2 Percentage of local breeds classified as at risk, not at risk, or of unknown risk of extinction.	Total		Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP): Administrative records, 2019; 2021–2025.	33,3% (2019)					33.3		33.3	33.3	33.3	66.6	66.6	15%
2.a.1 The agriculture-to-public-expenditures ratio	Agriculture Budget as a Percentage of Agricultural GDP		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF): General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2024.	8,3 (2015)	8.3	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.8	6.3	5.4	6.3	3.5	3.9		
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector (In millions of meticais)	External Component of the Agricultural Sector		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF): General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	851,983 (2015)	851.983	1589.592	3033.591	2492.516	2661.703	1589.68039	2530.72721	10604.54464	4507.1	1943.71	1996.60	
2.a.MZ_1 Percentage of the agriculture budget in the overall state budget	Agriculture Budget as a Share of the Overall Budget		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF): General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	5,9% (2015)	5.9	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	6.8	4.5	3.4	3.8	

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Total		Source: INE/MoH, IDS 2022-2023; RGPH 2017.	408 (2011), 451.6 (2017 Census)			451.6						233			250/ 100,000 NV
3.1.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health staff	Total		Source: INE/MoH, IDS 2022-2023; IMASIDA 2015.	54.3% (2011) 73% (IMASIDA 2015)	73.0								67.6			85%
	Area of residence	Urban			91.4								91.3			
		Rural			66.6								58.3			
	Province	Niassa			85.2								81.6			
		Cabo Delgado			67.2								62.1			
		Nampula			74.4								57.1			
		Zambézia			45.7								51.7			
		Tete			56.8								68.1			
		Manica			73.3								75.7			
		Sofala			89.5								79.0			
		Inhambane			89.1								82.6			
		Gaza			85.7								85.8			
		Maputo Province			88.6								96.5			
		Maputo City			95.7								96.4			
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Total		Source: INE/MoH, IDS 2022-2023	57,8% (2017)									60.0			35‰
	Area of residence	Urban											50			
		Rural											63			
	Province	Niassa											68			
		Cabo Delgado											89			
		Nampula											72			
		Zambézia											42			
		Tete											30			
		Manica											71			
		Sofala											73			
		Inhambane											49			
		Gaza											75			
		Maputo Province											46			
		Maputo City											59			
3.2.MZ_1 Infant mortality rate	TOTAL		Source: National Institute of Statistics/Ministry of Health: * RGPH 2017; ** IDS 2022/2023.	64‰ (IDS 2011); 70.9‰ (2017 Census)			70.9						39.0			
	Area of residence	Urban					62.8						37.0			
		Rural					75.0						40.0			
	Province	Niassa					71.0						43.0			
		Cabo Delgado					81.9						55.0			
		Nampula					75.1						44.0			
		Zambézia					74.9						30.0			
		Tete					65.2						19.0			
		Manica					61.6						45.0			
		Sofala					63.7						49.0			
		Inhambane					55.2						34.0			
		Gaza					83.1						48.0			
		Maputo Province					49.9						35.0			
		Maputo City					49.4						44.0			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	TOTAL		Source: INE / MoH, IDS 2022-2023	30/1000 NV (2011)									24			16/1000 NV
	Area of residence	Urban											24			
		Rural											24			
	Province	Niassa											29			
		Cabo Delgado											23			
		Nampula											26			
		Zambézia											13			
		Tete											13			
		Manica											22			
		Sofala											21			
		Inhambane											24			
		Gaza											28			
		Maputo Province											24			
		Maputo City											25			
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected people, by sex, age, and key populations	New infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants (New HIV infections (aged 15–49)		Source: INE/MoH, IMASIDA 2015, INSIDA 2021	6/1000 (IMASIDA 2015)	6						4.8					
	New infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants (New HIV infections (15+)										4.3					
3.3.2 Incidence of TB per 100,000 inhabitants	Total		Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), Administrative records, 2015–2025	237 (2015)	237	278	319	336	340	323	319	350	360	323	312	
	Province	Niassa			141	190	193	193	266	240	206	245	261	262	287	
		Cabo Delgado			161	169	176	200	231	198	204	260	327	332	344	
		Nampula			153	168	231	259	217	191	211	212	212	180	139	
		Zambézia			178	252	320	353	341	376	399	384	391	320	268	
		Tete			173	203	244	296	260	316	352	351	356	299	236	
		Manica			265	316	360	333	457	436	268	347	378	298	440	
		Sofala			380	443	499	540	450	415	493	510	525	462	388	
		Inhambane			239	260	334	332	381	403	406	493	532	583	678	
		Gaza			437	529	573	550	546	541	433	570	567	550	620	
		Maputo Province			337	373	351	346	398	303	287	326	307	285	296	
		Maputo City			524	538	505	490	545	466	425	582	535	497	459	
3.3.3 Incidence of malaria per 1,000 inhabitants	Total		Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), Administrative records, 2015–2025	250 (2015)	250	286	365	370	371	377	327	392	401	349	377	146
	Province	Niassa			308	418	401	427	427	449	251	338	437	301	381	
		Cabo Delgado			261	393	442	502	384	294	430	483	462	598	417	
		Nampula			291	394	360	437	373	383	412	468	363	422	484	
		Zambézia			214	270	324	370	436	491	463	551	624	566	549	
		Tete			180	201	275	209	258	280	133	183	266	244	315	
		Manica			286	251	493	430	617	757	309	311	479	197	457	
		Sofala			286	217	482	458	464	468	424	556	549	313	405	
		Inhambane			427	417	637	650	555	378	440	594	438	383	271	
		Gaza			325	298	578	404	311	263	215	273	302	60	44	
		Maputo Province			109	75	54	37	33	25	24	19	17	16	16	
		Maputo City			39	30	38	27	19	11	19	13	11	12	25	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Lymphatic Filariasis (=>5 years)		Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), Administrative records, 2015–2025	8781876 (2019)					8781876	14648173			7418277	6,938,282	293191	
	Trachoma			952685 (2023)									952685	373159	556199	
	Schistosomiasis (5–14 years)			5069069 (2020)						5069069						
	Onchocerciasis			1213664 (2024)										1213664	864364	
	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (=> 5 years)			15302606 (2020)						15302606						
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributable to a) cardiovascular diseases; b) chronic respiratory diseases	Total		Source: INE: Household Survey (COMSA)	a) 3% b) 4% (INCAM 2017)	-											
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Total				-											
3.4.MZ_1 Proportion of mortality due to cardiovascular diseases	a) cardiovascular diseases		Source: National Institute of Health, COMSA (SIS-COVE), 2022–2024.	25,7 (2022)								25.7	13.9	14.9		
	b) chronic respiratory diseases			35,79 (2022)								35.8	31.6	30.8		
3.4.MZ_2 Proportion of deaths due to suicide	Total		Source: National Institute of Health (INS), COMSA (SIS-COVE) 2022–2024.	11 (2022)								11.0	11.2	13.0		
3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) whose family planning needs are met with modern methods	Total		Source: INE/MoH: Demographic and Health Survey (IDS) 2022–2023; Survey on Malaria and HIV/AIDS 2015	50,4% (2015)	50.4								48.0			80%
	Area of residence	Urban			60								63.1			
		Rural			45.5								38.4			
	Province	Niassa			42.7								39.9			
		Cabo Delgado			46.6								32.8			
		Nampula			47.6								28.6			
		Zambézia			37.3								25			
		Tete			54.3								55.3			
		Manica			40.4								51.7			
		Sofala			41.2								54			
		Inhambane			58.2								64.3			
		Gaza			64								67.7			
		Maputo Province			60.6								82.3			
		Maputo City			68								76.8			
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (a) 10–14 years and (b) 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics, IDS 2022/2023 and RGPH 2017	a) 5.5; b) 99.4 (2017)			124						158			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on screening interventions that include reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; infectious diseases; noncommunicable diseases; and capacity for and access to services, among the general population and the most disadvantaged)	a) reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health		Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), SARA Survey 2018.	71,5 (2018)				71.5								
	b) infectious diseases			75,5 (2028)				75.5								
	c) noncommunicable diseases			51 (2018)				51.0								
3.8.2 Proportion of the population with high household health expenditures, as a percentage of total household expenditure or income	TOTAL		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Family Survey (IOF)		-											
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among people aged 15 and older	Total		Source: Ministry of Health, Family Survey (STEPS, GATS), 2017.	14,9% (2017)					14.9							14.1%
3.b.1 Percentage of the target population covered by all vaccines included in the national program	Total		INE / MoH: IMASIDA 2015, Administrative Records 2016–2021, IDS 2022/2023.	65,8% (2015)	65.8	87	91	94	92	99	93					
	Province	Niassa			78	87	98	105	111	103	93		13.4			
		Cabo Delgado			86	94	88	101	76	82	89		19.1			
		Nampula			52	85	92	93	85	90	72		6.1			
		Zambézia			50	87	89	96	90	90	93		6.1			
		Tete			53	90	93	95	102	113	99		18.3			
		Manica			66	95	111	101	112	98	98		24.6			
		Sofala			69	95	89	97	93	97	98		35.9			
		Inhambane			81	93	113	104	111	143	137		31			
		Gaza			85	92	97	97	104	144	135		37.3			
		Maputo Province			83	69	68	71	73	96	95		38.8			
		Maputo City			87	66	62	58	70	109	91		36.7			
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance for medical research and basic health sectors	Total		Source: MoH: Administrative data		-											

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.b.3 Percentage of health facilities that have a relevant set of essential medicines available and accessible on a sustainable basis	Total		Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), SARA Survey 2018.													
	Province	Niassa														
		Cabo Delgado														
		Nampula														
		Zambézia														
		Tete														
		Manica														
		Sofala														
		Inhambane														
		Gaza														
		Maputo Province														
		Maputo City														
3.b.MZ_1 Availability of Essential Medicines for Maternal and Reproductive Health at the Health Facility Level	Total		Source: Ministry of Health, administrative records 2015–2025	59 (2015)	59	84	86	...	89	83	86	78	85	87	81	
	Province	Niassa										71	86	86	84	
		Cabo Delgado										67	84	87	77	
		Nampula										80	85	86	83	
		Zambézia										76	85	89	80	
		Tete										79	85	86	76	
		Manica										78	86	86	81	
		Sofala										77	86	87	81	
		Inhambane										76	86	85	77	
		Gaza										74	85	87	84	
		Maputo Province										70	85	86	81	
		Maputo City										73	87	85	89	
3.c.1 Density and distribution of health workers: a) Physicians; b) Primary Health Care Nurses; c) Nurses; d) Dentists; and e) Pharmacy Technicians	Total		Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), Administrative records, 2019–2025.	a) 8.5/100,000; b) 47.9/100,000; c) 28.5/100,000; d) 0.9/100,000 and e) 9.3/100,000 (2019)					a) 8.5; b) 47.9; c) 28.5; d) 0.9; e) 9.3	a) 8.3; b) 52.2; c) 28.8; d) 0.9; e) 8.8	a) 8.4; b) 38.7; c) 33.4; d) 1.1; e) 9.9	a) 9.1; b) 58.4; c) 34.1; d) 1.1; e) 12	a) 9; b) 63; c) 35; d) 1.1; e) 12	a) 9.2; b) 66; c) 36.9; d) 1.1; e) 13	a) 9.0; b) 70.0; c) 37.5; d) 2.2; e) 12.6	a) 9.8/ 100,000; b) -; c) -; d) - e) -
3.d.MZ_1 Proportion of patients with bloodstream infections caused by selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms - Percentage (Neonatal Sepsis)	Neonatal sepsis	Niassa	Source: National Institute of Health (INS), Health Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation (SIS-MA), 2017–2025	5,5 (2017)			5.5	7.03	12.4	11.4	13.6	18.5	8.7	9.4	10.2	
		Cabo Delgado					7.4	14.59	5.2	7.0	3.5	5.7	7.1	7.8	8.4	
		Nampula					22.0	15.95	23.8	16.6	23.6	10.1	18.9	19.8	20.5	
		Zambézia					10.6	7.97	18.2	14.3	10.6	15.6	12.4	13.1	13.9	
		Tete					13.8	29.73	16.7	12.5	26.1	3.9	16.8	17.5	18.3	
		Manica					4.9	3.92	7.9	6.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	
		Sofala					14.2	4.73	6.6	9.8	6.8	8.5	8.9	9.5	10.1	
		Inhambane					1.7	11.35	3.5	5.0	3.2	19.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	
		Gaza					6.2	2.30	2.3	10.5	3.8	7.5	5.5	6.1	6.6	
		Maputo Province					2.1	1.49	1.4	5.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	
		Maputo City					11.6	0.95	1.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.d.MZ_1 Proportion of patients with bloodstream infections caused by selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms—Percentage (Maternal Sepsis)	Maternal Sepsis	Niassa	Source: National Institute of Health (INS), Health Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation (SIS-MA), 2017–2025	7,4 (2017)			7.4	8.4	9.0	12.1	13.4	7.8	3.2	3.6	4.1	
		Cabo Delgado					14.8	3.8	5.7	6.8	5.4	5.7	9.4	10.2	11.0	
		Nampula					9.7	11.6	12.8	13.3	13.4	10.4	6.1	6.8	7.4	
		Zambézia					11.8	11.6	16.4	12.8	17.6	33.2	11.8	12.5	13.2	
		Tete					12.1	18.9	10.0	16.1	10.0	11.9	15.9	16.8	17.6	
		Manica					21.3	24.8	30.0	21.6	28.9	20.4	12.7	13.4	14.1	
		Sofala					8.9	7.5	7.7	9.5	8.2	6.3	24.1	25.0	26.3	
		Inhambane					3.0	1.8	3.5	2.3	0.9	1.9	8.0	8.5	9.1	
		Gaza					3.0	5.6	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	
		Maputo Province					1.1	2.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	
		Maputo City					7.1	3.6	0.9	2.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all																
4.1.MZ_1a) Percentage of students who develop the competencies required for the first cycle of primary education in reading, by sex	TOTAL		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC): National Assessment of Learning, 2016, 2018, 2022.	a) 4.9% / b) 7.7% (2016)		7.7		6.8				3.6				30%
	Gender	Male				8.4		7.5				4.2				
		Female				7.0		61.0				3.4				
4.1.MZ_1 b) Percentage of students who meet the required competencies for the first cycle of primary education in mathematics, by sex	TOTAL					4.9		7.1				4.2				30%
	Gender	Male				4.9		5.7				3.6				
		Female				4.9		7.1				4.8				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.1.MZ_2 a) Gross enrollment rate in the final grade a) Primary education	TOTAL		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.	a) 54.9%; b) 31.8% (2015)	54.9	56.2	52.6	57.8	60.7	46	62.8	75.9	87.1	79.0	73.7	54.0%
	Province	Niassa			42.2	43.9	41.8	44.7	45.2	30.0	45.6	50.9	62.9	58.0	52.8	
		Cabo Delgado			43.2	43.5	39.1	47.0	49.5	30.8	40.0	51.2	62.8	61.1	61.9	
		Nampula			43.1	41.8	39.5	43.5	45.8	28.9	45.1	55.6	69.3	67.6	63.1	
		Zambézia			43.7	44.8	43.1	47.1	50.7	37.4	56.8	70.4	83.4	76.9	70.3	
		Tete			41.9	43.3	41.6	45.5	49.4	39.6	55.9	63.4	79.9	70.4	66.2	
		Manica			60.9	64.9	57.4	66.7	68.7	61.7	80.6	101.3	120.8	109.5	101.7	
		Sofala			64.4	65.4	67	72.9	73.2	60.6	77.2	88.9	101.5	93.7	86.4	
		Inhambane			78.1	78.6	72.2	74.5	82.0	86.7	92.3	111.9	116.9	106.8	101.3	
		Gaza			64.6	68.7	66.2	71.6	77.6	79.9	88.8	117.9	116.9	104.2	99.4	
		Maputo Province			92.0	96.7	88.8	98.9	101.3	88.9	102.1	127.7	125.0	102.4	93.1	
		Maputo City			92.9	96.3	81.2	86.1	87.8	100.6	105.2	125.7	128.0	84.3	90.6	
4.1.MZ_2 b) Gross admission rate to the final grade a) Lower secondary education	TOTAL		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.		31.8	31.5	31.5	29.9	32.7	35.1	40.9	47.1	33.9	37.9	41.0	33.0%
	Province	Niassa			24.7	23	24.1	24.5	25.8	28.3	27.6	28.6	24.5	25.5	28.1	
		Cabo Delgado			20.6	22.2	19.7	18.7	22.9	22.1	22.8	27.5	23.6	27.7	31.4	
		Nampula			22.5	20.9	21.7	21	23.5	25.7	30.0	31.6	22.3	28.4	32.5	
		Zambézia			20.5	19.3	22.2	19.6	20.0	20.5	23.0	26.3	20.5	21.9	22.9	
		Tete			20	21.5	21.8	21.8	24	28.1	31.4	31.4	26.7	28.8	29.5	
		Manica			30.9	29.1	28.7	28.7	35.3	37.7	44.1	51.4	43.6	46.9	52.5	
		Sofala			40.9	41	38.8	37.2	40.4	43.2	46.4	52.1	40.7	45.2	48.5	
		Inhambane			40.8	39.2	37.4	36.9	39.1	41.7	59.1	73.4	54.9	60.9	67.9	
		Gaza			37.5	39.3	37.5	36.6	41.3	45.3	60.2	91.1	51.7	55.7	63.7	
		Maputo Province			53.6	57.8	57.1	55.5	61.5	67.5	84.5	100.8	61.6	78.6	85.5	
		Maputo City			96.7	96.9	95.4	82.4	83.9	105.6	126.5	152.7	104.5	102.2	100.6	
4.1.MZ_3 a) Gross enrollment rate in primary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.	a) 115.9%; b) 43.5% (2015)	115.9	116.3	115.4	120.7	124.2	109.0	106.7	112.8	110.6	133.4	115.7	
	Gender	Male			120.7	121.6	120.6	125.9	129.2	113.0	110.9	117.1	133.2	136.5	139.1	
		Female			111.0	111.0	110.3	115.5	119.3	104.9	102.6	108.5	125.0	130.4	135.1	
	Province	Niassa			107.7	103.7	99.4	102.7	103.3	86.4	85.6	88.4	88.9	94.5	99.7	
		Cabo Delgado			111.6	112.1	107.3	114.4	120.0	84.6	75.4	87.6	95.0	98.5	103.5	
		Nampula			106.9	107.8	110.3	116.8	124.0	93.3	87.6	97.6	101.1	107.8	112.9	
		Zambézia			147.7	146.4	145.9	153.9	159.6	135.5	134.1	141.3	140.1	145.1	148.8	
		Tete			98.4	96.6	96.3	99.5	101.3	99.4	101.6	105.3	101.6	103.7	105.0	
		Manica			108.0	109.2	104.6	111.8	114.2	123.0	121.7	126.8	121.0	118.2	116.8	
		Sofala			112.3	111.1	110.4	116.0	119.5	110.9	112.7	116.4	110.8	108.8	105.7	
		Inhambane			111.3	113.0	112.9	115.5	116.9	123.3	123.6	127.7	117.7	118.5	120.6	
		Gaza			111.6	114.5	115.5	118.4	118.9	123.5	125.5	131.1	119.7	119.4	120.1	
		Maputo Province			118.7	126.2	125.1	127.4	126.6	115.5	116.0	113.0	96.2	93.3	89.4	
		Maputo City			103.4	108.0	104.0	103.4	102.6	118.8	115.4	112.6	95.7	91.8	89.5	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.1.MZ_3 b) Gross enrollment rate in lower secondary education	TOTAL		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.	43,5 (2015)	43.5	41.2	40.3	41.6	43.7	46.3	26.4	43.4	67.8	72.7	73.7	
	Gender	Male			44.6	42.3	41.2	43	45.6	48.0	26.3	44.4	51.2	55.0	55.6	
		Female			42.4	40.1	39.3	40.2	41.9	44.6	26.5	42.5	48.5	51.7	52.8	
	Province	Niassa			33.4	31.7	32	32.5	33.9	34.7	21.1	28.8	44.9	45.7	46.7	
		Cabo Delgado			26.9	26.5	23.9	25.5	29.2	29.4	15.8	26.5	46.8	52.0	55.9	
		Nampula			28.6	25.5	26.5	27.9	30.4	31.6	18.1	29.5	47.5	53.4	56.4	
		Zambézia			27.0	26.2	25.3	25.2	26.4	28.5	15.4	25.9	44.0	48.3	49.8	
		Tete			28.6	28.4	28.8	30.5	32.1	37.0	20.0	31.5	50.5	56.0	56.1	
		Manica			45.9	38.2	38.3	42.1	45.6	52.5	28.5	51.3	84.6	92.4	93.3	
		Sofala			51.4	48.6	47.2	49.7	52	53.9	32.1	50.9	79.5	87.4	90.6	
		Inhambane			60.9	60.3	60.2	62.7	64.4	70.1	35.0	73.8	118.5	125.7	129.0	
		Gaza			54.6	55.3	55.6	58.1	59.4	64.0	34.0	74.3	119.2	121.7	125.3	
		Maputo Province			80.7	79.5	77.2	79.6	84.1	89.4	49.8	90.8	132.5	141.4	141.4	
		Maputo City			129.7	123.3	110.9	107.6	108.7	133.0	87.5	124.6	161.8	165.2	153.2	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.1.MZ_4 a) Gross completion rate in primary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.	a) 37%; b) 16.4%; c) 9.5% (2015)	37.0	45.0	45.0	49.0	48.0	48.0	49.6	57.6	68.1	64.7		59.0%
	Gender	Male			39.0	47.0	48.0	53.0	50.3	50.4	51.4	59.2	70.0	65.9		
		Female			35.0	43.0	42.0	46.0	45.7	45.6	47.8	55.9	66.3	63.5		
	Province	Niassa			28.0	34.0	35.0	38.0	34.2	33.5	70.4	31.5	43.6	42.9		
		Cabo Delgado			22.0	32.0	31.0	37.0	34.0	28.2	39.4	29.4	48.9	48.5		
		Nampula			27.0	31.0	31.0	35.0	31.5	30.9	10.8	31.5	52.3	53.8		
		Zambézia			30.0	33.0	34.0	38.0	37.6	37.3	13.8	38.3	56.4	53.4		
		Tete			29.0	34.0	36.0	40.0	42.9	42.0	77.6	42.7	64.3	59.0		
		Manica			39.0	51.0	47.0	53.0	57.9	58.1	83.3	62.9	99.9	93.0		
		Sofala			43.0	53.0	54.0	60.0	57.8	59.6	54.1	61.6	81.6	76.9		
		Inhambane			58.0	69.0	72.0	72.0	75.8	82.5	87.2	86.1	112.6	105.4		
		Gaza			44.0	58.0	59.0	66.0	68.2	73.4	88.1	70.1	104.7	101.5		
		Maputo Province			65.0	89.0	83.0	90.0	84.8	90.3	112.8	87.7	107.4	97.9		
		Maputo City			65.0	83.0	80.0	80.0	91.8	96.0	98.4	99.6	105.8	91.1		
4.1.MZ_4 b) Gross completion rate for lower secondary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.		16.4	29.9	23.2	27.8	25.6	30.7	29.8	29.3	29.9	31.7		39.0%
	Gender	Male			17.2	29.7	24.2	27.7	25.6	31.3	30.2	30.3	29.0	30.9		
		Female			15.6	30	22.1	27.9	25.6	30.2	29.3	28.2	30.8	32.4		
	Province	Niassa			13.4	20.6	16.6	18.8	16.2	29.6	21.0	19.1	20.6	21.7		
		Cabo Delgado			6.5	22.6	15.4	21.0	16.4	20.5	22.1	19.9	20.4	24.4		
		Nampula			12.4	17.9	16.1	16.6	15.4	20.1	21.2	19.0	17.4	21.4		
		Zambézia			11.0	16.6	15.8	15.3	15.9	20.1	16.8	15.7	16.3	18.0		
		Tete			13.1	18.9	15.2	17.2	19.8	26.5	23.7	22.4	20.7	23.1		
		Manica			18.6	29.4	20.6	27.2	27.3	34.2	34.3	33.0	37.4	39.8		
		Sofala			25.5	37.9	27.5	35.9	32.1	39.4	37.0	35.4	33.9	36.5		
		Inhambane			17.8	33.2	35.8	31.6	29.4	36.9	48.9	48.3	56.2	58.3		
		Gaza			23.3	38.3	22.6	36.7	35.1	28.0	22.3	21.8	61.3	53.7		
		Maputo Province			21.7	61.8	39.8	56.3	51.6	60.1	60.2	57.7	66.1	63.7		
		Maputo City			38	100.2	70.6	99.6	88.1	86.7	94.3	92.5	70.7	84.8		
4.1.MZ_4 c) Gross completion rate for upper secondary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.		9.5	15.7	13.1	19.6	18.1	19.8	19.8	19.3	23.5	33.5		61.0%
	Gender	Male			10.2	16	13.4	19.2	18.9	20.4	19.7	19.2	22.9	32.1		
		Female			8.7	15.4	12.8	20	17.4	19.3	19.9	19.3	24.1	34.9		
	Province	Niassa			7	12.8	12.2	15.3	11.5	19.2	11.7	11.1	17.7	33.3		
		Cabo Delgado			6.0	11.3	10.6	17.4	14.5	16.0	13.9	13.1	17.3	26.7		
		Nampula			8.5	10.9	10.1	11.9	12.0	13.2	13.3	12.7	15.6	24.1		
		Zambézia			5.9	10.5	8.8	12.9	11.7	14.6	12.5	12.0	12.4	19.3		
		Tete			6.6	7.7	7.6	11.3	14.0	14.5	12.6	12.1	17.1	25.6		
		Manica			9.6	16.7	12.4	15.5	17.1	17.6	20.9	20.3	26.8	44.7		
		Sofala			15.8	25.8	22.5	28.1	24.9	27.6	25.7	25.0	30.9	41.5		
		Inhambane			9.2	17.7	13.7	20.4	23.5	18.3	24.7	24.0	33.2	48.9		
		Gaza			12.5	18.7	16.6	26.7	28.9	20.3	24.4	23.8	27.7	27.3		
		Maputo Province			10.5	20.7	13.0	33.5	31.2	32.6	39.5	37.8	53.0	63.6		
		Maputo City			22.8	44.2	35.0	61.8	45.1	65.7	66.3	67.4	63.1	90.3		

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.1.MZ_5 Net enrollment rate in first grade	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, administrative records, 2015–2025.	93,3% (2019)	-											99.0%
	Gender	Male														
		Female														
	Province	Niassa														
		Cabo Delgado														
		Nampula														
		Zambézia														
		Tete														
		Manica														
		Sofala														
		Inhambane														
		Gaza														
		Maputo Province														
		Maputo City														
4.2.1 Percentage of children aged 24–59 months on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics - INE/MoH, IDS 2022–2023.	39 (2023)									39.0			
	Gender	Male											38.1			
		Female											39.9			
4.2.2 Enrollment rate in formal education (one year before the official primary school entry age), by sex	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics - INE/MoH, IDS 2022–2023.	32,3 (2023)									32.3			
	Gender	Male											31.0			
		Female											33.6			
4.2.MZ_1 Net enrollment rate in kindergarden	Total		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), Administrative records 2017–2025.	1,5 (2017)			1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6		1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	5.0
	Gender	Male					1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5		1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	
		Female					1.5	1.6	2	1.6		2	2.4	2.7	2.4	
4.3.MZ_1 Gross enrollment rate in higher education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture - MEC/INE: Survey of Higher Education Statistics 2015–2025.	5,22% (2015)	5.22	5.68	5.51	5.69	7.9	7.61	7.9	8.19	8.46	8.52	7.21	12.20%
4.3.MZ_2 Gross enrollment rate in technical and vocational education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records 2015–2025.	1,4% (2019)	1.32	1.45	1.56	1.62	1.40	1.56	1.20	1.45	3.55	3.83	2.94	1.80%
4.3.MZ_3 Number of higher education students per 1,000 inhabitants	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records 2015–2025.	8 (2018)	6.79	7.45	7.20	8.00	7.73	7.91	7.70	8.01	8.37	8.53	6.82	12
4.3.MZ_4 Percentage of students receiving scholarships relating to the total higher education enrollment	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records 2019–2025.	0,28% (2019)					0.28	0.34	0.42	0.8	0.46	0.34	1.40	0.84%

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.3.MZ_5 Percentage of girls in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) receiving scholarships relating to the total number of girls in STEM in higher education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records 2019–2025.	0,55% (2019)					0.55	1.50	1.67	2.00	1.69	0.83	1.00	0.70%
4.4.1 Percentage of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records 2015–2022.	0,88% (2019)	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.5	0.73	0.88	0.75	0.72				2.04%
4.5.1 a) Gender parity index in primary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), School Survey, 2015–2025.	a) 0.91; b) 0.9 (2015)	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.98	1.00
	Province	Niassa			0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.99	
		Cabo Delgado			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.98	
		Nampula			0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.99	
		Zambézia			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.94	0.95	0.96	
		Tete			0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.998	1.01	1.02	1.03	
		Manica			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.98	
		Sofala			0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.94	
		Inhambane			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	
		Gaza			1	1	1	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.98	
		Maputo Province			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	
		Maputo City			0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	
4.5.1 b) Gender parity index in secondary education	Total				0.9	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.0
	Province	Niassa			0.76	0.79	0.79	0.8	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.92	
		Cabo Delgado			0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.89	0.89	0.94	0.98	0.99	
		Nampula			0.72	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.8	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.92	0.94	0.95	
		Zambézia			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.76	0.74	0.80	0.82	0.84	
		Tete			1.29	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.8	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.91	0.93	0.96	
		Manica			0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.77	0.80	0.91	0.91	0.92	
		Sofala			0.47	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.88	0.89	
		Inhambane			1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.21	1.23	1.18	1.15	1.15	
		Gaza			1.34	1.34	1.37	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.32	1.30	1.27	
		Maputo Province			1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.16	
		Maputo City			1.23	1.24	1.34	1.21	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.13	
4.5.MZ_1 Expenditures on education per student, by educational level and source of funding	Total		Source: MEC / INE: CGE/ IOF	-	-											
4.6.MZ_1 Percentage of youth and adults who achieve proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy	Total		Source: MEC / INDE: National Assessment / SAQMEC	-	-											

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.6.MZ_2 Literacy rate among youth/adults aged 15 and older	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IOF 2014/15, IOF 2019/2020, IOF 2021/22.	55,1% (2015)	55.1					60.1		61.7				71%
	Gender	Male			69.9					72.6		61.7				
		Female			42.2					49.0						
	Age	15-19			70.7					71.6						
		20-29			64.2					67.8						
		30-39			49.8					59.9						
		40-49			48.5					51.2						
		50-59			43.4					49.0						
		60+			29.2					33.7						
	Area	Urban			76.9					80.3		81.8				
		Rural			43.4					47.7		49.5				
	Province	Niassa			42.0					46.5		49.3				
		Cabo Delgado			39.3					47.6		38.9				
		Nampula			44.0					47.6		48.2				
		Zambézia			46.1					49.9		53.8				
		Tete			44.8					57.9		60.1				
		Manica			65.7					71.1		78.1				
		Sofala			56.4					63.2		65.1				
		Inhambane			68.0					70.8		72.0				
		Gaza			67.6					73.9		72.4				
		Maputo Province			80.7					86.7		91.4				
		Maputo City			90.5					93.3		93.6				
4.6.MZ_3 Participation rate of youth and adults aged 15 and older in formal and non-formal adult education (post-literacy) programs, by sex	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records, 2023.	5% (2019)									4.3			3%
4.a.1 Percentage of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) internet for educational purposes; (c) computers for educational purposes; (d) infrastructure and materials adapted for students with disabilities; (e) drinking water; (f) gender-separated sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (in accordance with the definitions of the WASH indicator).	(a) electricity; (b) internet for educational purposes; (c) computers for educational purposes; (d) infrastructure and materials adapted for students with disabilities; (e) drinking water; (f) separate sanitation facilities for each gender; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (according to the definitions of the WASH indicator)		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), School Register / Statistical Survey, 2016 and 2023.	a) 12.3; b) 8.2; c) 6.3; d) 20%; e) 17.2%; f) 45.2% (2016).		a) 12.3; b) 8.2; c) 6.3; d) 20%; e) 17.2%; f) 45.2%.						a) 18.9; b) 17.6; c) 20.3; d) 52%; e) 35.8%; f) 70%.			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.a.MZ_1 Student-to-classroom ratio in primary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), School Report / Statistical Survey 2015–2025.	62,6 (2015)	62.6	61.7	59.9	64.2	65.1	67.2	64.7	58.4	52.1	57.4	56.9	
	Province	Niassa			63.0	61.5	60.1	65.2	68.2	70.4	68.7	53.6	47.6	50.2	53.6	
		Cabo Delgado			72.4	71.5	67.1	71.6	72.9	76.7	71.8	84.3	63.3	67.6	69.6	
		Nampula			69.2	70.2	70.4	74.1	75.7	82.8	75.0	74.0	64.4	68.0	71.4	
		Zambézia			71.9	68.7	65.3	72.6	70.3	74.3	72.0	67.0	55.7	59.7	61.2	
		Tete			64.3	60.8	60.5	63.0	64.0	65.6	67.2	55.2	49.9	51.8	53.2	
		Manica			50.3	49.8	48.0	52.4	54.6	56.1	55.5	45.8	43.1	45.5	46.3	
		Sofala			60.1	59.8	58.1	62.7	63.9	63.7	63.4	53.7	52.3	53.9	53.9	
		Inhambane			45.8	46.2	45.1	46.3	46.9	43.5	41.1	32.4	35.9	36.7	38.9	
		Gaza			49.2	49.5	48.2	49.9	51.6	50.6	46.6	43.8	37.5	38.0	40.7	
		Maputo Province			55.8	57.8	53.9	57.7	58.8	57.8	59.0	58.4	45.9	44.1	46.6	
		Maputo City			61.0	60.0	58.7	58.8	60.4	61.0	53.1	51.6	47.4	46.8	48.4	
4.a.MZ_2 Student-to-class ratio in secondary education	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records, 2015–2025.	60,0 (2015)	60.0	60.0	61.0	63.0	66.0	68.0	63.2	62.4	65.1	67.3	66.0	
	Province	Niassa			79.0	66.0	70.0	76.0	80.0	84.4	65.2	58.2	76.4	74.2	75.2	
		Cabo Delgado			59.0	61.0	56.0	66.0	72.0	75.5	61.5	69.4	75.1	79.3	81.8	
		Nampula			65.0	66.0	70.0	73.0	78.0	79.0	64.8	71.9	69.2	83.3	81.3	
		Zambézia			65.0	66.0	67.0	65.0	69.0	70.0	60.1	61.9	68.3	66.0	61.8	
		Tete			52.0	55.0	57.0	61.0	66.0	68.0	63.8	63.0	66.7	64.1	65.3	
		Manica			57.0	53.0	56.0	59.0	61.0	62.8	62.0	59.1	64.9	65.8	63.0	
		Sofala			61.0	63.0	68.0	70.0	75.0	79.7	71.3	66.8	71.4	69.0	65.0	
		Inhambane			55.0	54.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	54.8	58.4	54.4	52.6	54.0	52.9	
		Gaza			54.0	54.0	54.0	57.0	57.0	58.0	58.6	56.6	56.9	57.8	55.8	
		Maputo Province			65.0	66.0	66.0	68.0	73.0	73.0	77.7	70.5	69.5	72.9	71.8	
		Maputo City			56.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	55.0	53.0	53.8	55.0	53.5	53.6	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.C.1 b) Proportion of primary school teachers who have received at least the minimum required training (e.g., educational training, teacher training; requirements prior to teaching or during service for teaching a specific level in a specific practice in the country.	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records, 2015–2025.	b) 93.2; c) 92.3; d) 96.9 (2015)	93.2	95.1	96.4	97.4	98.1	98.7	99.1	99.3	99.4	97.4	99.7	b) 100% c) 100%; d) 100%
	Gender	Male			92.0	94.2	95.7	96.8	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.0	95.7	96.8	100.0	
		Female			94.8	96.4	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.1	99.4	99.6	97.3	98.0	100.0	
	Province	Niassa			96.9	98.2	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.6	98.5	98.7	100.0	
		Cabo Delgado			91.3	93.9	95.3	96.3	97.3	98.0	98.4	98.8	95.3	96.3	100.0	
		Nampula			97.5	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.9	98.6	99.1	100.0	
		Zambézia			91.8	95.0	96.5	97.8	98.4	98.9	99.2	99.4	96.5	97.8	100.0	
		Tete			98.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	98.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.2	99.4	100.0	
		Manica			84.2	88.3	92.6	94.5	96.1	96.8	97.5	98.0	92.6	94.5	100.0	
		Sofala			98.5	98.8	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.3	100.0	
		Inhambane			88.3	91.2	93.6	94.9	96.5	97.9	98.6	98.8	93.6	94.9	100.0	
		Gaza			81.7	85.8	88.0	90.4	92.7	94.7	96.3	97.4	88.0	90.4	100.0	
		Maputo Province			98.8	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.6	100.0	
		Maputo City			99.4	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.4	99.6	100.0	
4.C.1 c) Proportion of teachers in lower secondary education who have received at least the minimum required training (e.g., educational training, teacher training; requirements prior to teaching or during service for teaching a specific level in a specific practice in the country	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records, 2015–2025.		92.3	93.6	95.2	95.7	96.8	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	100.0	100.0	
	Gender	Male			91.9	93.2	95.0	95.7	96.8	97.4	98.2	98.3	98.2	100.0	100.0	
		Female			93.7	95.1	95.6	95.7	96.9	98.2	99.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	
	Province	Niassa			94.9	96.6	97.9	98.2	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.0	100.0	100.0	
		Cabo Delgado			81.4	88.2	92.7	93.3	95.9	96.5	97.1	97.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	
		Nampula			97.9	97.7	98.1	98.6	98.6	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	
		Zambézia			90.8	92.0	94.4	95.0	96.5	97.6	98.9	98.6	98.9	100.0	100.0	
		Tete			97.3	96.8	96.8	98.2	99.2	98.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	100.0	100.0	
		Manica			91.4	94.0	96.3	97.0	98.6	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	
		Sofala			97.3	98.1	97.9	98.4	98.4	99.1	99.6	99.9	99.6	100.0	100.0	
		Inhambane			81.9	84.7	88.7	89.6	92.1	94.7	95.4	95.3	95.4	100.0	100.0	
		Gaza			87.7	87.3	90.3	89.6	92.1	94.1	95.8	96.7	95.8	100.0	100.0	
		Maputo Province			96.8	98.4	97.9	98.7	99.7	99.1	99.8	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	
		Maputo City			95	96.6	97.4	97.6	96.0	97.7	98.6	98.8	98.6	100.0	100.0	
4.C.1 d) Proportion of upper-secondary school teachers who have received at least the minimum required training (e.g., educational training, teacher training; pre-service or in-service requirements for teaching a specific level in a specific context in the country	TOTAL		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records, 2015–2025.		96.9	97.3	97.8	98.7	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.4	98.8	100.0	100.0	
	Gender	Male			96.6	97.2	97.8	98.6	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.4	98.8	100.0	100.0	
		Female			97.9	97.7	98.1	99.1	98.8	99.0	99.3	99.5	99.0	100.0	100.0	
	Province	Niassa			96.9	98.8	98.2	99.8	100.0	99.1	99.8	99.5	99.1	100.0	100.0	
		Cabo Delgado			88.5	94.9	96.6	98.9	97.8	98.1	98.6	98.7	98.1	100.0	100.0	
		Nampula			99.7	99.4	99.8	100	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	
		Zambézia			98.4	97.5	98.9	98.8	99.1	98.7	99.7	99.7	98.7	100.0	100.0	
		Tete			95.2	95.1	97.9	99	97.5	97.8	99.7	99.2	97.8	100.0	100.0	
		Manica			98.4	98.1	98.0	99.2	99.2	99.6	99.8	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	
		Sofala			99.2	100	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Inhambane			94.3	95.1	94.6	95.1	96.1	96.4	97.2	97.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	
		Gaza			96.3	93.4	96.2	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.2	99.3	98.4	100.0	100.0	
		Maputo Province			96.8	98.3	99.5	99.2	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	
		Maputo City			97.5	98.0	96.2	98.3	98.4	99.1	99.6	99.9	99.1	100.0	100.0	
4.c.MZ_1 Percentage of teachers who have benefited from in-service training (in the last 12 months)	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Administrative Records, 2015–2025.	92,3% (2015)	92.3	93.6	95.2	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100%

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equalityand empower all women and girls																
5.1.1 Existence or absence of legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex	Total		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), Administrative Records, 2022–2025.	Yes								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5.2.1 Percentage of women and girls (aged 15–49) who have ever been in a relationship and who have experienced a) physical, b) sexual, or c) psychological violence by a current or former partner in the past 12 months, by type of violence and by age	Emotional violence	Urban	Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IDS 2022–2023.	22,2 (2023)									22.2			
		Rural											22.6			
		15—19											17.5			
		20—24											23			
		25--29											22.6			
		30--39											24.2			
		40--49											22.6			
		15--49											22.4			
		Niassa											10.2			
		Cabo Delgado											24.6			
		Nampula											20.7			
		Zambézia											23.4			
		Tete											17.3			
		Manica											37.5			
		Sofala											28.3			
		Inhambane											14.6			
		Gaza											18.7			
		Maputo Province											30			
		Maputo City											19.7			
	Physical violence	Urban											20.4			
		Rural											21.9			
		15—19											13.7			
		20—24											20.5			
		25--29											22.1			
		30--39											25.4			
		40--49											21.4			
		15--49											21.3			
		Niassa											7.9			
		Cabo Delgado											24.4			
		Nampula											20.6			
		Zambézia											20.2			
		Tete											24			
		Manica											37.4			
		Sofala											25.1			
		Inhambane											19.6			
		Gaza											12.3			
		Maputo Province											21.8			
		Maputo City											21.6			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
	Sexual violence	Urban											7			
		Rural											6.4			
		15—19											6.2			
		20—24											5.8			
		25--29											8.1			
		30--39											6.6			
		40--49											6.4			
		15--49											6.6			
		Niassa											4.2			
		Cabo Delgado											10.9			
		Nampula											2.5			
		Zambézia											9.2			
		Tete											5.9			
		Manica											6.2			
		Sofala											15.2			
		Inhambane											7.8			
		Gaza											5.1			
		Maputo Province											7.5			
		Maputo City											6.1			
	Physical and sexual	Urban											4.6			
		Rural											4.2			
		15—19											2.7			
		20—24											3.8			
		25--29											5.1			
		30--39											4.8			
		40--49											4.7			
		15--49											4.3			
		Niassa											1.9			
		Cabo Delgado											8.9			
		Nampula											2.3			
		Zambézia											4			
		Tete											5.2			
		Manica											6			
		Sofala											7.5			
		Inhambane											5			
		Gaza											2.6			
		Maputo Province											4.9			
		Maputo City											5.2			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
	Physical, sexual, and emotional	Urban											3.7			
		Rural											2.7			
		15—19											1.9			
		20—24											2.5			
		25--29											3.6			
		30--39											3.5			
		40--49											3.6			
		15--49											3.1			
		Niassa											1.1			
		Cabo Delgado											6.8			
		Nampula											1.9			
		Zambézia											2.9			
		Tete											3.9			
		Manica											5.1			
		Sofala											5.5			
		Inhambane											2.3			
		Gaza											1.7			
		Maputo Province											4.4			
		Maputo City											4.2			
	Physical or sexual	Urban											22.7			
		Rural											24.1			
		15—19											17.2			
		20—24											22.5			
		25--29											25.2			
		30--39											27.2			
		40--49											23.1			
		15--49											23.6			
		Niassa											10.2			
		Cabo Delgado											26.4			
		Nampula											20.7			
		Zambézia											25.3			
		Tete											24.7			
		Manica											37.6			
		Sofala											32.8			
		Inhambane											22.5			
		Gaza											14.8			
		Maputo Province											24.4			
		Maputo City											22.5			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
	Physical, sexual, or emotional	Urban											32.5			
		Rural											32.7			
		15—19											25.5			
		20—24											32.5			
		25--29											33.6			
		30--39											33.7			
		40--49											31.6			
		15--49											32.7			
		Niassa											14.4			
		Cabo Delgado											25.6			
		Nampula											30.9			
		Zambézia											35.5			
		Tete											27.4			
		Manica											49.7			
		Sofala											43.7			
		Inhambane											26.9			
		Gaza											25.7			
		Maputo Province											31.4			
		Maputo City											27.3			
5.2.2 Percentage of women and girls aged 15 and older who have experienced sexual violence by non-intimate partners in the past 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IDS 2022–2023.	20,2 (2011)									0.1			
5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union a) before age 15 and b) before age 18	a) before age 15		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IDS 2022–2023.	a) 14.3; b) 48.2 (2011)									12.9			
	b) before age 18												48.4			
5.5.1 Percentage of seats held by women a) in Parliament and b) in local governments (municipal assemblies)	a) in Parliament		Source: Assembly of the Republic/Ministry of State Administration and Public Service, Administrative Records, 2015–2025.	a) 39.2% (2018)	38,8	38,8	38,8	39,2	42.4	42	43,3	43,3	42,8	44,4	39,0	
	b) in local governments (Municipal Assemblies)				35,3	35,3	35,3	35,3	37,6	37,6	37,6	37,6	34,7	34,7	34,9	
5.5.2 Percentage of women in management positions (leadership roles)	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics, IOF 2014/2015, IOF 2019/2020, and IOF 2022.	26,3 (2015)	26,3				19,1			28,1				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
5.6.1 Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IDS 2022/2023.	30,9 (2023)									30.9			
5.a.MZ_1 (a) Number of DUATs, (b) total area of DUATs issued for agriculture and livestock; and (c) Percentage of women holding individual DUATs for agriculture and livestock	(a) Number of DUATs		Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAAP), Economic and Social Plan Reports/ DNDT, 2020–2025.	576 (2020)						576	1207	2035	260	236	402	2000000
	(b) total area of DUATs issued for agricultural and livestock purposes															
5.b.1 Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Population and Housing Census 2017.	6,4% (2017)			26.4									
	Gender	Male					30.8									
		Female					22.4									
	Area of residence	Urban					42.0									
		Rural					18.4									
	Province	Niassa					18.0									
		Cabo Delgado					20.1									
		Nampula					16.4									
		Zambézia					14.5									
		Tete					20.0									
		Manica					27.8									
		Sofala					26.9									
		Inhambane					43.0									
		Gaza					44.4									
		Maputo Province					56.9									
		Maputo City					65.0									

Goal 6. **Ensure access to and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
6.1.1 Percentage of the population using a safe water source, by area of residence (National / Urban / Rural)	Total		Source: INE, 4th Population and Housing Census (RGPH) 2017; IOF 2014/15, 2019/20, and 2021/22	58,6% / 88,4% / 44,9% (2015)	58.6		57.5			56.8		53.8				a) 100%; b) 100% c) 100%
	Area of residence	Urban			88.4		84.7			84.1		77.5				
		Rural			44.9		44.3			42.1		41.3				
	Province	Niassa			48.3		38			55.1		48.4				
		Cabo Delgado			52.4		54.1			47.9		48.3				
		Nampula			47.7		46.5			47.2		39.6				
		Zambézia			36.9		38.5			33.7		34.0				
		Tete			57.2		58.1			57.5		58.4				
		Manica			58.2		56.8			60.6		43.5				
		Sofala			74.3		68.5			63.4		64.2				
		Inhambane			69.3		63.4			65.5		63.2				
		Gaza			81.3		81.3			85.8		85.7				
		Maputo Province			93.8		92.7			94.9		96.4				
		Maputo City			99.6		99.1			99.9		99.5				
6.2.1 Percentage of the population using adequate sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water, by area of residence [a) National b) Urban/Rural)	Total		Source: INE, 4th Population and Housing Census (RGPH) 2017; IOF 2014/15, 2019/20, and 2022	a) 28.4%; b) 59.4%; c) 14.2% (2015)	28.4		41.8			32.4		33.1				a) 100%; b) 100% c) 100%
	Area of residence	Urban			59.4		74.6			61.8		61.4				
		Rural			14.2		25.3			16.6		18.3				
	Province	Niassa			19.2		26.8			14.7		8.7				
		Cabo Delgado			17.7		23.3			28.3		24.3				
		Nampula			22.4		24.1			24.6		22.2				
		Zambézia			14.4		24.6			16.3		21.4				
		Tete			23.3		44.9			27.7		27.8				
		Manica			22.4		47.9			37.0		30.0				
		Sofala			27.9		46.3			34.1		37.3				
		Inhambane			24.6		55.4			30.0		41.8				
		Gaza			37.4		68.6			43.6		47.8				
		Maputo Province			73.7		93.8			79.4		85.7				
		Maputo City			89.3		99.2			93.0		93.1				
6.3.MZ_1 Percentage of wastewater treated	Total		Source: Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH) - (SINAS), Administrative records, 2015–2025.	0.65m³/s (2015)	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.72	6 m³/s
6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency	Total		Source: Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH) - ((DNAAS)), Administrative records, 2017–2024.	6.5USD/m³ (2015)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7	8.4	9.4 USD/ m³
6.5.1 Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (0–100)	Total		Source: Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Administrative records, 2015–2024.	50,3% (2015)	50.3	52.7	54.2	61.1	62	63	65	66	66	66		100%

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
6.5.2 Proportion of the transboundary basin with an operational water cooperation regime	Total		Source: Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Administrative records, 2015–2022.	44 (2015)	44	56	56	56	56	56	56	56				
6.a.1 Amount of official development assistance related to water and sanitation that is part of a government-coordinated expenditure plan	Total		Source: Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Administrative records, 2015–2022.	7 (2015)	7	22.9	8.3	9.8	6.6	2.4	6.6	10.7	5.2	1.20		
6.b.1 Percentage of municipalities with established and operational policies and procedures for local community participation in water and sanitation management	Total		Source: Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH) - ((DNAAS)), Administrative records, 2015–2025.	100% (2015)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%
Goal 7. Ensure access to reliable, sustainable, modern, and affordable energy for all																
7.1.1 Percentage of the population with access to electricity	Total		Source: INE, 4th Population and Housing Census (RGPH) 2017; IOF 2014/15, 2019/20, and 2022	27,1% (2015)	27.1		24.3			32.1		35.8				
7.1.2 Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics - INE/MoH, IDS 2022/2023.	6,3 (2023)									6.3			
	Area of residence	Urban											14.4			
		Rural											2.1			
7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption	Total		Source: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Administrative records 2015–2025	80,6 (2015)	80.6	79.6	80.6	80.9	79.8	82.3	83.2	84.2	83.9	84.2	78.5	
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Total		Source: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Administrative records 2015–2023	12 (2015)	12.0	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.5	14.4			
7.b.1 Installed renewable energy production capacity (in watts per capita)	Total		Source: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Administrative records 2015–2025	88,1 (2015)	88.1	85.8	81.3	79.3	78.7	76.8	74.9	74.9	73.0	71.7	69.9	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all																
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts, 2015–2024.	4,53% (2015)	4.53	1.94	-2.67	0.87	-0.24	-3.68	-0.16	1.78	2.87	-0.39		

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts and Labor Force Surveys and/or Censuses and Surveys with employment modules, 2021.	0,79 (2021)							0.79					
8.3.MZ_1 Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over who are self-employed in their main economic activity outside agriculture, by sex	Area of residence	Urban	Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IOF 2014/15; 2019/20 and 2022	68 (2015)	68.0					56.8		50.6				
		Rural			32.0					43.2		10.1				
	Gender	Men			58.3					61.7		28.4				
		Women			41.7					38.3		12.3				
	Age	15-19			5.4					5.7		18.9				
		20-24			12.8					14.6		18.9				
		25-29			15.8					17.2		22.4				
		30-34			16.1					15.5		26.1				
		35-39			14.6					14.0		24.5				
		40-44			11.1					10.3		22.7				
		45-49			8.2					7.8		17.5				
		50-54			6.2					4.8		15.9				
		55-59			4.0					3.6		11.6				
		60-64			3.0					2.9		13.5				
		65+			2.8					3.6		8.3				
	Province	Niassa			3.5					3.5		9.4				
		Cabo Delgado			5.4					6.6		9.4				
		Nampula			19.2					20.8		15.3				
		Zambézia			12.1					11.7		9.2				
		Tete			3.9					9.3		14.6				
		Manica			7.4					6.4		23.2				
		Sofala			8.2					7.7		23.4				
		Inhambane			6.3					6.2		29.8				
		Gaza			5.3					5.3		23.3				
		Maputo Province			14.3					14.7		76.9				
		Maputo City			14.4					7.8		91.9				
8.5.1 Average hourly wage of female and male workers, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities	Total		Source: MTGAS/INE: Labor Force Survey	-	-											

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.5.2 a) Unemployment rate by sex and age group	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Household Budget Survey, IOF 2014/2015, 2019/2020, and 2021/2022.	20.7% (2015)	20.7					17.5		18.4				
	Gender	Male			19.5					17.4		18.7				
		Female			21.8					17.7		18.1				
	Age group	15 – 19			43.8					37.7		35.5				
		20 – 24			30					26.9		27				
		25 – 29			21.5					18.4		20.3				
		30 – 34			15.7					13.8		16.6				
		35 – 39			13.2					9.4		13.4				
		40 – 44			12.8					7.7		10.5				
		45 – 49			12.4					6.6		8.6				
		50 – 54			10.7					7.2		8.7				
		55 – 59			12.5					5.6		7.9				
		60 – 64			12.1					6.4		6.8				
		65+			13.9					3.5		7.3				
8.5.2. b) Unemployment rate among people with disabilities by sex and age	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Household Budget Survey, IOF 2014/2015 and 2022	21 (2015)	21							19.5				
	Gender	Male			19.9							16.1				
		Female			22.3							17.7				
	Age group	15 – 19			43.3							37.4				
		20 – 24			25.3							58.2				
		25 – 29			26.3							44.2				
		30 – 34			24.3							22.6				
		35 – 39			7.8							23.8				
		40 – 44			11.8							15.9				
		45 – 49			16.2							5.7				
		50 – 54			25.8							10.6				
		55 – 59			8.8							15.8				
		60 – 64			17.3							20.4				
		65+			21.6							7.2				
8.6.1 Percentage of youth aged 15–24 who are not in education, employment, or training (Total/M/F)	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Household Budget Survey, IOF 2019/2020 and 2022	1,6%/1,4%/1,8% (2020)						1.6		15.9				
	Gender	Male								1.4		13.2				
		Female								1.8		18.3				
8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5 to 17 engaged in child labor, by sex and age group	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Household Budget Survey, IOF 2014/2015; 2019/2020 and 2022	13,6% (2015)	13.6					20.8		20.7				
	Gender	Male			14.3					22.2		21.5				
		Female			12.9					19.3		19.9				
	Age group	5--9			3.9					6.6		6.1				
		10--14			18.9					28.2		26.6				
		15--17			30.1					43.6		45.4				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.8.MZ_1 Number of a) fatal and b) non-fatal workplace accidents	Total		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), Administrative records, 2015–2025.	a) 11; b) 652 (2015)	663	495	399	496	573	643	602	827	731	862	767	
	Fatal Injuries				11	14	15	11	7	16	22	20	14	11	16	
	Province	Niassa						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cabo Delgado						0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
		Nampula						0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	
		Zambézia						0	1	0	13	3	1	5	0	
		Tete						0	1	2	1	5	1	0	1	
		Manica						0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	
		Sofala						6	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	
		Inhambane						0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
		Gaza						1	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	
		Maputo Province						1	0	5	0	4	4	0	6	
		Maputo City						3	4	4	4	1	1	0	3	
	Non-fatal injuries				652	481	384	485	566	627	580	807	717	851	751	
	Province	Niassa						6	0	15	41	4	26	9	33	
		Cabo Delgado						28	30	19	35	26	19	57	101	
		Nampula						18	57	36	36	7	0	10	110	
		Zambézia						6	10	6	16	24	16	116	37	
		Tete						59	17	70	64	43	75	41	47	
		Manica						22	46	18	44	22	46	37	66	
		Sofala						140	66	79	66	133	86	83	48	
		Inhambane						3	5	4	5	10	10	20	52	
		Gaza						16	10	14	4	13	10	12	100	
		Maputo Province						84	178	253	124	333	258	281	57	
		Maputo City						103	147	113	145	192	171	185	100	
8.8.MZ_2 Number of workplaces inspected and monitored per year	Total		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), Administrative records, 2015–2025.	8406 (2015)	8406	7523	10106	10104	7531	8723	9515	9276	9729	9430	9188	
	Province	Niassa						615	383	479	548	553	582	631	585	
		Cabo Delgado						683	559	720	686	668	665	643	612	
		Nampula						854	745	922	791	886	1,110	1,221	1205	
		Zambézia						1,201	397	719	938	842	867	861	914	
		Tete						792	611	741	821	744	814	748	560	
		Manica						488	398	499	504	499	537	544	526	
		Sofala						1,231	1,070	1,035	1,164	1,143	1,152	1,144	1176	
		Inhambane						863	718	788	829	785	785	787	817	
		Gaza						735	685	704	818	849	829	743	759	
		Maputo Province						1,612	967	1,108	1,345	1,211	1,286	1,188	1181	
		Maputo City						1,030	998	1,008	1,071	1,096	1,102	920	853	
8.8.1. Incidence rate of fatal and non-fatal workplace injuries	Fatal Injuries		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), data calculated based on the results of the IOF 2019/2020; IOF 2021/2022.	0,14 (2020)						0.14		0.18				
	Non-fatal injuries			5,35 (2020)						5.35		7.09				
8.9.1 Direct GDP from tourism as a percentage of total GDP and the growth rate	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts, 2016–2024.	3,9% (2016)		3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.6		

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.9.2 Percentage of jobs in the sustainable tourism industry out of total tourism employment	Total		INE/MICULTUR: Sustainable Industry Survey	-	-											
8.10.1 Number of (a) commercial bank branches and (b) ATMs, both per 100,000 adults	(a) commercial bank branches	Total	Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Administrative records (Banking penetration database), 2015–2025.	a) 4.3/100,000 b) 11.4/100,000 (2015)	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.76	
		Area of residence - Urban			11.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.2	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.0	8.0	6.4	
		Area of residence - Rural			1.7	2	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	
	b) ATMs both per 100,000 adults				11.4	11.5	11.6	13.1	11.0	10.5	9.6	9.0	8.2	7.4	7.14	
8.10.2 Percentage of adults (aged 15 and over) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a mobile financial service provider	Total		Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Administrative Records, 2015–2025.	25,1 (2015)	25.1	36.0	32.5	32.7	30.5	31.0	30.4	30.6	30.9	33.0	33.7	
8.10.MZ_1 Percentage of districts with at least one access point to financial services	Total		Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Administrative records (Banking penetration database), 2015–2025.	55,1% (2015)	55,1	57.8	56.5	64.3	72.7	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100%
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, either as a separate strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Total		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), Administrative records, 2022–2024.	Yes (2022)								Yes (3)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation																
9.1.2 Volume of (1) passengers and (2) freight by mode of transport [a) Rail, b) Road, c) Maritime, and d) Air]	10^6 TKM	Freight Transport	Source: Ministry of Transport and Logistics, Administrative Records, 2015–2025.	1a) 10,520; 2a) 1,609 1b) 22; 2b) 68; 1c) 5,678; 2c) 62,211; 1d) 7,405; 2d) 850 (2019)	8,668.00	13,777.00	17,651.00	19,024.00	16,632.00	13,123.00	15,715.00	20,819.00	23,451.00	23,077.00	24,769.20	
		Rail			3,757.00	8,969.00	12,541.00	13,456.00	10,520.00	7,896.00	9,783.00	13,730.00	15,118.70	15,425.60	15,961.30	
		Maritime			19.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	44.00	48.00	51.00	51.30	55.90	57.60	
		Road			4,407.00	4,409.00	4,733.00	5,091.00	5,678.00	4,771.00	5,473.00	6,475.00	7,691.40	7,593.20	7,997.00	
		Air			5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.90	2.30	1.70	
		Pipeline			480.00	375.00	353.00	451.00	405.00	408.00	406.00	558.00	576.70	654.90	751.60	
	10^6PKM	Passenger Transport			52,953.00	49,909.00	53,605.00	58,572.00	65,116.00	52,467.00	54,402.00	58,982.00	63,258.90	64,866.20	66,092.30	
		Rail			253.00	321.00	702.00	918.00	1,609.00	400.00	237.00	416.00	478.60	484.00	548.50	
		Maritime			52.00	54.00	58.00	64.00	68.00	51.00	57.00	57.00	56.90	62.60	64.70	
		Road			51,892.00	48,844.00	52,202.00	56,845.00	62,589.00	51,505.00	53,597.00	57,583.00	61,830.50	63,632.30	64,828.80	
		Air			756.00	690.00	643.00	746.00	850.00	511.00	512.00	925.00	892.90	687.30	650.30	
9.2.1 Value added of the manufacturing sector as a percentage of GDP	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts, 2015–2024.	8,3% (2015)	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.1	6.5	6.2	9.5%
9.2.2 Employment in the manufacturing sector as a percentage of total employment	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), IOF 2014/2015; IOF 2019/2020; IOF 2022.	4,4% (2015)	4.4					3.2		2.5				16.9%

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
9.3.MZ_1 Percentage of manufacturing value added by SMEs in total manufacturing value added	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts	-	-											
9.3.MZ_2 Percentage of SME industries with loans or credit lines	Total		Source: BM/IPEME: Administrative Data	-	-											
9.5.1 Expenditures on research and development as a percentage of GDP	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Innovation and Development Survey 2015–2018; 2020.	0,33% (2015)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4		0.3						1.30%
9.5.2 Researchers (full-time equivalents) per million inhabitants	Total		Source: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), National Survey on Scientific Research and Experimental Development 2015–2018; 2020.	45,2 (2015)	45.2	57.2	59.3	53.2		88.9						400
9.a.1 Total international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) for infrastructure (in millions of meticais)	External aid allocated to infrastructure		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	9301,1 (2018)	9,301.1	10,811.1	14,378.0	21,743.5	11,285.8	13,021.7	13,087.2	10,365.2	5,458.5	9,765.7	6,539.8	
9.c.MZ_1 Telephone penetration	Total		Source: MTL/INE: Administrative Records	-	-											
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries																
10.1.1 Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income among the poorest 40 percent of the population compared to the total population	Average consumption	Total pop.	Source: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique, calculated based on the results of the IOF 2022.	68,2 (2022)	49.1					67.8		68.2				
	Average consumption	Bottom 40%			17.2					21.8		25.3				
	Ratio	B40/Total			36.7					32.1		37.1				
	Share of consumption	Bottom 40%			14.6					12.8		14.8				
	Annualized growth rate									4.9		7.8				

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
10.2.MZ_1 Percentage of the population living below 50% of the median consumption (Total/F/M)	Total		Source: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique, calculated based on the results of the IOF 2014/2015; IOF 2022.	18,1%/18%/ 18,1% (2015)	18.1					16.7		16.8				
	Gender	Male			18.0					16.8		16.9				
		Female			18.1					16.5		16.7				
	Age group	0—4			21.4					19.7		20.4				
		5—9			21.2					20.7		20.3				
		10--14			21.3					19.1		18.7				
		15--19			15.6					15.1		14.7				
		20--24			12.4					11.4		13.7				
		25--29			14.2					12.0		14.0				
		30--34			15.2					13.5		15.0				
		35--39			17.3					15.2		14.0				
		40--44			17.9					15.5		14.6				
		45--49			15.5					14.7		14.1				
		50--54			13.8					11.2		13.1				
		55--59			13.3					12.4		12.6				
		60+			13.8					15.3		13.1				
	Disability	No disability								16.6		16.9				
		With disability								18.2		14.5				
10.4.1 Share of labor income in GDP, including wages and social protection transfers	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts, 2015–2024.	26,0% (2015)	26.0	25.8	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.4	27.1	27.3	28.8	29.8	31.5	
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	Disability	People with disabilities	Source: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) - Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique, calculated based on the results of the IOF 2022.	14,5 (2022)								14.5				
10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators	1. Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets		Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Monetary and Financial Accounts, 2015–2025.	1) 8,5; 2) 15,6; 3) 3,4 4) 4,3; 5) 2,6; 6) 24,9 (2015)	8.5	8.5	9.8	10.8	12.6	12.3	13.1	12.8	13.3	12.5	12.9	
	2. Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets				15.6	14.2	20.8	22.6	28.7	27.0	26.7	27.3	26.7	26.8	28.7	
	3. Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital				3.5	5.4	6.0	2.2	2.7	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.3	6.8	8.5	
	4. Nonperforming loans to total gross loans				4.3	5.7	12.6	11.1	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.0	8.2	9.3	7.6	
	5. Return on assets				2.6	1.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.9	4.7	4.7	3.6	2.2	
	6. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities				24.9	28.9	17.8	19.9	20.4	19.0	25.7	21.3	13.0	15.6	19.9	
10.7.4 Proportion of the population that is refugees, by country of origin	Total		Source: Ministry of the Interior (MINT), Administrative records, 2022–2025	0,1 (2022)								0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Total		Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Administrative records	-	-											

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage, level of government, type of expenditure, and type of private financing	Total		Source: MEF/MICULTUR: CGE and Budget Execution / OECD-DAC database	-	-											
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and people affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants	Disaster-related deaths		Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD): Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2015–2025.	0,57 (2015)	4.00	0.22	0.26	0.12	2.06	0.20	0.29	0.61	0.99	0.59	0.68	
	People affected by disasters			115 (2015)	115	1331	3690	548	6241	589	1848	3532	4058	1972	4298	
11.5.2 Direct economic losses from disasters as a percentage of GDP, including damage caused by disasters to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	Total		Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD), Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2015, 2019, 2023.	2,7% (2015)	2.7				2.7				2.7			
11.b.2 Percentage of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Total		Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD), Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2019, 2023, 2025.	16 (2019)					16.00				16.00		17.00	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns																
12.2.MZ_1 Number of mining areas covered by the dissemination of environmentally safe mining extraction and processing technologies and techniques	Total		Source: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), Administrative records (Licensing), 2020–2025.	6 (2020)						6	14	20	30	15	20	
	Province	Niassa									3		3		3	
		Cabo Delgado								2				2		
		Nampula								2			5	6		3
		Zambézia								2			3	5	4	4
		Tete											2	5		2
		Manica									5		6	5		3
		Sofala													2	2
		Inhambane									2		2	2	3	3
		Gaza									2		2	2	2	
		Maputo									2			2	2	
12.3.1 (a) Food loss index.	Total		Source: MAAP: Integrated Agricultural Survey/ Food Balance Sheet	-	-											

Indicator	Selected Characteristics	Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy capacity (in watts per capita)	Total	Source: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), Administrative records, 2015–2025.		88.1	85.8	81.3	79.3	78.7	76.8	74.9	74.9	73.0	71.7	69.9	
12.b.1 Implementation of standardized accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Total	Source: National Institute of Statistics - INE/ME, National Accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts, 2015–2023.		7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts															
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and people affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants	Disaster-related deaths	Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD): Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2015–2025.	0,57 (2015)	0.57	0.22	0.26	0.12	2.06	0.20	0.29	0.61	0.99	0.59	0.68	
	People affected by disasters		115 (2015)	115	1331	3690	548	6241	589	1848	3532	4058	1972	4298	
13.1.3 Percentage of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.	Total	Source: National Institute for Risk and Disaster Management (INGD), Survey of losses due to natural causes, 2019, 2023, 2025.	16 (2019)					16.00				16.00		17.00	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development															
14.2.1 Percentage of national marine protected areas managed using ecosystem-based approaches (Revised)	Total	Source: ADNAPA/IIMP: Fisheries Management Plans Based on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAF) and Marine Ecosystem Assessment Reports		Indicator feasible with effort											
14.3.1 Average marine acidification (pH) measured at a predetermined location out of a total of specified samples	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP) - IIMP, Oceanographic Studies, 2015–2025.		8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
14.4.1 Percentage of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Total	MAAP (IIP): Studies on the Assessment of the State of Fisheries Resources and Potential		77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	86.0	94.0	89.0	89.0	100

Indicator	Selected Characteristics	Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas relative to marine areas	Total	MAAP (IIP): Marine Ecosystem Studies and Assessment	2,4% (2019)					2.4	3.4	4.5	6.5	2.1	4.7	4.7	10.0
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP) - INAMAR, IP - Vessels operating in jurisdictional waters without complying with the requirements established by fisheries legislation, 2019–2025.						4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0	5.0
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP), Administrative records, 2015–2025.		1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
14.b.1 Degree of implementation of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights to small-scale fisheries	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP) - ADNAPA - Licensing of artisanal fisheries interspersed with closed seasons (Fisheries Co-management Measures), 2015–2025.	79 (2015)	79	60	56	60	67	93	71	79	92	82	89.0	100.0
Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably manage forests; combat desertification; halt and reverse land degradation; and halt biodiversity loss															
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP/DINAF), National Forest Inventory, 2018, 2020, 2025.	41,5 (2018)				41.5								41.5
15.1.MZ_1 Coverage of terrestrial protected areas by ecosystem type	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (ANAC and DINAF): Administrative Records	-	-											
15.1.MZ_2 Coverage of terrestrial protected areas by ecosystem type	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (ANAC and DINAF): Administrative Records, 2018.					15201054.8								19,400, 825.9 ha

Indicator	Selected Characteristics	Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
15.2.MZ_1 Progress toward sustainable forest management: forest area, biomass stock, forest area within protected areas, forest area under a management plan, and forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	Forest area (ha)	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP), National Forest Inventory, 2018.					31693872								
	Biomass stock (Mg/ha)						93.77								
	Forest area within protected areas (ha)						7509637								
15.3.MZ_1 Percentage of degraded land out of total available land: Land cover trends, Land productivity, and Carbon stocks	Total	MAAP (DINAF): Administrative Records		Indicator feasible with effort											
15.4.MZ_1 Areas under conservation regimes in Afro-montane biodiversity hotspots (altitude >1500m)	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAAP) - ANAF/DINAF, Administrative Records, 2018.					6,967,558								11,916,889
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP), National Forest Inventory, 2016.			182,131										182,131
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of sites important for mountain biodiversity	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries, Administrative Records, 2018.					48								
15.5.MZ_1 Number of wild animal populations (elephants)	Total	Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Fisheries (MAAP), National Wildlife Census, 2018 and 2025.					9122							21,700	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels															
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicides per 100,000 population, by age group and sex	Total	Source: Administrative data from the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Reform (MJCR)	-	-											
16.1.2 Deaths related to armed conflict per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age, and cause	Total	Source: Administrative Data from the MDN	-	-											

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
16.1.MZ_1 Percentage of victims of violence who accessed integrated care services	Total		Source: Ministry of Labor, Gender, and Social Action (MTGAS), Administrative Records, 2019–2025.	10% (2019)					10,0	21,4	21.0	29.6	32.5	22.3	36.9	39.0
16.1.3 a) Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical violence committed by any perpetrator in the past 12 months	Area of residence	Urban	Source: INE/MoH, IDS 2022–2023.										13			
		Rural											15.8			
	Age group	15—19											10.1			
		20—24											16.6			
		25--29											18.1			
		30--39											16.7			
		40--49											12.1			
		15--49											14.7			
16.1.3 -b) (Percentage of men aged 15–49 who have experienced physical violence committed by any perpetrator in the past 12 months	Area of residence	Urban											12.6			
		Rural											8.5			
	Age group	15—19											13.2			
		20—24											11.7			
		25--29											9.6			
		30--39											8.1			
		40--49											6.2			
		15--49											10.1			
16.1.3 -c) (Percentage of women aged 15–49 who experienced sexual violence committed by any perpetrator in the past 12 months	Area of residence	Urban											4.6			
		Rural											4.1			
	Age group	15—19											3.8			
		20—24											4.2			
		25--29											5.7			
		30--39											4.9			
		40--49											2.7			
		15--49											4.3			
16.1.3 -d) Percentage of men aged 15–49 who experienced psychological violence committed by any perpetrator in the past 12 months	Area of residence	Urban											4.3			
		Rural											2.8			
	Age group	15—19											2.9			
		20—24											4.8			
		25--29											3.7			
		30--39											3.4			
		40--49											2.3			
		15--49											3.3			

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1 to 17 who have suffered any physical punishment and/or psychological abuse by caregivers in the past month	Total		Source: INE/MoH, IDS 2022–2023.	55,4 (2023)									55.4			
	Gender	Male											56.9			
		Female											54.0			
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants by sex, age group, and form of exploitation	Gender	Male	Source: Ministry of the Interior (MINT), Administrative Records of detected victims of human trafficking, excluding the number of undetected victims, 2019–2025.						0.38	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.00765 (victims / 100,000)
		Female		0.01194 (victims per 100,000) (2019)					0.03	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	
	Age group	0-5								0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02		
		6-11							0.12	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.02		0.70	
		12-17							0.96	0.28	0.13	0.08	0.12	0.19	1.09	
		18-23							0.33	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00			
		24-29								0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00			
		30-35								0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00			
		36-41								0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.36	
		42-47								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
		48+								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
16.2.3 Proportion of young people aged 18–29 who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Total		Source: INE/MoH, IDS 2022–2023.	2,3 (2023)									2.3			
	Gender	Male											1.6			
		Female											3.0			
16.3.MZ_1 Number of judges per 100,000 inhabitants	Total		Source: Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR), Administrative records of the Supreme Court (TS), 2015–2025.	1.37/100,000 (2015)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	3.7/ 100,000
16.3.2 Percentage of citizens in pretrial detention relative to the total prison population	Total		Source: Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR), Administrative records of SERNAP, 2015–2025.	trafic	34.9	35.3	31.6	32.3	33.0	31.9	30.6	29.0	22.0	22.0	28.8	20.0
16.3.MZ_2 Ratio of Closed Cases to New Cases	Total		Source: Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR), Administrative records of the Supreme Court (TS), 2015–2025.	107% (2015)	107.0	102.0	94.0	102.0	92.0	94.0	126.0	99.5	98.4	94.6	104.3	100.0
16.3.MZ_3 Percentage of districts with fully functioning courts	Total		Source: Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR), Administrative records of the TS, 2019–2025.	84% (2019)					84.0	86.3	87.6	89.6	95.4	97.4	97.4	100.0

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
16.4.MZ_1 Number of small arms seized and registered by law enforcement authorities in accordance with international standards and legal instruments.	Total		Source: Ministry of the Interior (MINT), Administrative records (CGPRM), 2020–2025.	(2019) 87 AKMs; 128 pistols; 196 shotguns; 17 Mausers; and 151 other types						344	235	414	385	354	852	
16.6.1 a) Budget expenditures executed as a proportion of the original approved budget, by budget code	a) Operating expenses		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	a) 97.9%; b) 99.8%; c) 91.9%; d) 110.1%; e) 103.0% (2015)	97.9	98.4	95.1	96.8	99.6	98.1	103.7	110.7	107.9	107.3	101.5	a) 45% b) 45%; c) 25%; d) 11%; e) 30%
	b) Personnel expenses				99.8	111.1	110.0	104.5	107.8	100.2	103.8	125.9	109.5	104.8	102.3	
	c) B&S expenses				91.9	92.6	81.1	96.0	82.4	97.3	113.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	116.9	
	d) Debt service				110.1	107.8	66.9	82.1	84.9	95.5	76.9	79.2	124.5	111.1	85.3	
	e) Current transfers				103.0	100.8	98.6	91.9	111.5	102.6	120.7	102.8	84.3	76.4	110.1	
16.6.1 b) Budget expenditures executed as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector	Total Expenditure				98.1	85.7	88.2	93.9	90.2	99.0	107.8	112.7	111.9	98.0	108.2	
	Total Priority Sectors				83.4	86	80.7	91.9	80.0	84.7	85.5	96.1	84.2	65.7	77.8	
	Education				93.5	106	107.6	106.6	111.1	93.8	104.1	125.6	105.9	106.0	90.4	
	Health				91.4	89.8	94	90.7	86.6	90.3	88.1	103.4	139.7	89.5	80.3	
	Infrastructure (mineral resources, roads, water, and public works)				69.5	62.1	57.5	70.1	61.3	99.2	83.0	70.7	41.1	26.0	38.6	
	Agriculture and Rural Development				71.7	63.1	64.3	99.4	44.1	53.7	54.4	50.9	35.6	34.0	67.3	
	Judicial System				105.9	104.2	155.4	145.1	151.9	113.2	160.4	191.3	169.6	113.5	102.9	
	Transportation and Communication				0	0	18.8	66.8	27.8	35.2	20.4	53.2	68.7	60.7	117.4	
	Social Action and Labor				83.3	95.7	67.5	85.8	82.0	73.2	97.6	131.7	58.8	41.4	88.8	
16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their most recent experience with public services	Total		Source: Ministry of State Administration and Public Service (MAEFP), Administrative records, 2023.	44 (2023)									44			
16.7.MZ_1 Percentage of positions a) Leadership, management, and positions of trust; b) Governmental (by sex and age group) in public institutions	Total		Source: Ministry of State Administration and Public Service (MAEFP), Administrative records, 2020; 2023–2025.	15,2 (2020)						15.2			16.5	17.6	16.5	M=48.9% H=51.1%
	Gender	Male								11.2			11.8	12.6	11.6	
		Female								4.0			4.7	5.0	4.8	
	Age group	18-25								0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	
		26-35								3.1			2.0	1.9	1.6	
		36-45								6.6			7.6	7.9	7.4	
		46-60								4.9			5.7	6.3	6.3	
		61-65								0.4			0.9	1.1	0.7	
		66+								0.2			0.4	0.5	0.3	

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate from a civil registry authority, by age	Total		Source: National Institute of Statistics, *Demographic and Health Survey (IDS) 2022/2023, ** Population Census 2017				71.9						31.3			88%
	<2						39.6						24.8			
	2--4						54.3						33			
	Gender	Male					72.1						32			
		Female					71.8						30.7			
	Area of residence	Urban					81.9						42			
		Rural					67.5						27.1			
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development																
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source [a) Fiscal, b) Non-fiscal; c) Assigned; d) Own; e) Capital	[a) Tax		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	a) 22.0%; b) 1.0%; c) 1.9%; d) 1.0%; e) 0.5% (2015)	22.0	20.1	21.1	20.6	24.8	20.2	19.9	20.8	25.7	21.0	20.5	
	b) Non-tax				1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	c) Allocated				1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	
	d) Own				1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	
	e) Capital				0.5	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	
17.1.2 Percentage of national budget expenditure financed by domestic taxes	Total		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	76,9% (2015)	76.9	77.1	79.7	82.0	86.6	78.8	88.8	81.6	79.4	88.4	93.5	90.00%
17.2.MZ_1. Net Domestic Credit to the Government (In millions of meticais)	Total		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2021.	29231,5 (2015)	29231.5	15745.3	-9539.6	34374.5	-23618.4	37487.3	54178.1					
17.3.MZ_1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), as a percentage of GDP	Total		Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Administrative Records, 2015–2024.	26% (2015)	22.8	25.4	17.3	11.3	22.0	21.3	31.6	13.4	12.1	16.1		
17.3.MZ_2 Official development assistance as a percentage of total national budget	Total		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), General State Account (Budget Execution), 2015–2025.	23,1 (2015)	23.1	22.9	20.3	18.0	13.4	21.2	11.2	18.4	20.6	11.6	6.5	10%
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in U.S. dollars) as a percentage of total GDP	Total		Source: Bank of Mozambique (BM), Administrative Records, 2015–2024.	-0,3 (2015)	-0.28	-0.22	0.29	0.99	-0.24	-0.62	-0.51	-0.42	-0.12	-0.07		
17.4.1 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Total		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF) - DNT/Annual Debt Report, 2015–2024.	7,5 (2015)	7.5	18.8	18.2	11.7	10.8	13.2	7.3	10.0	8.0	10.4		
17.6.MZ_1 Percentage of broadband accessibility	Total		Source: Ministry of Transport and Logistics - Administrative Records 2015–2025	47 (2015)	47	35	19	18	19	18	21	25	24	30	33	
17.6.1 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Total		Ministry of Transport and Logistics - Administrative Records 2015-2025	-	-											

Indicator	Selected Characteristics		Data Source	Baseline	Year											2030 Target
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
17.8.1 Percentage of individuals using the Internet, by sex (M/F) and by area of residence (R/U)	Total		Source: INE, IOF 2019/20; IOF 2022; IV Population and Housing Census RGPH 2017.	6,6% (5,3%/8,1%); (2,2%/15,3%) (2017)			6.6			9.9		11.3				
	Gender	Male					8.1			9.8						
		Female					5.3			9.9						
	Area of residence	Urban					15.3			21.6		24.3				
		Rural					2.2			3.6		4.4				
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Control Panel [a) Fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP; b) Revenue as a percentage of GDP; c) Average annual real GDP growth rate; d) Annual inflation rate	[a) Fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP		Source: Ministry of Finance (MF), Fiscal Statistics, 2015–2025.	a) -7.6%; b) 26.3%; c) 7.4%; d) 3.6% (2015)	-7.6	-7.9	-4.2	-8.9	-3.3	-12.2	-8.7	-12.0	-13.4	-11.2	-6.7	
	b) Revenue as a % of GDP				26.3	24.0	26.5	24.8	29.2	24.1	23.9	24.2	30.0	25.0	24.1	
	c) Average annual real GDP growth rate		Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Accounts, 2015–2025.		7.4	4.7	2.6	3.5	2.3	-1.2	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.2	-0.2	
	d) Annual inflation rate				3.6	19.9	15.1	3.9	2.8	3.1	6.4	10.3	7.1	3.2	4.4	



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