



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals

Strengthening local and national coordination for the SDGs

Helsinki



03 october 2022

2030 Agenda - Mozambique Implementation Progress

MOZAMBIQUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

Mozambique

152 / 165

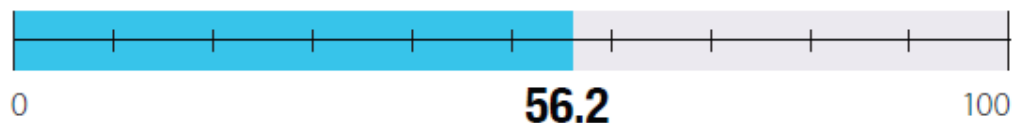
COUNTRY SCORE



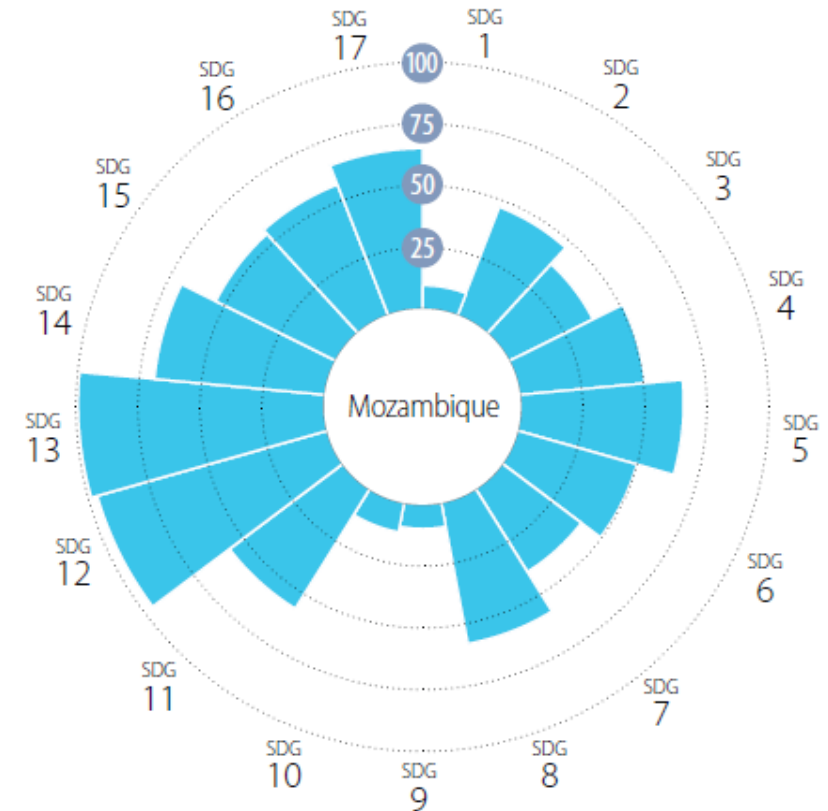
REGIONAL AVERAGE: 51.9

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



2030 Agenda - Mozambique Implementation Progress

MOZAMBIQUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SDG's in MOZAMBIQUE

2015



SDG's are adopted

2018



Creation of Nacional de Reference Group for SDG's

2020



National Voluntary Review and created the National SDG's indicators framework to the planning and budget

2021



Dissemination of the SDG's National Indicators Framework;

2022

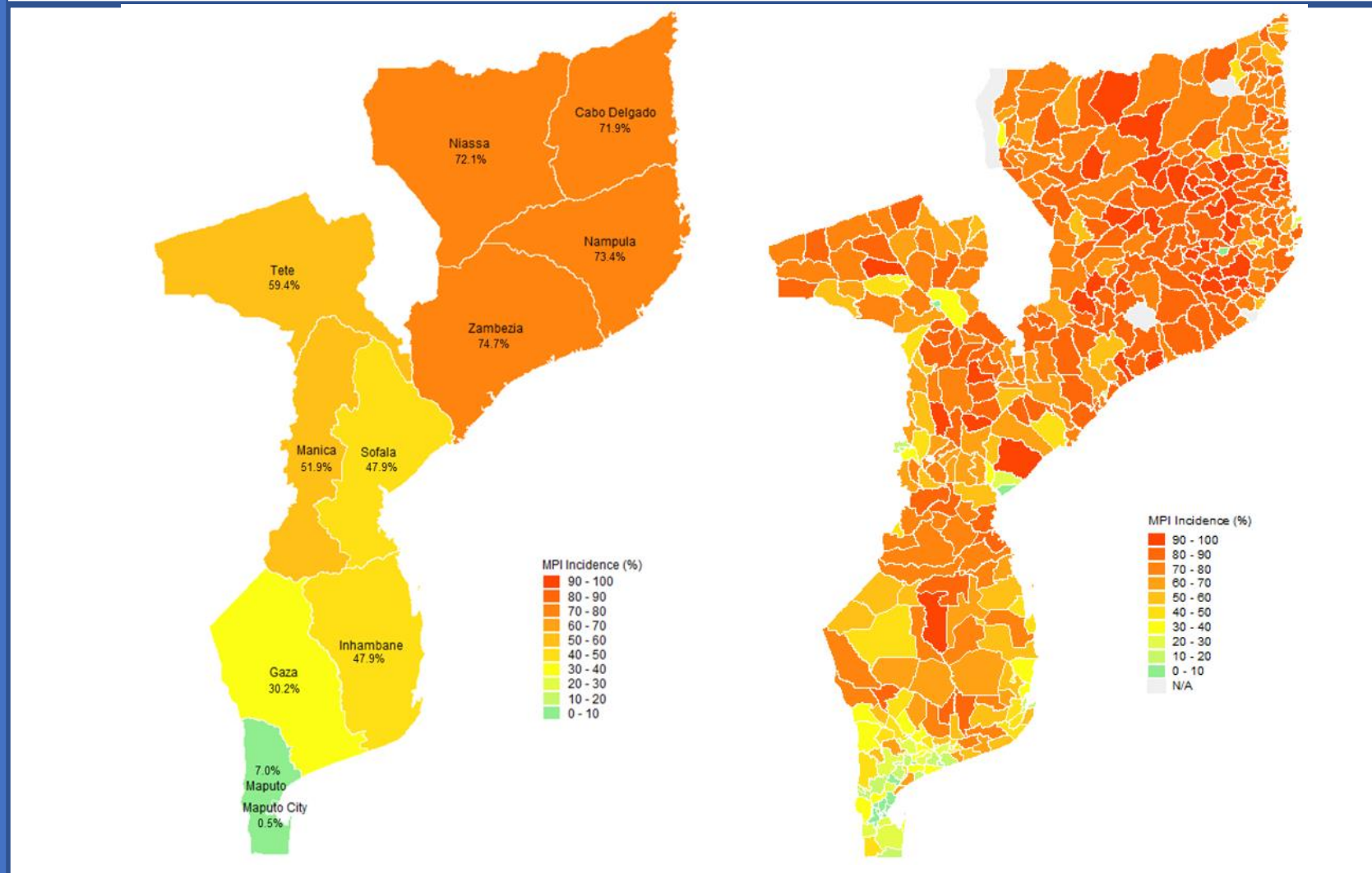


Integration of the SDG's on the National Development Strategy (ENDE) 2022-2042 and SDG's Localization Project in 6 Provinces.

Multidimensional Poverty Incidence

Localization of SDG's in Mozambique

Why?



WHY IS IMPORTANT WORK WITH SDG's?

- Inequalities between provinces. Most of the northern provinces has multidimensional poverty incidence above 70%;
- Most of the population lives in that region on rural areas;
- Coastal provinces suffer with extreme climate events;
- Inland regions are affected by erosion;
- Great portion of population has no access to health facilities;
- High HIV/AIDS prevalence – 13,2%;
- 700.000 people in Cabo Delgado left their homes to neighboring provinces because of terrorism;
- 45% can not read or write (57% on rural areas and 23% on urban areas);
- Almost 70% has no access to safe sanitation (70% rural and 17% on urban areas);



SDG'S PROVINCE REFERENCE GROUPS (SDGPRG)

Composition and play role

- State representative organs;
- Provincial decentralized organs;
- NGO's
- Private sector;
- Civil Society;
- Academy;
- Press;

Monitoring the SDG's implementation, Mobilize Resources, share of resources.

- **SDG's thematic and representative commissions** (education, health, environment).

Live no one behind;
SDG's localization.



SDGPRG has all actores on development process – “living no on behind”

LIVE NO ONE BEHIND

5 categories of vulnerability

- **Discrimination**
- **Geography**
- **Vulnerability to climate changes**
- **Governance**
- **Socio-economic status**

Live no one behind on provincial level

- 1 Identify vulnerable groups at provincial level, using the 5 categories;
- 2 Identify gaps on the provincial strategy in terms of coverage of groups needs;
- 3 Evaluate if the province need to prioritize the coverage of some groups needs;
- 4 Identify how to solve the gaps on actual plans

NACIONAL AND LOCAL ARTICULATION



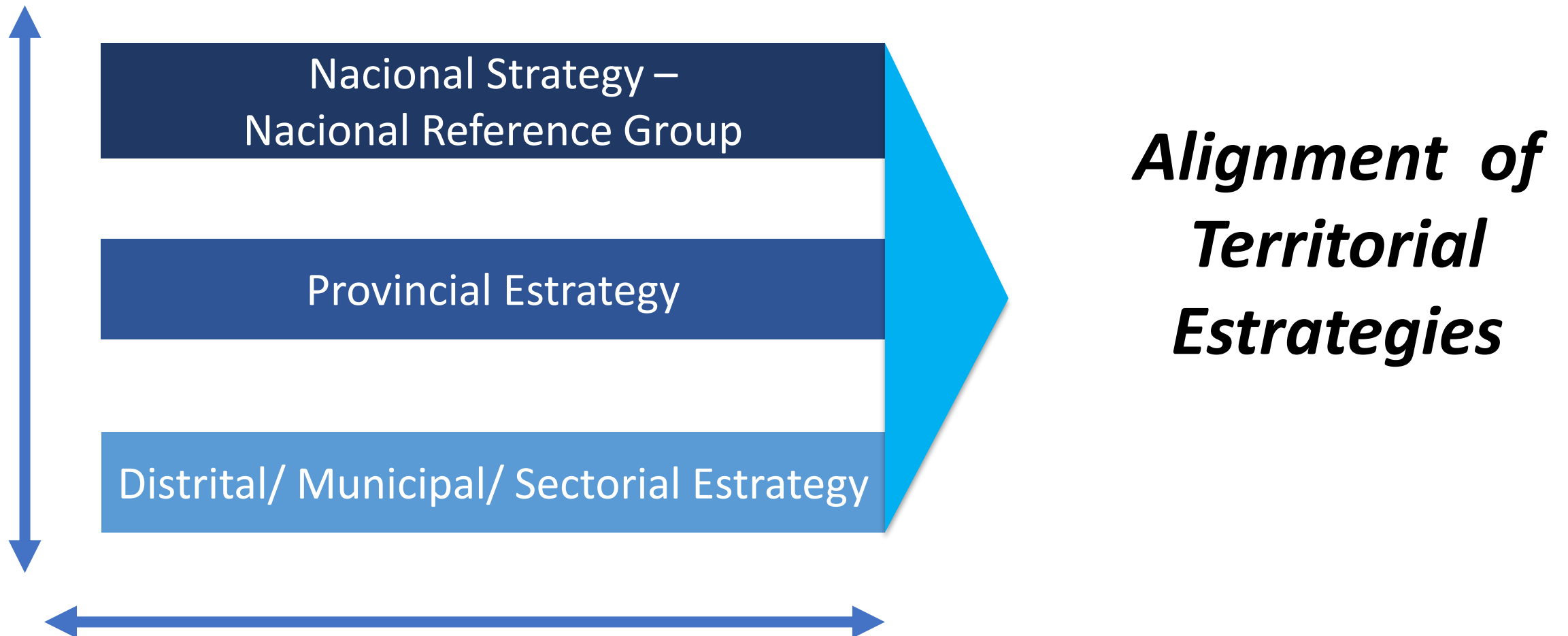
NATIONAL LEVEL

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Human Development;
- Propose nacional level politics;

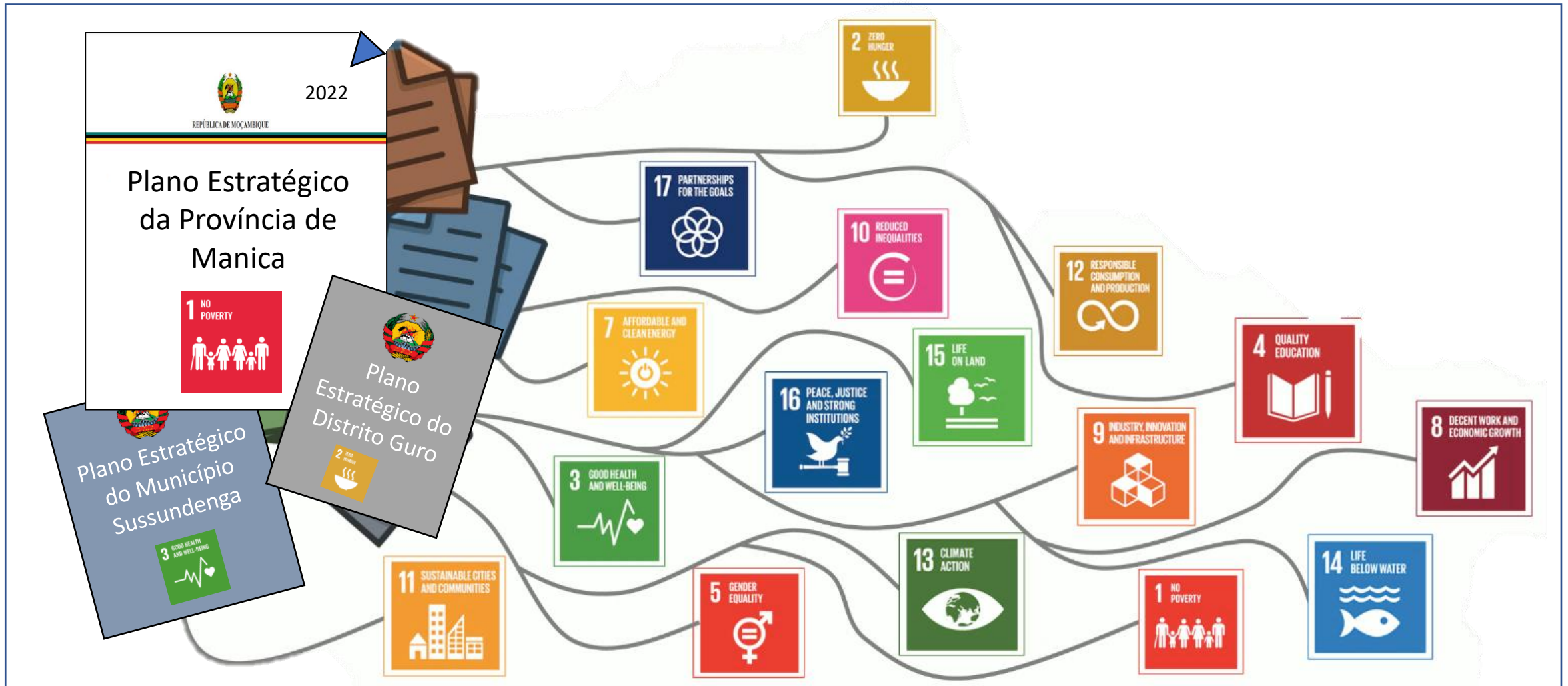
LOCAL LEVEL

- State Representation Organs; Provincial Decentralized Organs;
- Propose the province anual plan and integrate on national plan;

ALIGNMENT PROCESS - HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL COORDENATION:



ALINEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC PLANS TO THE SDG's





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