



**REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE**

**KEY MESSAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW  
(RNV) PROCESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**MAPUTO, APRIL 2020**

**KEY MESSAGES OF THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVISION OF MOZAMBIQUE,  
2020**

1. Mozambique is inspired by the 2030 Agenda as it induces rapid sustainable economic growth as well as accelerated and inclusive development to reduce poverty in the world. In effect, the country aligned the 2030 Agenda with the national instruments of economic and social management, to ensure the integrated implementation of national public policies.
2. To ensure sustainable economic growth, Mozambique is committed to increasing production, productivity and employment through the implementation of structuring projects: (i) Exploration of oil and gas in the Rovuma Basin with prospects of placing on the market more than 17 million tons per year of Liquefied Natural Gas, starting in 2023; (ii) Modernization of agriculture to increase productivity and consolidate the foundations of family farming, driven by the allocation of 10% of the State Budget for Agriculture; (iii) Industrialization to induce entrepreneurship and employment for young people, ensuring the improvement of the business environment with a view to attracting national and foreign investment.
3. In order not to leave anyone behind, Mozambique continues to reinforce the provision of basic social services for more than 22% (608 thousand families) of the most vulnerable population living below the poverty line; create more jobs for young people (2 million in 2019). Furthermore, women's empowerment and gender equality has continued, including the strengthening of women's participation in decision-making bodies (47.6% of Government Members and 37.6% of Members of Parliament are women), stressing that the Speaker of the Parliament is a woman.
4. In the provision of quality primary health services for all, Mozambique prioritizes the expansion of infrastructures and modern equipment, resulting in an increase in the coverage rate for institutional deliveries from 71% (2015) to 87% (2019), - reduction of in-hospital maternal deaths from 87 (2015) to 59 (2019) per 100,000 live births and in the reduction of Maternal Mortality from 500.1 (2007) to 451.6 (2017), 2017 Census.
5. In relation to access to drinking water, the opening of sources and construction of water supply systems have been prioritized, resulting in the increase of households

with access to safe water from 34.5% (2007) to 48.7% (2017). In terms of sanitation, efforts are focused on building improved latrines and septic tanks, resulting in an increase in households with access to improved sanitation from 15.1% (2007) to 39.6% (2017) (2017 Census).

6. With regard to quality inclusive education for all, efforts are focused on building and equipping new classrooms, training teachers, updating the curriculum and engaging girls in teaching. As a result, the Net Schooling Rate increased from 86.4% (2016) to 93.5% (2019); the distribution/allocation of more than 58 million student books for primary education and the construction of 3,618 classrooms, benefiting more than 434 thousand primary and secondary school students.
7. Mozambicans are aware that transparency, accountability, good governance and the effectiveness of institutions, peace, justice, human rights and the fight against corruption are essential elements for inducing rapid sustainable development. In these terms, the Government ensures the systematic improvement and publication of its management, control and accountability instruments, informed by the inputs from civil society and development partners.
8. Given the limited resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it is necessary to engage development partners and reinforce the mobilization of domestic resources, such as the involvement of the private sector, the widening and modernization of the tax base, tax incentives as a way of attracting more investment and implement technological reforms.
9. The geographical location of Mozambique places the country in a situation of cyclical vulnerability to the effects of Climate Change, which requires redoubling efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in building resilient socio-economic infrastructures.
10. Despite the adversities imposed by climate vulnerability, Covid-19, as well as the armed attacks in Cabo Delgado, Manica and Sofala provinces, which affect the normal course of implementation of the national and 2030 agendas, the Country continues to record progress and the Mozambicans' life expectancy is improved from 49.4 (2007) to 53.7 (2017) (2017 Census).