

MOZAMBIQUE

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Mozambique is a unitary republic divided into 11 provinces and 53 municipalities. The provinces are subdivided into 154 districts, and municipal units are classified in cities and towns.¹ However, only provinces and municipalities are considered as (elected) local governments.²



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).³

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The National Planning and Monitoring System is guided by the **Government Five-Year Programme (PQG)**, which contains a Framework of Indicators and Targets. The **2015-2019 PQG** was designed taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In 2017, Mozambique created an **SDG National Reference Group (GRN-SDG)**, chaired by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE). It takes on a key role in coordinating the process and promoting broad involvement of different sectors of the government (at the national, provincial and district levels), civil society, academic institutions, the private sector, cooperation partners, United Nations Agencies, parliamentarians, the National Association of Mozambican Municipalities (ANAMM), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and citizens.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **SDG National Reference Group** played a crucial role throughout the 2020 VNR process. Three regional public consultations were held in the country, involving 405 representatives of different national development players. In addition, **thematic groups** have been set up, composed of representatives from different ministries, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, the National Association of Mozambican Municipalities (ANAMM), International Cooperation Partners, academics and the private sector.

1.3 MONITORING

Under the coordination of the National Institute of Statistics (INE), with the support of international partners, the country is developing the **National Statistical System** that allows effective tracking of SDG progress. In 2020, Mozambique adopted the **National Framework of SDG Indicators (QNI)**, which is aligned with Mozambique's development priorities, particularly with the 2020-2024 PQG.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

Local authorities have been working on the localization of the SDGs since 2016, with the support of the **National Association of Mozambican Municipalities (ANAMM)** and have supported the integration of SDGs in areas such as water supply and sanitation, gender equality and urban resilience. Moreover, the national government has established mechanisms to engage

1. For administrative and electoral purposes, in provinces, the deconcentrated districts are further divided into administrative posts, localities and villages (povoações). Likewise, all municipalities are divided into urban districts (in the specific case of Maputo, the capital city), municipal administrative posts and neighborhoods (bairros). The 2020 VNR presents the country as "administratively divided into 11 provinces, 161 districts, 408 administrative posts, 1,132 localities and 53 municipalities".

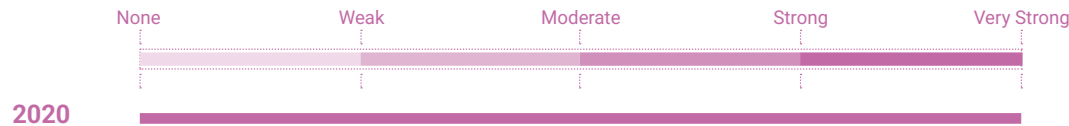
2. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

3. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26313VNR_2020_Mozambique_Report.pdf (2020)

with the different levels of government on questions related to planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with a sustainable development perspective. These include the **SDG National Reference Group**. District, administrative post, and locality advisory councils have also been created, together with development observatories, at the central and provincial levels.³ At the moment, each province has a focal point to foster the coordination and exchange of information between public entities and partners for the localization of the SDGs. In some provinces, the localization is already very advanced, while in others it is still in a very incipient phase.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

In the 2020 VNR, there is a subsection in Chapter 2 called "SDG Localization in Mozambique", describing how the process has been implemented in the provinces, districts and municipalities. It highlights the efforts coming from the civil society and shows the involvement and commitment from the private sector. These stakeholders (civil society and private sector) are presented as key partners and development players in the process of the SDG implementation at the local level.⁴ At the district level, the participation of development players is ensured through the local councils. It is worth mentioning that the provincial assemblies have the challenge to reflect the SDG indicators and targets in their provincial strategies, plans and budgets.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► Some provinces already have partners that support the implementation of their plans, with particular emphasis on the SDGs, such as **Niassa, Tete** and **Zambezia** and potentially **Cabo Delgado** (which should receive resources from partners to integrate the SDG in its provincial strategic plan).

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

In 2020, the **National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique (ANAMM)** was among the first local government associations developing a VSR.⁵

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Funding is provided by the national government and international cooperation partners, but there are no specific SDG classifiers yet. Therefore, it is not yet possible to account for the budget allocated to them in detail, which is acknowledged in the 2020 VNR as a challenge to be taken into account in the medium term. Financing for the implementation of the SDGs is provided by the municipal budgets, cooperation partners, including international financial institutions. The National Framework of SDG Indicators (QNI), approved in 2020, will contribute to the localization of SDGs at this level. Currently, the allocation of resources by provinces follows two criteria, namely population (70%) and multidimensional poverty index (30%), consumption (30%), water and sanitation (30%), health (20%) and education (20%).

3. UCLG, 2020, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Informe%20HLPF-FINAL.pdf>

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

5. See: https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/mozambique_2020_english.pdf

With the new **decentralization** package, the provincial level is given more attention due to its responsibilities, including the structure inherent to national representation in the province. The provinces will also be able to exploit the new framework of autonomy and fiscal competencies contained in the law that defines the Financial and Patrimonial Regime of the Provincial Decentralized Governance Bodies (Law 16/2019) for the mobilization of resources.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The SDG localization strategies for provinces and municipalities are explained in the VNR, 2020, p. 16-17:

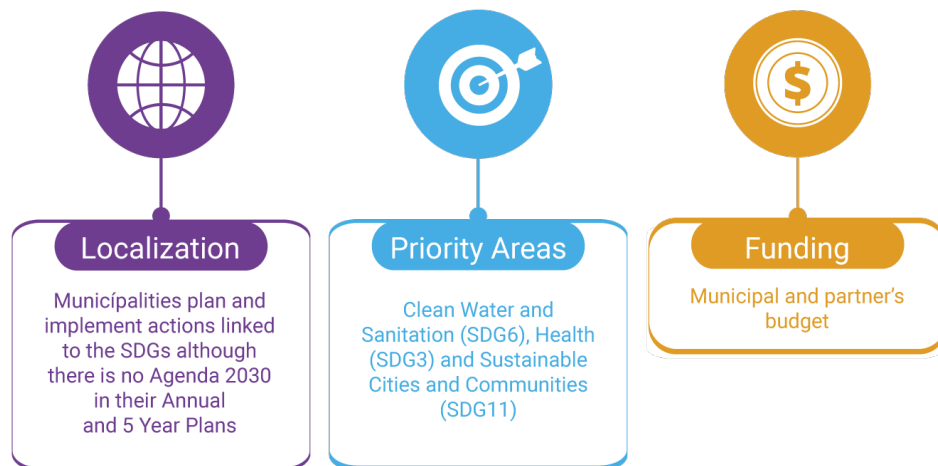


Figure 1 - SDG Localization in municipalities



Figure 2 - SDG Localization in provinces⁶

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Mozambique has taken significant steps to promote gender equality, with an increasing number of women in decision-making positions. At the moment, 3 of the 10 elected governors are women and 35% of the members of the provincial assemblies are women.

3.2 COVID 19

To mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on businesses and households, the country has adopted a set of measures to ensure customs and tax facilities. The 2020 VNR does not mention special measures for/at the local level.

6. Source of Figures 1 and 2: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26313VNR_2020_Mozambique_Report.pdf

4. SDG INDICATORS⁷

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	21 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		77.2 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		82 (2011, Maputo)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		21.2 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		100 (2017)

7. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/moz>