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# LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

UNDP MOZAMBIQUE 2018



# INTRODUCTION

Building just societies, ending extreme poverty, reducing inequality and tackling climate change are the ambitious aims of the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In adopting Agenda 2030, Mozambique joined the other Member states of the United Nations and pledged to work towards a better world for all.

Mozambique made progress against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the global development framework from 2000 to 2015. Malnutrition decreased, health and education indicators improved yet measuring progress in averages across the whole population, as was the case with the MDGs, masks significant inequalities. The most impoverished and disadvantaged people still face significant barriers to basic rights, services and opportunities.

Development is only sustainable if it is inclusive; no goal will be met unless it is met for all people. Understanding where there are gaps and taking early and sustained action to address them is critical to translate the 'leave no one behind' commitment into action.

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# PROGRESS IN MOZAMBIQUE HAS NOT BENEFITED EVERYONE EQUALLY

Reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be met if the poorest and most vulnerable people continue to be left behind by progress. The “leave no one behind” agenda of the SDGs – to reach the furthest behind first – calls all States to prioritize outcomes for marginalized groups and look beyond averages to identify who and where they are and what they need.

## 1 Groups That Are Left Behind

A. % of women married before 18 years of age compared to men (2011)



Source: Estratégia Nacional de Prevenção e Combate dos Casamentos Prematuros em Moçambique

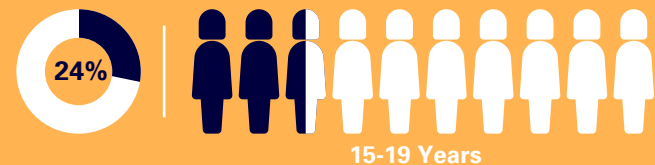


B. % of women that gave birth before 19 years of age (2011)



Source: Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde 2011 (INE)

C. % of Maternal Mortality (2011)



D. % of People Unemployed (2014-15)

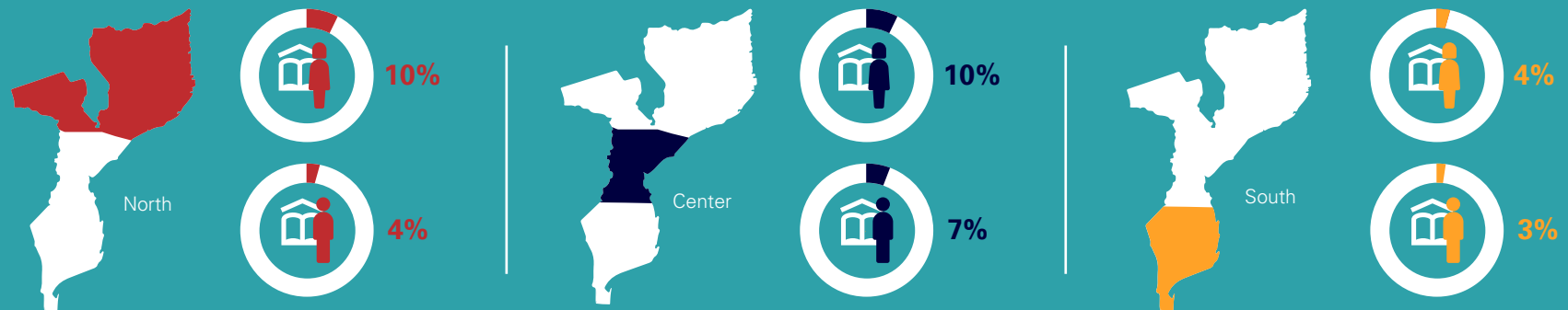


Source: Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar - Módulo Emprego 2014-2015 (INE)

Note: The definition of unemployed in Mozambique is people aged 15 years of age or older who in the week the survey was conducted: (i) did not work or had no work and (ii) were available to work.

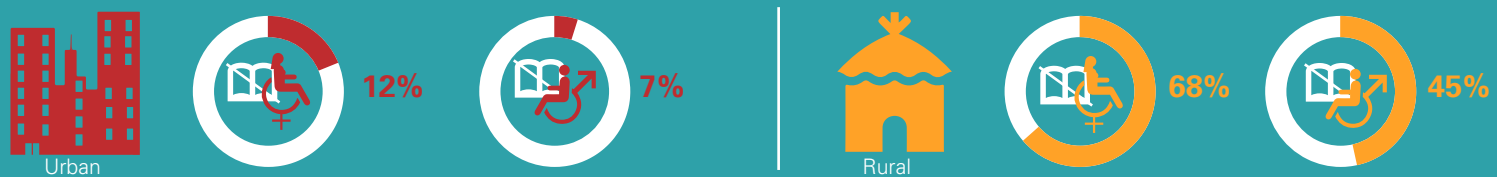
## 2 Overlapping Inequalities Can Amplify the Experience of Being Left Behind

A. % of women and men who dropped out secondary school out of total student population in the beginning of the academic year (2013/2014)



Source: Estatísticas de Indicadores Sociais (2013-2014)

B. % of illiterate amongst the disabled population aged 5 or more years in urban and rural areas (2007)

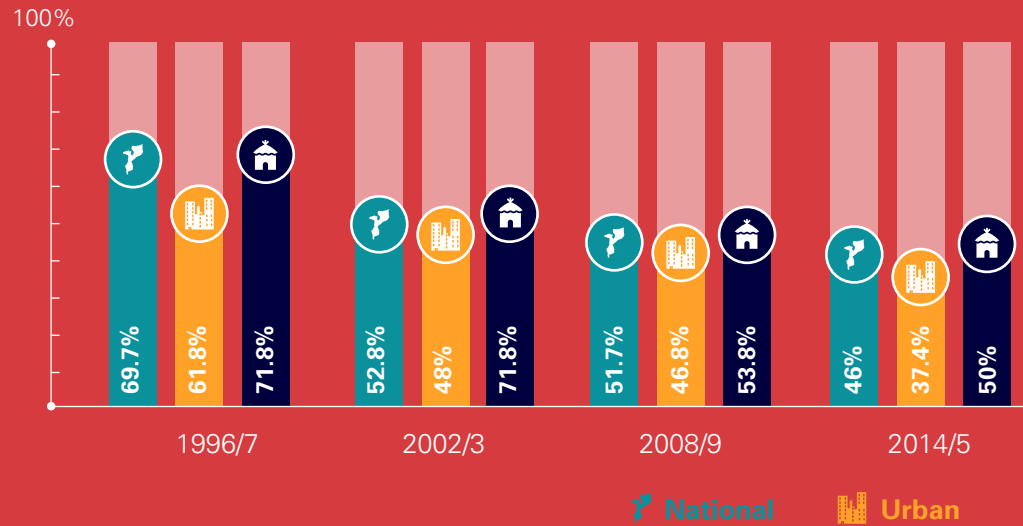


Source: Author's calculations based on Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde - Deficiência (INE) 2007

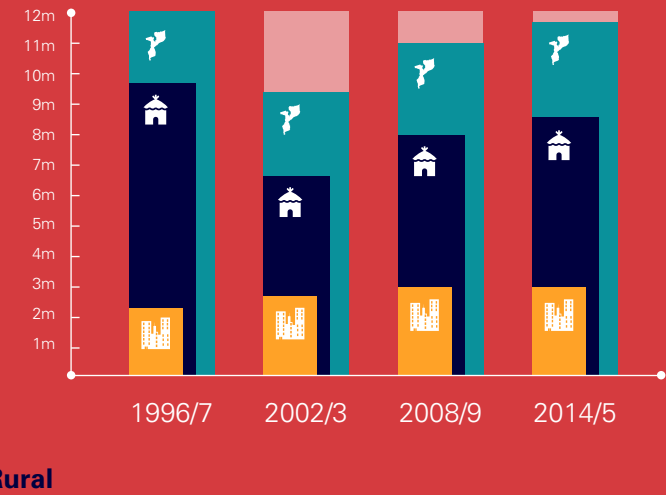


### 3 Country Level Averages Mask Large Disparities

A. Poverty: Percentages



B. Poverty: Absolute Numbers



Source: Quarta Avaliação de Pobreza, Ministério de Economia e Finanças 2016

C. % of Households with Electricity as Main Source for Illumination (2014)

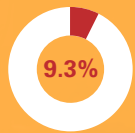


More than half of urban population have access to electricity while only 5.7% of rural population have the same right.

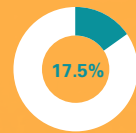
Source: Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar (2013-2014)

## 4 Vulnerability of Girls to Violence

Women forced to maintain sexual relations



15-19 Years



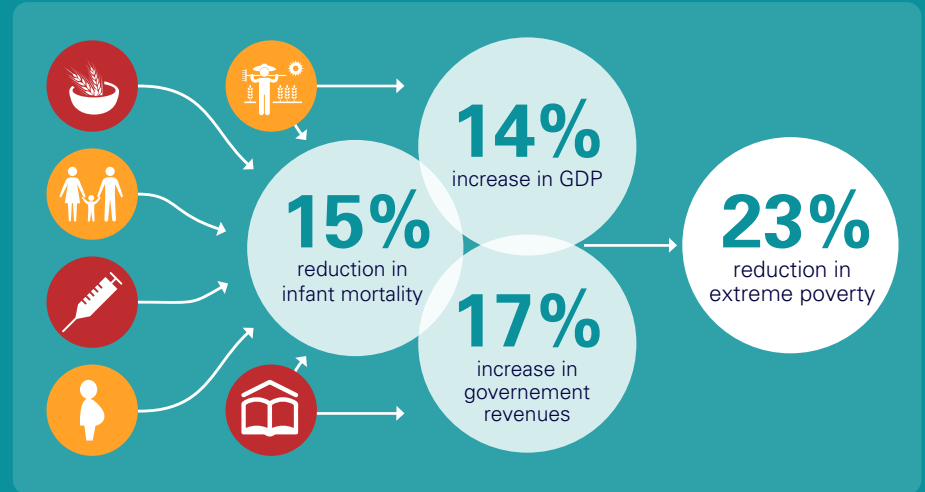
20-24 Years

Source: Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde 2011 (INE)

## 5 Putting the Furthest Behind First Requires Targeted Laws, Policies and Focused Investment

Five-year concerted investments in human development – including education, health, family planning, nutrition - governance, agricultural and food security would result in a 14 percent increase in GDP, a 17 percent increase in government revenues and a 15 percent reduction in infant mortality, reducing by 23 percent the people living in extreme poverty, compared to the current trajectory\*

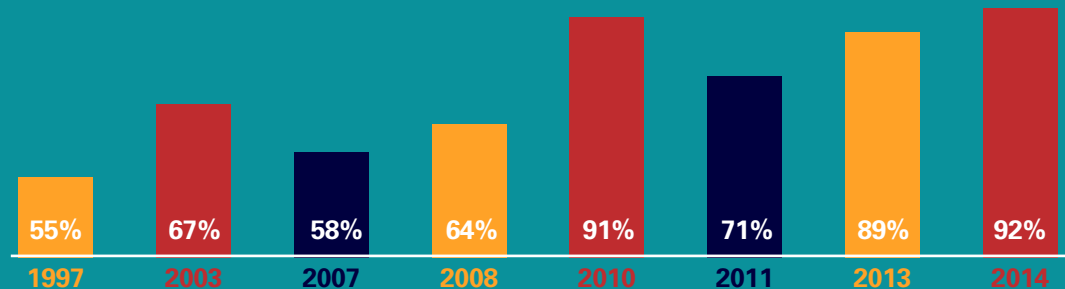
\* Prospects and Challenges: Mozambique's Growth and Human Development Outlook to 2040, Irish Aid, Government of Mozambique, Institute for Security Studies and Pardee Center for International Futures (2017)



## 6 Ambitious Policies Can Yield Rapid Improvements

### MDG Success Stories

Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles:



Source: Booklet: Millennium Development Goals Indicators, Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2015



# 7 What is Needed to Deliver the Change

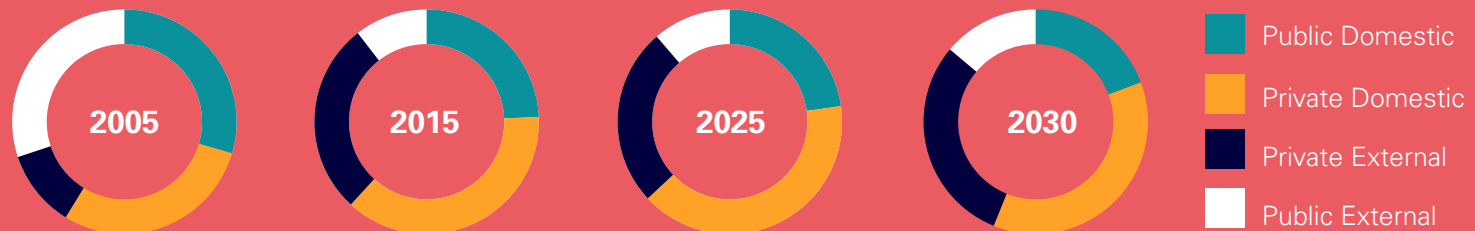
A. Data to identify “left behind” groups



B. Integrated planning and budgeting to think through the connections and synergies across the goals



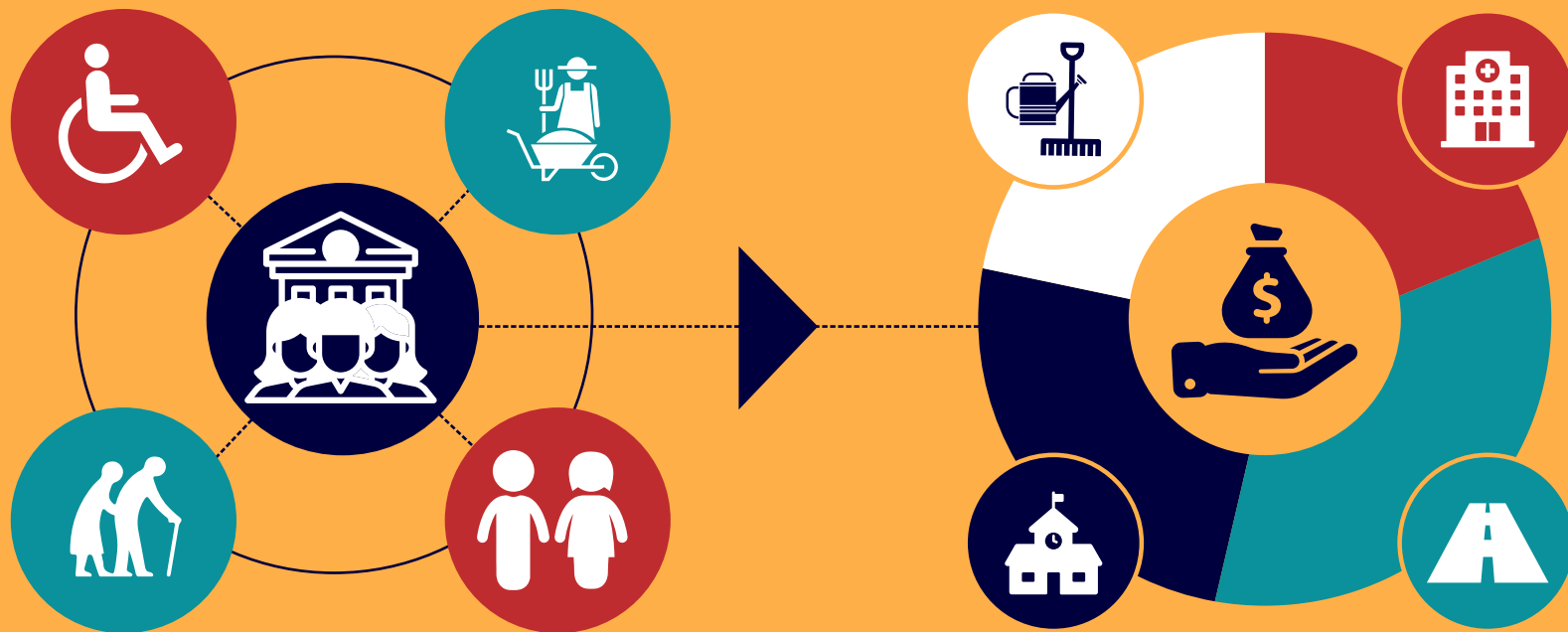
C. Diversify financing for development to include both domestic and foreign, public and private funding streams



Source: Mozambique Development Financing Assessment (DFA), 2017

## 8 Working Together to Deliver Sustainable Development Leaving No One Behind

Achieving inclusive growth, sustainable development and equal opportunities for all entails the partnership of government, parliament, private sector, civil society, academia and citizens including the poor and marginalised groups in policy making and budget prioritization to leave a better planet for future generations.





# THANK YOU







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