



POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION
COUNTRY REPORT**

*Voices and Perceptions from Groups
and Organizations in Mozambique*

April, 2013
Mozambique



O Futuro que queremos!

Consulta nacional sobre
os objectivos de desenvolvimento
do milénio pós 2015

Technical Sheet

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United Nations in Mozambique

Foundation for Community Development

Preface

In less than thousand days to the end of agreed targets in Eight Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015, there are many signatory countries who are still far from achieving the dream of reducing poverty by half, among the population, to see all school children sitting in a decent classroom, to have their societies with a growing gender balance, less children dying before the age five; and less women who do not survive due to lack of healthcare, in which HIV and AIDS; malaria and other deadly diseases reduced, and environmental sustainability increasingly a priority and, global partnership for development is granted.

These goals, in long 15 years have become major challenge for development; constitute the major determinants for the progress of most developing countries, such as Mozambique. The issue of poverty, determined by a whole range of factors which underlie it, is a bottleneck in the country development process, despite the remarkable economic growth in recent years.

The fact that as a country, we do not have objective conditions for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, brings us an opportunity for reflection on what is failing at different levels, and what can best be done so, that these goals become levers for effective progress towards the expected welfare.

It is in this perspective that the Secretary General of the United Nations strengthened call for “the future we want” by establishing the general principles of a new Post 2015 Development Agenda whose development process must be inclusive, participatory and transparent, using all the mechanisms and processes established at national, regional and global level to improve the incorporation of lessons learned and the experiences of all stakeholders in this process.

The build-up of a new Post 2015 Development Agenda is therefore a task of all people. Mozambique, being one of the 50 countries chosen to carry out this process, regards this as a global recognition of the efforts it has taken to achieve the targets of the Millennium Goals. At the same time, approaching this case as an opportunity to strengthen its national commitments for growth and sustainable development and the welfare of its population.

Maputo, April 2013.

Jennifer Topping

Graça Machel

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Acronyms

ADEMO	Mozambican Association of Disable People
CTA	Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique
FDC	Foundation for Community Development
EP1	Primary School -1st cycle
IIAP	National Poverty Assessment
IOF	Household Budget Survey
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MOPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ILO	International Labour Organization
UN	United Nations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
OTM	Workers Union of Mozambique
PARP	Action Plan for Poverty Reduction
PES	Economic and Social Plan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PQG	Government Five Year Plan

Executive Summary

This report, which aims to present the results of a national consultation, begins with a brief review of the implementation level of Millennium Development Goals in Mozambique. These results were based on official assessments, evaluation reports and other relevant documents, as well as analysis of consultation process on the Post 2015 Agenda. To conclude, it is presented as an overview of people's aspirations and reflection of the process itself, including the next steps to be taken.

In Mozambique, the consultation process occurred during the months of February, March and April 2013, having directly enquired a total of **600 people** from different social extracts and groups at different levels, including the central and local level and also **200 organizations** participated directly on the consultation process.

In this scope, Civil Society Organizations were inquired, including CSOs networks, platforms, forums, Media , Social and Vulnerable Groups representing Women, Youth, Children, elderly people, people with disabilities, organizations and Private Sector companies, members of Parliament, academic institutions and professional associations¹. Government Institutions were consulted through meetings and official documentation reviews.

The social groups consulted, in which the perceptions were systematized in this report, agree on the need of Post 2015 Agenda to prioritize the issue of **availability and access to quality social services for all, especially health, education, water, sanitation and public transportation.**

Issues such as access to a decent social protection, employment and income generation, housing, information, individual freedom, gender equality, peace, political stability, transparency in governance, including issues concerning the production and redistribution of national wealth, considering the opportunities for economic growth and development that the country has, with the exploitation of natural resources, were identified by these groups as critical and there is a need to prioritize, in order for these issues to be properly addressed in the future Post 2015 Development Agenda.

By the time the **Agenda 2025** – the country's main strategic document - is in the process of midterm evaluation, the consultation process on the post 2015 MDGs is an opportunity to bring the contributions from the citizens from different social backgrounds to evaluate the degree of implementation of the agenda considering different expected scenarios.

¹ See in appendix 3 the list of people and institutions enquired

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1. Introduction

In September 2000, world leaders gathered at the Millennium Summit in New York and reasserted their common obligations to all people in the world, especially the most vulnerable and in particular to the children to whom the future belongs.

They committed themselves to achieve a set of specific objectives - the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - which should guide the collective efforts by the year 2015 regarding poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Mozambique responded to these challenges with the inclusion of the MDGs in the country's development plans. The MDGs were incorporated into the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PARP) and the Five Year Plan (PQG) so, that implementation became effective through annual plans and budgets and monitored under the process of Economic and Social Plans (PES) evaluation.

The UN Summit on the MDGs held in September 2010 showed that progress has been made in many areas to achieve the targets stated in the MDGs. However, this progress has also shown that it was necessary to increase efforts in order for the MDGs to become a reality for millions of people whose welfare depends on the actions and decisions of world leaders.

Mozambique is making progress on the MDGs for their people to reach the desired well-being. However it remains as one of the countries that still faces many challenges to alleviate the poverty that is common throughout the population.

Considering that world leaders are aware that in many countries the MDG targets will not be achieved by 2015, the United Nations Secretary-General, established in its 2011 Annual Report that the general principles of a new Post 2015 Development Agenda, whose development process must be inclusive, participatory and transparent, and must use all the mechanisms and processes established at national, regional and global level to improve the incorporation of lessons learned and the experiences of all stakeholders in this process.

In this context, Mozambique was selected to be part of a group of 50 countries that conducted public consultations on the MDGs post 2015. The Foundation for Community Development (FDC) in partnership with the UN in Mozambique led the national consultation process in the country that culminates with presentation of this report.

2. Country Development Context

Mozambique has been experiencing a remarkable economic growth with an average annual growth of 7.5% over the last ten years.

Despite the progress, the country continues to experience severe constraints, particularly the diversification of the economy, fragile institutions, high funding costs and weak infrastructure, which hamper competitiveness of the private sector. Furthermore, it presents major challenges to political stability which is a fragile network provider of basic social services, including food insecurity, high HIV and Aids prevalence and AIDS and chronic malnutrition.

All these challenges are anchored in the high poverty rates in the country (54.7%), and the Mozambican government aims to achieve an expected reduction to 40% by 2015. The consultation process on the Post 2015 Millennium Development Goals, allowed the perception and understanding of feelings and aspirations of different segments of society based on the perceptions of people, social groups and institutions to be reported. Perceptions were related to the challenges mentioned above, and their need to be included in the next Global Development Agenda.

From this process, the country's need for red-doubled efforts to address policy development was emphasized, as well as strengthening of domestic financing programs for social and economic development and the strengthening of governance, defining inclusive public policies, whose priorities are decided in a more participatory and transparent manner.

Mozambique, as a signatory of the Millennium Declaration, has implemented these objectives through their national development plans. The country registered remarkable economic growth with an average annual growth of 7,5% over the last ten years, and this growth has been fueled mainly by large flows of direct foreign investment, mainly linked with exploitation of natural resources, as well as international assistance for the development and agricultural investment. Despite this progress, the country continues to have severe constraints particularly in the diversification of the economy, weak institutions, high funding costs and fragile infrastructure which challenges the competitiveness of the private sector and in particular for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)².

These constraints on the development have interfered directly in poverty reduction strategies, affecting the progress. From 1997 to 2003 poverty decreased by 15% (from 69% to 54%)³, but it remained stagnant from 2003 to 2008 at 54.7%. According to the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP 2013)⁴ Annual Report, Mozambique is the third country in the world with the worst Human Development Index (HDI) and the access to basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation, electricity, transport and telecommunications is below the regional average.

² African Development Bank (2011). Republic of Mozambique: Country Strategic Paper 2011-2015.

³ Report on the Millennium Development Goals. Government of Mozambique.

⁴ UNDP (2013). Development Report 2013. The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World.

Mozambique still faces great challenges related to political stability, while being the fragile network provider of basic social services in various areas, food insecurity, high prevalence of HIV and AIDS, chronic malnutrition, lack of schools and qualified teachers, as well as failure of health services and inadequate infrastructure to stimulate the private sector activities.

Furthermore, the inequalities remain high despite the high progress related to the gender issues since women lack access to resources and decision-making forums, preventing them from improving their socio-economic status in society.

However, the country is committed to achieve the MDGs. The latest government report on the implementation of the MDGs (MPD 2010) indicates that the country has made progress in achieving the objectives of Millennium Development Goals, especially in the expansion of education and health services as well as the promotion of gender equality.

“In Mozambique we have done our share in achieving the commitments we have made in the international arena, integrating it in our National Agenda for Combating Poverty, which is holistic with different indicators influencing mutually⁵.”

2.1 Analysis on the Implementation of MDGs in Mozambique⁶

Despite significant achievements in the expansion of education and health services and the promotion of gender equality, the challenges are enormous and the government's ambition is to reduce poverty to a level of 40% by 2015.

According to the National Poverty Assessment 2010 (IIAP), the poverty scenario of the country (with reference to 2008/9 in the release of latest Household Survey (IOF)) showed evidence of significant progress at the national level, in a number of non-monetary measurements of poverty. This included access to education and health services in rural areas, an increase in ownership of durable goods by households and improvements in housing quality. However, the poverty related to the consumption component (measured by the incidence of poverty index) was 55%. This tendency indicates a degree of stagnation, adding more challenges to achieving the MDGs of reducing poverty and hunger in the country (MDG 1).

Regarding the MDG(2) related to achieving universal primary education, the major challenge for Mozambique remains the overall primary school enrollment. The net enrollment rate of 6 year old children, ie in primary education, was in 71.8% in 2012, and the average teacher/student ratio in primary education in the 1st Degree (EP1) stood at 1:63, which was equal to the figure recorded in 2011⁷. The country has the potential to achieve the goals of this MDG, although it faces quality education as an obstacle in its implementation.

⁵ MPD (2010). Report on the Millennium Development Goals. Government of Mozambique.

⁶ Based on the 2012 PES and the 2010 MDGs Government Report

⁷ MPD (2012). Balance of Economic and Social Plan. Government of Mozambique

The disparities continue to be a challenge in Mozambique. An analysis of the data indicates that the geographical and gender disparities have increased, but equity between boys and girls in primary education can be attained by 2015 (MDG 3). As for the MDGs relating to health (infant mortality MDG 4; maternal health: MDG 5, and combating HIV / AIDS and other diseases: MDG 6), its performance has been generally good, with significant reductions in the rates of infant mortality under the age of 5-178 deaths per 1,000 births in 2003 to 97 per 1000 births in 2011. For the country to achieve the millennium goals by 2015, it is necessary to reduce this rate to 82 deaths per 1000 births.

The absence of appropriate and accessible reproductive health services is a critical issue in Mozambique. The maternal mortality rate in Mozambique in 2008 was 500 per 100,000 births, and the country hopes to achieve the target of 250 per 100,000 by 2015⁸. There is a potential to achieve the goal, but more efforts are still needed to make it possible. HIV/AIDS and malaria remain the diseases that cause most deaths among the population. Mozambique continues to have high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among adults aged 15-49 years, scaling to 11.5% and there is no indication of the goal to be achieved by 2015.

Although there are donor-funded programs to extend infrastructures, the access to safe water, electricity, road network and information continues to be a challenge for the vast majority of Mozambicans (MDG 7). This is exacerbated by the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, consequence of climate change. In 2008, only 42.2% of the population had access to improved water source, the target for 2015 was estimated to 70%. As for sanitation, it is expected that by 2015 the country reaches the target of 50% of the population with access to improved sanitation in rural areas and 80% in urban areas, compared to a rate of 42% in 2008.

In recent years, the Government increased closer relations with development partners in order to materialize its plans, programs and projects (MDG 8). The government strengthened bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other countries and international organizations through the establishment of joint committees, annual meetings and/or through participation in international conferences, realization and reception of visits.

This brief radiography on level of MDG implementation in Mozambique indicates that there is still much to be done towards achieving the goals, since there are less than a thousand days to 2015. These challenges are added by the distinct difference between the official data and citizens perceptions, particularly those that comes from vulnerable groups, and this consultation had the opportunity to assess. There is a recognition that progress is being made, however, the population that faces daily lack of a number of basic services needs to see bold actions that can effectively produce significant changes in their quality of life. This is the biggest challenge for the Development Agenda Post 2015.

⁸ MPD (2010). Report on Millennium Development Goals. Government of Mozambique

3. Consultation Process

Consultations were held at the central level in four provinces namely Maputo, Sofala, Tete and Nampula. For this consultation process, there were efforts of ensuring regional representation, having been selected one province in the south and another in north (south Maputo and Nampula in the north) and two provinces in the central region (Sofala and Tete).

In addition to the regional representation criteria for the selection of these provinces, other criteria was considered, including geographic disparities in terms of socio-economic development, poverty incidence considering the urban, suburban and rural (Maputo, Sofala and Nampula) context, and political diversity in governance (the case of Beira in Sofala).

The consultation has covered various thematic⁹ areas with an emphasis on the issue of social inequality, health, education, water and sanitation, growth and employment, governance, food security and nutrition, infrastructure and transport, natural resources and sustainable development.

Despite of not been highly academic in orientation, from the scientific rigor point of view, (it was not the main purpose), the approach was based primarily on the qualitative method. In addition to the process of literature review related to the implementation of the MDGs in Mozambique and the analysis of the country's development in context, the consultation gave rise to extensive field work, which consisted of consultations of focal groups with participants organized in a specific groups of interest, where the main objective was to collect the participants' perceptions about the future Development Agenda post 2015. Therefore, there were specific focal groups, for example, People with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Women from different social strata's, Youth and Children, as well as groups as CSOs, Private Sector, Scholars and Professionals Associations. In the case of Parliament, direct interviews were conducted to some Members of Parliament (MPs). At the level Government Institutions, the interviews were documental since these institutions chose this way.

In these focal groups, priority was given to collection of information through the debate on topical issues mentioned above in which each group discussed the issues, considering their specific interests as a group. For the realization of these consultations–scripts¹⁰ of unstructured interviews were used on, which allowed the capture of as much information as possible from group discussions.

Regarding the MPs—a semi-structured interview guide was used, in which a question-answer technique was best suited for this type of situation, as did the documental interviews made to the government institutions. In addition to these methods, the consultation process opened the possibility for CSOs, Networks, Platforms and Forums, Media, Private Sector, Business Associations and

⁹ it Should be noted that the Thematic Consultations are not a part of the National consultations process as they are part of global consultations: www.beyond2015.org/un

¹⁰ The questions included in the Guides were adjusted, based on the questions proposed in Consultation guide provided by the United Nations. A general guide was elaborated which in turn, was adapted for each specific group and where such adjustment was necessary

Academic Institutions, to send position papers reflecting their opinions and perceptions about what they considered relevant to the Consultation Secretariat and priority to include in the Consultation Report. The questions used in the consultation process were based on the questions posed in the Consultation Guide provided by the United Nations (UN)¹¹. Some of these questions were adapted to the Mozambican context, taking into consideration the country's political and socio-economic realities¹².

4. Consultation results

4.1 Systematization of Inquired Social Groups' Perceptions ¹³

This subchapter is a faithfully honest systematization about the perceptions of the participants involved in the consultation process on Post 2015 Agenda. Based on the methodology presented above, the consultation sought to capture the sensibilities and aspirations of different groups, regarding what they perceived as a priority for the next global development agenda, considering the country's current context founded by thematic areas covered by consultation process¹⁴. The national progress reports based analysis on the implementation level of the current MDGs 2000-2015 has also been addressed by some of the groups and constitutes a bridge for the projection of their aspirations related to the Post 2015 Development Agenda¹⁵. The systematization that follows highlights the main perceptions and aspirations captured in the consultation process.

The "well-being" related to people, society and the country in general:

Based on the central issue of this consultation which is related to the "well-being" of the people, society and the country in general, the respondents' perceptions were generally unanimous in recognizing that despite the visible progress that the country has achieved in different areas of development, there are still major weaknesses and challenges.

To the Mozambican citizen represented in the consultations, by different social groups, those challenges and weaknesses contribute to poor standards of living, from the point of view of availability and access to basic quality social services that can provide a decent life for citizens regardless to the urban or rural areas location.

¹¹ Consultation script attached

¹² Questions adjusted to particular groups can be seen in Appendix 2: the Consultation guide. The questions were divided into five dimensions, according to UN Guidelines.

¹³ Women, Girls, Youth, Children, Elderly and People with Disabilities.

¹⁴ Inequalities, Health, Education, Employment and Growth, Sustainable Development, Governance, Population Dynamics, Food Security, Natural Resources and Energy, Water and Sanitation. In addition to these thematic areas suggested by the United Nations, the national consultation team included other areas namely infrastructure (transport, roads access and housing and social protection).

¹⁵ The latest National Progress Report on the MDGs was published by the MPD in 2010

The fact that the country knew how to close a chapter in its history, characterized by a long sixteen years of civil war, and knew how to run a post-conflict situation, with moderate difficulty, was proved in this consultation and seen as one of the remarkable progress in the process affirmation of the

“In this perspective, the aspirations of the social groups consulted for the next Post 2015 Development Agenda should be initiated by the country’s political leaders, along with a sense of urgency and relevance, placing the peoples’ interests on top of their agendas and priorities.”

country as a nation. However, the perception of the most social groups and CSOs on this matter is that peace prevailing in the country since 1992 is a fragile and fledgling peace anchored in deep political differences between the two main political forces, that has perpetuated the spectrum of a latent post-conflict situation. Having the peace factor and political stability mentioned as a precondition for the citizens, society and the country achieve the desired progress, all groups and CSOs consulted stated that “the country does not live well”.

In this perspective, the aspirations of these social groups for the next Post 2015 Development Agenda should start from the country’s political leaders along with a sense of urgency and relevance, placing peoples’ interests on top of their agendas and priorities.

The consultation with the youth, children, girls, women, people with disabilities and the elderly groups, have revealed that problems of availability and access to basic quality social services including access to income are the most concerning issues. For these groups, those problems are obstacles to the realization of human rights of those who are excluded or disadvantaged from governance and development agendas. While young people complain over the lack of employment opportunities and access to adequate housing, children, girls and women complain about how the society perceives them, perpetuating a power relationship between men and women. There is a sense that, they should remain submissive and relegated to a mere secondary plan in the eyes of society and the community where they live.

Women Participation and gender equality:

Gender relations are still tied to an enormous weight of customs and traditions, which does not allow especially girls and women in rural areas to decide about their own lives.

That is why girls in particular aspire to a post 2015 world where they are respected and have the freedom and ability to express their feelings. A society where they do not feel oppressed by traditional practices and customs of their community, but protected by their families, the communities where they live and the institutions they attend in situations of abuse and violence. Young girls aspire to achieve autonomy over the decisions they make for themselves. For example, “If I make a decision

that I don't want to get married at 16 and want to study, I will not be rejected by my family and my community¹⁶".

In addition to the issues related to abuse, violence and discrimination suffered by most the women, in the rural areas, particularly where there is a dominance of traditional practices, women are very concerned about the poverty that affects them in semi-urban and rural areas of the country.

In Mozambique, women end up bearing the responsibility to care for entire families, especially in situations where the head of household - the man - is no longer present, or abandoned the family or lost the life due to diseases such as HIV and AIDS, a fact that have shortened men's life expectancy in Mozambique.

Generally, women who become separated or widowed end up being the main victims of the surrounding poverty cycle, because of a low level of education or professional training that would enable them to access formal employment or self-employment through entrepreneurship. -As one woman in Sofala said "if there were more job positions, would be a way to fight poverty. We do not live well because there are no initiatives at governance level in creating jobs for women".

"If there were more job positions, it would be a way of fighting poverty ... The Government should invest in setting up factories and other jobs that can provide employment for low-skilled women, who are the main victims of poverty. For us women, employment is the key to everything, so we can have access to food, reasonable housing, schooling for our children and grandchildren, health services, etc.. "- A woman from Manga neighborhood, Beira, Sofala

Regarding the more qualified women who are concentrated mostly in urban centers, the major concerns lie in the need to ensure human safety and autonomy of women as key determinants for the creation of a fairer and more balanced society. "Human security from the standpoint of not having our future threatened; security whether physical, psychological or emotional, is a key factor to safeguard the women well-being ". The next Post 2015 Development Agenda must therefore, tackle the factors that are determinants and may allow greater participation of women in the development process¹⁷. "For these women, the Post 2015 Agenda should also have an emphasis on the production and equitable distribution of wealth in the national and global contexts".

Women's access to technical and vocational training, production and agro-processing, small industry, the resources access, the citizen political actions, should be a priority because they must exercise their rights without fear of retaliation. The issue of infrastructure provision and basic quality services in a humanized manner and the issue of traditional practices rooted in communities where women are the main victims are critical factors for the improvement of the women life. For these women, the next Post 2015 Agenda should bring the gender as a cross cutting issue in all its goals. Important

¹⁶ Words from a girl who participated in the focal groups' consultation with girls, youth and children. Maputo, March 20, 2013

¹⁷ Woman who participated in the focal group on gender and women's participation. Maputo city, March 26, 2013.

issues such as the women participation, gender equality and patriarchal subordination must be duly reflected in this agenda.

Children's Aspirations

Children aspire to have their rights protected, secured and performed. They aspire to live in peace, security and without violence; to have spaces for leisure, recreation and to be able to develop skills that will ensure their integrated and harmonious development without any restrictions.

"Children want to see in the next Development Agenda, concrete actions that ensure that they will have friendly teachers and learning and teaching conditions¹⁸"

"I dream to finish school, get a good job, get married, have two kids, have a house, have a car and have peace at home without violence in the family"
student from Tete

Inclusive programs and services for people with disabilities:

"The issue of inclusive education is critical for the people with disabilities...." – Member o
(ADEMO) the Association of people
with disabilities of Mozambique

People with disabled complain about the persistent and inadequate accessibility to public places, especially schools, health facilities, public administration services and public transport.

Although the government has approved policies that facilitate the creation of infrastructure that provides access for people with disabilities, there is a lack of effective implementation at all levels. For people with disabilities, the issue of inclusive education is critical, as well as the

existence of services that facilitate the integration in the field of vocational training and access to an employment. This group of people suggests that the post-2015 agenda should bring concrete guidelines for the government in order to design and implement effective policies for inclusive education providing all-available resources for its implementation.

¹⁸ Child who participated in the focal group consultation with girls, youth and children. Maputo, March 20, 2013

More social protection for the elderly:

Senior citizens are very concerned with the welfare system which in their point of view, does not respond to their needs and concerns. Many of the seniors citizens have immense difficulties in their daily lives and are forced to beg in the streets due a situation of abandonment by the family and the state. Others survive below the poverty line, with the additional burden of taking care of grandchildren who no longer have parents due illness caused by HIV AIDS, for example.

As perceived by the elderly, the cost of living is very high and most of them have no income for their own and grandchildren's survival. "We live in inhuman conditions, we face many difficulties and the state does not look after us. We take care of our grandchildren because our children have died and we have no means to support these children, we do not have food, housing, drinking water and sanitation"¹⁹.

The elderly suggest that their living condition could be better if they had more access to adequate housing and minimum income for their own survival as well for their grandchildren. Therefore, the elderly aspire to a Post 2015 Development Agenda that gives priority to their social protection with emphasis on ensuring and improving their medical assistance, adequate housing, and respect for their economic rights, transportation and access to justice, right to dignity, respect, civic education as well as physical education, literacy and income generation.

We take care of our grandchildren who are already orphans and because we have no minimum conditions to give them food, clothing and education, these children end up having their future jeopardized because many of them go to the street looking for survival. – Elderly Lady at Muhala county, Nampula

Professional training, decent employment, proper housing and transportation for the youth:

The issues of access to employment, education, housing and decent transport, are the main issues raised by the young people who participated in the consultations. For young people, the Government should draw public policies closer to citizens, ensuring the quality of basic social services for all.

The equitable management of public property and the improved production and redistribution of national wealth are critical aspects that should be included in the next Development Agenda.

¹⁹ Elderly woman who participated in the focal group with Senior Citizens in the district of Dondo. Sofala, February 19, 2013.

Although the aspects related to health and education remain a priority for the young, great critical issues are linked to the opportunities of adequate professional training, decent employment and proper housing. As one of the young people said “the Mozambican economy should produce decent jobs for young people and the Government should design and implement more effective policies that will facilitate the access to housing for all and in particular for young people, because most of the Mozambican population live in slums “.

Therefore, the post 2015 agenda should highlight job creation, decent housing, and decent public transport for young people, including access to quality roads. This needs to be priority actions for young people in order for them to feel part of the development process²⁰.

There are many new companies in the country, but there are no jobs for young people. Young people are disoriented. A post-2015 development agenda must bring strategies to give young people vocational training, employment and housing; We will manage the rest by working - Young student in Tete

4.2 Perceptions of Other Key Players

The consultation about the Post 2015 Agenda also had the opportunity to capture the perceptions of other key actors which included, OSC Networks, Platforms and Forums, Professional Associations, Scholars and Members of Parliament. Like the social groups whose perceptions were systematized in the previous subchapter, other key actors also highlighted the issue of availability and access to the basic social services as critical to the development process and should continue to be prioritized in the next Post 2015 Agenda.

Availability and access to basic quality social services:

CSOs emphasize the need to improve the access to basic quality social services, access to free exercise of citizenship, employment, security and justice, food security and social protection, as a key aspects that should be prioritized in the post 2015 agenda

CSO Networks, Platforms and Forums which took part in this consultation consider the following key aspects necessary for people to feel integrated into a progressive society: quality health care, access to water and sanitation, education with quality, the production and marketing from small scale farmers and large scale producers, technical assistance to improve and sustain agricultural production, access to decent and safe public transportation, both urban and rural;

free exercise of citizenship rights, access to an income which ensure survival and purchasing power; access to recreation, preservation of social and cultural values, the right to the benefits of natural

²⁰ Young person who participated in the focal group consultation with girls, youth and children. Maputo, March 20, 2013.

resources considering the preservation of the environment, access to employment or self-employment, security and justice, including food security and social protection.

Access to quality education and teaching:

CSOs consider the access to education a key factor in breaking the cycle of poverty, and investment in this area should be increasingly serious especially in the area of quality assurances. The country must build capacity to train people which are prepared to face the present and future challenges, in a world that is increasingly globalized and competitive.

CSOs suggest that specifically for the youth, the issue of housing, employment and access to higher education is critical and should be the government priority. "On the issue of employment, young people who are in the informal sector are not recognized". Regarding housing, the building materials are expensive and the vast majority of youth cannot afford. The access to the higher education is also critical, since the access to the public education is limited and the access to a private education is dependent to a sufficient income to pay for college"²¹.

A future without poverty, social exclusion and with moralized citizens:

Civil society believes that the well-being in Mozambique is reserved for the political elite and those with access to political power. In their view, the social groups such as the elderly, women, children and youth especially those found in rural areas and in city slums are the visible face of poverty and social exclusion. "The youth in particular is a group that can be a potential threat when they do not have access to the well-being "²².

Civil society organizations pointed out the institutions' weakness as a problem to be solved, considering that "the country needs a vision - what future we want for the country?" There is a perception that there is still a course for which the country intends to follow and this idea is sustained by the absence of policies that complement one another, as well as the fragility of different multi-sectorial bodies in the Government.

CSOs in general believe that society as a whole must debate and look urgently into the country and ask "who we are, where we are and where we want to go. " For example, the issue of lack of public morality which has been widely discussed in the society is according to the OSCs which participated in this consultation result of the lack of vision referred above.

Young people in particular make up a group that can be a potential threat when they do not have access to well-being. "

²¹ CSO representative who participated in the focal group consultation of OCS Networks, Platforms and Forums OSC. Maputo, March 8, 2013.

²² CSO representative who participated in the focal group consultation of OCS Networks, Platforms and Forums OSC. Maputo, March 8, 2013.

To moralize the country in all issues - politically, socially and economically, is to moralize the society and prepare it for the constant challenges of the present and future. The civil society believes that the inclusion of these aspects in future Development Agenda is essential so, that future generations have a deserved well-being.

The need for more multi-sectorial coordination and equality in achieving goals:

From scholars' point of view, one of the major problems in the country is the lack of multi-sectorial coordination. They suggest that there are institutional development projects, but no country development projects, which results in a evident lack of articulation in the implementation of public policies.

Scholars suggest that future post 2015 agenda should recommend to the governments - in the case of Mozambique - to pay greater attention to the design and implementation of policies that better articulate each other, especially in a scenario where the dynamics of development must be increasingly more integrated. "

Scholars' suggest that the future post 2015 agenda should recommend the Mozambican government to pay greater attention to the design and implementation of policies which coordinate better with each other, especially for the scenarios where development dynamics must be increasingly integrated. For this group, the post 2015 agenda should include aspects such as quality – “how to achieve the goals with desired quality?”. The other issue considered important is the governance transparency - “To what extent the government meets Mozambicans' aspirations and ensures the country's sustainability for the future

generations?” They also suggest that any post 2015 agenda should set minimum standards of well-being that must be in line with the context of each country. For this group, the issue of minimum standards is essential and they strongly suggest that this be included in the agenda.

Recognition of national professionals and increased incentive for producers and micro-enterprises:

The aspirations of Professional Associations are similar to the other groups mentioned above. The professional associations are more concerned with the recognition and professional development and the access to the work. The perception is that the state does not value Mozambicans professional skills, to run various development projects in the country. An example often mentioned, relates to the former miners who worked in South Africa and, who for some reason end the employment contracts and return to the home country.

Once in the country, they don't find opportunities of professional integration, although “we have coal mines in Tete, where we can work. We believe that our experience would add value to the mining

companies and the country if the state and government give us a chance. But unfortunately the government does not value our skills²³ "

These associations raised other relevant issues, such as incentive of small farmers and micro-enterprises, expansion of quality technical-professional teaching; investment in vocational training of young people and access to land. They suggest that access to land has become a serious problem in Mozambique and although the Law on Land states that the land belongs to the state an opposite scenario is visible, with the land is being privatized and the concessions are contradictions to the law. Therefore, the issue of land must be carefully safeguarded in the next agenda in the best interest of the people who depend on land for their survival²⁴. "The issue of intensive, disaggregated and unruly forest exploitation may bring environmental sustainability problems in future which jeopardize the generation of wealth for future generations. This is a serious problem and for these associations this issue should be highlighted in the Post 2015 Agenda.

Mozambique needs more professionals. Need to train peoples as cabinet-makers, carpenters... welders, electricians, machine operators, foremen's, plumbers ... so many people will escape poverty and help the country to grow ... "-

Carpenter Nhatsanga, Tete

Increasingly open and inclusive processes on exploitation of natural resources:

"More favorable legislation for business creation for Mozambicans and bank taxes more affordable for people to facilitate the entrepreneurial initiatives... This is what I like to see the development agenda post 2015! - Union of Young Workers member

Unions also raised concerning issues related to the access to the land and natural resources.

According to this group, the question of the exploitation and management of natural resources should be reconsidered, and they claim more involvement in this process in order to defend the interests of the national working class.

The Unions consider that their space for social dialogue on labor improvement purposes, should be extended in order for them to have the opportunity to enter in discussions with the government and employers, other matters of national interest, such as the issue of natural resources..

²³ Former miner who participated in the focal group consultation of Professional Associations. Maputo, April 1, 2013.

²⁴ Participant at the focal group consultation of Professional Associations. Maputo, April 1, 2013.

The country's economic growth should add value to the creation of more employment and small and medium enterprises growth:

Companies and employers are unanimous that the economic development growth in Mozambique should be accompanied by significant increase in employment opportunities, incentives for the small and medium enterprises growth, and the existence of specific and well-designed programs, encouraging the development of small and medium producers (with a focus on agricultural producers). All these measures allow the country to produce more food, ensuring food security and reducing poverty rates among the poorest.

Another relevant fact raised by businesses men and employers is the need for government agenda to prioritize the technical and professional training in the demanding market areas. "We are witnessing a wave of preference of foreign labor workers at the expense of the domestic labor, due to lack of clear policies and laws on this subject, but also due to the lack of quality technical training skills that Mozambicans face."²⁵

Other relevant issues and employers' contribution for the future country's development agenda, relates to the need for greater openness and dialogue between the government and domestic companies. For example, the inclusion of domestic companies at the center of projects of exploration of natural resources, policies and legislation review, tax incentives and flexibility which allow Mozambicans to open businesses and become entrepreneurs.

In Mozambique it is faster and easier for a foreigner to open a business. Mozambicans suffer through endless bureaucracy and often cannot even open for business! Our policies and laws should benefit Mozambicans first.

- Member of a producers association in Gaza.

Priorities for the development agenda – Parliamentarians contributions:

Members of Parliament (MPs)²⁶ interviewed for this consultation have the perception that are determining factors that have contributed to the welfare of the people and the country: Mozambique is an independent country that enjoys its sovereignty, a democratic system, with very clear sectorial policies, which have a QGP and annual PES, including clear sectorial policies that contribute to the improving of the population living conditions.

As an example, "the access to education which is increasingly close to all the children, the technical and vocational training for young people which allows them to have skills to develop their individual

²⁵ Words from a representative of the Young Employers Association during the consultation organized by FDC in partnership with the CTA, OTM and ILO on March 20, 2013.

²⁶ Only Members of the Parliamentary from Frelimo Party were consulted. Members of other parliamentary groups were not available.

projects, the peaceful environment that ensures the people safety and tranquility, the question of national unity, are aspects that contribute to the gradual improvement of well-being “²⁷.

However, they believe the fact that the country still has many illiterate people, does not contribute to poverty reduction. In MPs view, natural disasters are an obstacle to the country advancement, as it affects the already-made progresses by destroying the existent infrastructure. MPs also mentioned the lack of self-esteem, idleness and low motivation as key factors for not achieving well-being.

To improve the situation, the interviewed MPs suggested that the post 2015 agenda should give the country the opportunity to reinforce the strengths of current development in different sectors such as infrastructure, education, health, including the eradication of pandemics, ensure the provision and quality of public services in all areas and promote widely the initiatives which generates self-employment. For these MPs, the consolidation of national unity is essential, as well as the deepening of democracy and better redistribution of national income.

Regarding poverty reduction as a key element to consider in Post 2015 Agenda, the MPs believe that poverty has decreased in Mozambique. In their view, there are evidences that those who were poor yesterday are no longer today, and their living standard improved significantly. According to them, “We all have evidences that the country is growing, although it is said that this growth does not reflected in the citizens’ lives: this is a matter of individual perception.” For these MPs, the issue the increasing gap between the poor and non-poor does not apply to the national context and reality, as there are visible the efforts to reduce individual poverty at different levels in urban and rural areas.

MPs are expect to see in the post 2015 period a Mozambican population with equal access to resources, believing that the country has developed specific policies aimed at reducing poverty; for example, the policies in the education sector. However, they accept that corruption exists and it can undermine the speed in which the poor can escape poverty. Corruption has been mentioned as a factor that contributes to perpetuate the vicious poverty cycle.

Priorities for the development agenda - contribution of government sectors:

Government institutions that made contribution to the consultation process coincide in many ways with the issues raised by different groups consulted here.

Ministries such as Public Works and Housing (MOPH) and Health, recognize that issues of unemployment, low income incurred by Mozambicans, precariousness of the roads, drinking water which still scarce for many people especially in rural areas, the lack of qualified professionals in remote communities, long distances that people have to travel from their homes to schools and health facilities, have been some of the aspects that contribute to the lack of improvement in people’s lives. Investment to improve of these issues is a priority of today and of the post 2015 period,

²⁷ MP who participated in the focal group consultation with Parliamentarians. Frelimo branch, Maputo, March 14, 2013.

including the question of funding development programs and the improvement of mechanisms of international aid.

5. Key issues raised during the consultation process, related to the Thematic Areas

Table 2: Summary of key issues raised during the consultation²⁸

Thematic Areas	Key issues
Inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce the growing gap between those who have access to resources and income, and people who do not have such access; ○ Increasing number of people living below the poverty line; ○ Effects of investments made at the local level have much greater emphasis at the central level; ○ Definition of more inclusive and pro-poor policies
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve the access to quality health services for all; particularly humanized services for women, especially in rural areas; ○ Prioritize the reproductive health of girls and women, as a key issue for the preservation of women's sexual and reproductive rights.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access and improvement of quality education, at all learning levels , especially at primary education ○ Youth access to a quality higher education; ○ Youth access to technical and vocational training; ○ Improvement of teachers' conditions on training and professional development.
Growth and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Country's economic growth should produce positive impacts on improving the lives of Mozambicans; ○ Country's economic growth should generate enough employment to meet the demand and expectations, especially by the youth.
Environmental Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ natural resources should be explored considering the environmental sustainability and the future of next generations; ○ The actual use and intensive exploitation of national forests for timber extraction is putting the sustainability of forests and biodiversity at risk.
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening of the government institutions, public administration system and in particular the justice system; ○ Improve public service to serve the citizen; ○ Combat corruption, nepotism and favoritism, including traffic of influences; ○ Ensure full independence of the judiciary; ○ Preserve peace and political stability through a open and transparent dialogue with all political forces.

²⁸ These issues constitute the perception of problems identified by respondents which in their view should be given priority in the post 2015 agenda.

Population dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public policies should take in consideration the rapid population growth which interferes directly in the country's socio-economic sustainability; ○ Most of the Mozambican population is young (50% under 18 years) and political priorities at governance level should be aligned with this fact; ○ Population pressure on squatter settlements on the outskirts of large cities perpetuates the cycle of poverty.
Food Security and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve small producers' access to banking and financing services to ensure that their farming production will feed and sustain the poor that are the majority of the population; ○ Ensure the access to land for food production. It has become a serious problem despite the land belonging to the state; ○ Define or make the multi-sectorial policies more effective and able to overturn the high levels of chronic malnutrition in the country.
Natural Resources and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create transparent management mechanisms regarding the exploitation of natural resources; ○ Create fairer mechanisms that will empower communities where resources exploited are beneficial directly from gains.
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve the equitable access to quality water to the urban and rural population; ○ Increase the volume of investments that allow a greater and improved access to water in rural areas, where women and children are the ones who suffer the most to gain access to this precious liquid; ○ Relieve the population pressure on urban settlements and suburban slums through the orderly city expansion which will allow the sanitation improvement.

6. Consultation Key Findings

6.1 General Overview on people aspirations and needs for the post 2015 period - "What future do we want?"

The consultation process on the post 2015 MDGs was an unique opportunity for people enquired to express their perceptions, needs and aspirations about what they expect in their future and the and the country future after 2015.

The majority of respondents, regardless of their social group, coincide with the list of needs and aspirations presented. The issue of availability, improvement and wider access to basic quality social services in health, education, water, sanitation, public transport, nutrition, housing, information, employment and social protection, were mentioned as priority basic needs and what they aspire to improve with the implementation of the future Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Other important issues such as human security in a broader sense, the build-up of human capital which is essential to ensure the economic and social development to generate national wealth and redistribution, sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources, maintenance of peace and political stability, accountability and transparency in governance, have been repeatedly raised by the people who were interviewed in this consultation.

From this consultation, there is an emphasized need for the country to increase efforts in the following aspects: (i) The policy approach for development - even if it entails re-thinking how the approach is currently implemented, (ii) strengthen internal funding for social and economic development programs- managing and taking advantage of the opportunities that arise in diversifying their sources of income, and (iii) strengthen the governance - setting inclusive public policies whose priorities are decided in a more participatory and transparent manner.

This consultation's results concluded that many people and social groups especially the most vulnerable are losing the small hope left for them, to have a better community and country, where the well-being and harmonious coexistence in society reigns.

There is a perception that these social groups and the people they represent are increasingly failing to believe in the government and its policies. However, there is still faint hope left that helps them believe that change will come with positive impacts. They also think that solutions for many of the problems are at the hands and knowledge of the country's leadership. That is why they agreed to participate and be part of this consultation.

6.2 Brief Reflection about the Consultation

The consultation was an interesting moment to listen, dialogue and debate ideas based on the perceptions of the people involved, and what their feelings and thoughts are about, the country's progress in different areas.

This consultation had the merit of having been at all levels, participative, unbiased and totally devoid of political influences or any other nature. The biggest challenge of consultation process was to ensure impartiality of opinions by directing the people involved to look at the country with "their eyes", capturing and interpreting based on their daily lives, their perceptions of the different issues that were raised.

The public consultation process itself is not new to most people and groups who were involved on the Post 2015 Development Agenda but at same time raised reservations about the impact of its results in the improvement of people's lives.

These doubts were raised primarily at the level of social groups consulted since according to them, they have been involved in various and previous consultations for the purpose of the designing country's development policies but the life has not improved since.

Based on these feelings, these groups questioned the feasibility of this process, although they recognized that consultations are opportunities for participation in the design of public policies that can effectively cause qualitative changes in their lives.

In this perspective, all people enquired, expect that this process becomes effectively reflected in decision making which will improve the welfare of the people and the country. They expect to see these opportunities for participation replicated and their contributions translated into concrete policies and strategies, which will cause qualitative changes in their lives, as a result of the progress and development of their communities and their country.

The participants expect to be part of the process due to their involvement and participation in the implementation of the next post 2015 agenda, recommending that the mistakes made at the implementation of MDG 2000-2015 from a point of view of dissemination and evaluation should not be repeated. It became clear from the under taking of this study that the majority of people and groups consulted, had no knowledge of the MDG objectives. According to them, there was no awareness process. Furthermore, the evaluations made on the implementation of MDGs were not participative and did not include in proper manner the main beneficiaries such as the population and civil society.

7. Link between Post 2015 Consultation and 2025 Agenda

For the case of Mozambique, the consultation process that will culminate with the elaboration of post 2015 new Development Agenda should be seen on its national development agenda; Oriented and operationalized through different instruments of strategic planning provided by the country's master strategic plan. The 2025 Agenda,²⁹ being one of the above mentioned instruments, contributes significantly in the strategic orientation of the "Future we want".

The consultation results presented in this report are aligned largely with the four scenarios proposed by the 2025 Agenda³⁰. The first is the Goat Scenario - where there is an increase of corruption, intolerance, exclusion and eventual return to the war; where the determining variable is social and political stability and peace. One of the consultation findings is that the citizen is concerned with the scenario of political instability and eventual return to armed conflict. Furthermore, there is also a strong perception that corruption, political intolerance and social exclusion remain rooted in Mozambican society.

The second is the Crab Scenario – whose determining variable is Democracy and Participation - it was not observed during the consultation process. However, within this scenario, issues confirmed by the scenario can be identified, such as the perception of weak multi-sectorial coordination on the implementation of public policies.

²⁹ Advisors Committee (2003). 20125 Agenda: Nation Vision and Strategy, Maputo.

³⁰ 2025 Agenda scenarios: Goat, Crab, Tortoise and Bee.

The third Scenario, the Tortoise - in which the determining variable is Competitiveness and Technological Transformation – This is the scenario where large asymmetries and inequalities prevail. This consultation suggests that there is a strong perception of the increasing gap between rich and poor sustained by the fact that the country's robust economic growth is not causing qualitative changes in the well-being of the poorest Mozambicans.

The fourth and last scenario is the Bee. "This scenario is built from the assumption that the determining variables of Peace and Social Stability, Democracy and Participation; Competitiveness and Technological Transformation are performing positively and, consequently, there was a significant increase in the Human Capital and Social Capital variable".

The consultation results show that this is a scenario still far from being confirmed, in which the variables of human and social capital still put Mozambique as one of the poorest countries in the world.

Implementation assessment and consequent updating of the 2015 Agenda can retrieve within its Post 2015 MDG consultation process, an opportunity to better visualize the aspirations of Mozambicans for the next twelve years of its implementation.

8. Additional Information and Consultation process documentation

APPENDIX LIST

- Appendix 1: Report (summary -12 pages) according to UN template;
- Appendix 2: Consultation guidelines adjusted to the national context;
- Appendix 3: List of participant organizations in the consultation process;
- Appendix 4: Consultation process photos;
- Appendix 5: Project outline – Mozambique.