

## COUNTRY PROFILE: MOZAMBIQUE

### Introduction

Mozambique borders Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and eSwatini. Its Indian Ocean coastline of 2,700 kilometers faces east to Madagascar.

The country is endowed with important natural resources, such as arable land, forestry, water, energy and mineral resources, including the third largest reserves of natural gas in the continent. In addition, three deep seaports in the cities of Nacala (north), Beira (centre) and Maputo (south), as well as regional transport corridors serving its neighboring landlocked countries offer many opportunities for regional trade and economic growth<sup>1</sup>.

Mozambique is exposed to extreme climate-related events, with floods, cyclones and droughts being the most frequent threats, these natural hazards are occurring with increasing frequency, and may pose serious constraints to national development<sup>2</sup>.

#### The Agenda 2025 and the National Development Strategy 2015-2035

In 2003, a Committee of Counsellors developed a document entitled “Agenda 2025” that outlines Mozambique’s vision and strategies – a reference for future governments and society – for national reconciliation and development. It revolves around 4 strategic lines: i) Human capital (health and education); ii) Social capital (social justice, access to land use and tenure, gender balance, national cohesion and youth); iii) Economy and development (prioritization of agriculture, industry, mining, tourism and infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, protection of natural resources); and vi) Governance (peace, social and political stability, democracy, legality and security)<sup>3</sup>.

Resulting from the need to ensure the implementation of the development strategies set out in Agenda 2025, the National Development Strategy 2015-2035 (*Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento*)<sup>4</sup> presents an approach to development with emphasis on the structural transformation of the economy, for which industrialization is the key driver by boosting the development of the main sectors of activity, job creation and capitalization of Mozambicans.

Similar to the Agenda 2025, the National Development Strategy outlines 4 pillars:

- i) Human capital development (market-oriented training; institution and expansion of vocational education and improvement of health and social protection standards).
- ii) Development of productive-based infrastructures (infrastructure investment and planning: industrial parks; EEZs, thermal plants; roads, ports and railways; definition of housing areas and state reserves).
- iii) Research, innovation, and technological development (creation of specialized research and development (R&D) centres in the following areas: agriculture, livestock and fisheries; energy; mineral resources; water resources management and ICTs).

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/countryinfo/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/countryinfo/>

<sup>3</sup> Agenda 2025. The Nation’s Vision and Strategies. Committee of Counsellors, November 2003. Maputo, Mozambique <https://www.cartercenter.org/documents/nondatabase/Agenda%202025%20Final%20Integral%20English.pdf> Accessed December 2019

<sup>4</sup> Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento (2015-2035), 2014. Maputo, Mozambique: [https://www.cabri-sbo.org/uploads/bia/mozambique\\_2015\\_planning\\_external\\_national\\_plan\\_author\\_region\\_portuguese\\_.pdf](https://www.cabri-sbo.org/uploads/bia/mozambique_2015_planning_external_national_plan_author_region_portuguese_.pdf) Accessed December 2019

- iv) Articulation and institutional coordination (improvement of public institutions, improvement of coordination and intersectoral articulation, reform of legislation and creation of institutions that serve the industrialization strategy).

The implementation of the National Development Strategy is to be materialized through the economic and social management instruments comprising the National Planning System (SNP), namely the Government Five Year Plan (PQG), the Medium Term Fiscal Scenario (CFMP), the Economic and Social Plan (PES) and the State Budget (OE).

Some of the targets expected to be achieved by 2035 include an average annual growth of 7.4%, a single digit inflation (5-7%), a place within the top-100 countries in the HDI ranking<sup>5</sup>.

## Population & Human Development

Despite having experienced rapid economic growth in the last decades, this has not translated into significant poverty reduction. Mozambique is a poor country with high fertility and mortality rates. The country's high poverty rate is maintained by natural disasters, disease, high population growth, and the unequal distribution of wealth. The birth rate is among the world's highest, averaging around more than 5 children per woman for the recent decades. Mozambique ranks among the worst in the world for HIV/AIDS prevalence, HIV/AIDS deaths, and life expectancy at birth<sup>6</sup>.

Between 1990 and 2018, Mozambique's HDI value increased from 0.217 to 0.446, an increase of 106.0 percent. However, a HDI value of 0.446 still puts the country in the low human development category—positioning it at 180 out of 189 countries and territories. Over the same period, Mozambique's life expectancy at birth increased by 14.9 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.7 years and expected years of schooling increased by 6.0 years. Mozambique's 2018 HDI is below the average of 0.507 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.541 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>7</sup>.

In Mozambique, only 14% of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 27.3% of their male counterparts<sup>8</sup>.

Demographic and other development indicators			
<b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	<b>0.446</b>	<b>Literacy rate (ages &gt;15)(2014)</b>	<b>56%</b>
HDI rank	180	Mean years of schooling (2018)	3.5
Inequality-adjusted HDI	0.309	School enrollment primary (2017)	112%
Population size (2018)	29,495,962	School enrollment secondary	35%
<b>Population growth rate (2018)</b>	<b>2.91%</b>	<b>Population living below income poverty line, PPP \$1.90 a day (2014)</b>	<b>62.4%</b>
Projected population in 2030 <sup>9</sup>	41,185,000	GNI per capita, PPP (current int. \$)	1300
Urban population (2018) (% tot. pop)	35.99	Labour force (2018)	12,815,186
Rural population (2018) (% tot. pop)	64.01	Labour force participation rate	78.52
<b>Life expectancy at birth (2017)</b>	<b>59 years</b>	<b>Unemployment rate (2018)</b>	<b>3.17</b>

<sup>5</sup> Mozambique report to the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, 2014: <http://unohrls.org/custom-content/uploads/2014/10/Mozambique-Report.pdf> Accessed December 2019.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html> Accessed December 2019

<sup>7</sup> UNDP. Briefing note for countries on the 2019 Human Development Report [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/MOZ.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/MOZ.pdf) Accessed December 2019

<sup>8</sup> UNDP. Briefing note for countries on the 2019 Human Development Report [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/MOZ.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/MOZ.pdf) Accessed December 2019

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, custom data acquired via website: <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>

Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2018)	54	Political rights (1=Most Free, 7=Least free)	4
Population using basic drinking water services (2017)	55.69%	Civil Liberties (1=Most Free, 7=Least free)	4
Population using basic sanitation services (2017)	29.36%	Corruption perception index	23/100 Rank: 158/180
Population with access to electricity (2017)	27.43	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	3.5

## Political context

After independence from Portugal in 1975, a 15-year civil war ensued leaving the country and its economy considerably impaired. An incomplete post-conflict political settlement is still at the center of violence and tensions between the former warring parties – Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) and Renamo (Mozambican National Resistance)<sup>10</sup>. The latter maintained a considerable arsenal and military bases after the peace accord of 1992. In August 2019, a new peace accord was reached, culminating years of peace talks<sup>11</sup>.

As part of the peace negotiations, Mozambique's legislature amended the country's constitution so provincial governors could be elected, rather than appointed by the ruling party<sup>12</sup>. President Filipe Jacinto NYUSI (Frelimo) was re-elected on Oct 15 2019. Prime Minister Carlos Agostinho DO ROSARIO was appointed by the president in 2019.

According to Freedom House, power remains generally centralized in the executive branch, which dominates the parliament and all other branches of government—though the 2018 constitutional reforms introduced some measures to reduce centralization. Corruption remains widespread at the highest levels of government (Mozambique ranks 158th out of 180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2018). Patronage networks are deeply entrenched, with various groupings competing for state resources<sup>13</sup>. The “hidden debt” scandal of 2016 is one that illustrates the substantial institutional shortcomings, such as corruption and political influence on the judiciary, that are damaging long-term economic development.

In international relations, is usually aligned with : the G-77, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the African Group. The country belongs to the following international organizations and UN agencies (non-exhaustive list)<sup>14</sup>: ACP, AfDB, AU, EITI, ICC, ICRM, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, WCO, SADC, CD, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, WBG, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO.

## Economic Overview

<sup>10</sup> World Bank. 2017. Mozambique - Country partnership framework for the period FY17 - FY21 (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/540001493517702187/Mozambique-Country-partnership-framework-for-the-period-FY17-FY21>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/overview#1> Accessed December 2019

<sup>12</sup> New York Times, August 6, 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/06/world/africa/mozambique-renamo-peace.html> Accessed December 2019

<sup>13</sup> <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2019/mozambique> Accessed December 2019

<sup>14</sup> ACP: African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States, AfDB: African Development Bank, AU: African Union, EITI: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, ICC: International Chamber of Commerce, ICRM: International Red Cross and Red Crescent, Movement, Interpol: International Criminal Police Organization, IOC: International Olympic Committee, IOM: International Organization for Migration, ISO: International Organization for Standardization, WCO: World Customs Organization, SADC: Southern African Development Community, CD: Conference on Disarmament, FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency, IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization, IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFC: International Finance Corporation, ILO: International Labor Organization, IMF: International Monetary Fund, IMO: International Maritime Organization, ITU: International Telecommunications Union, UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, WHO: World Health Organization, WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organization, WMO: World Meteorological Organization, WTO: World Trade Organization.

Mozambique achieved significant economic growth between 2000 and 2015, with real GDP growth rates averaging 7%, among the highest in the continent. Mozambique's strong economic performance owes to a combination of several large-scale foreign-investment projects in the extractives sector and significant donor support<sup>15</sup>. In 2016, however, Mozambique's economy entered into a crisis after the government borrowed \$2 billion in 2012–2014 without parliamentary approval (the “hidden debt” crisis). Donors responded by freezing over \$250 million in direct budget support and the IMF cancelled its financial program<sup>16</sup>.

While economic conditions have improved, Mozambique remains on a slow growth trajectory. According to the World Bank, the devastating impact of tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth on agricultural production and falling commodity prices, affected growth prospects for 2019 – Real GDP growth was estimated to reach 2%, below the average of 3.7% experienced between 2016 and 2018. It is expected however that economic growth will recover towards 4.3% by 2021 as rehabilitation efforts and continued easing in interest rates provide additional stimulus to the economy<sup>17</sup>.

Economic indicators 2018 <sup>18</sup>	
GDP (current US\$)	14,457,964,381
GDP growth (annual %)	3.26
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	21.41
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	25.23
Services, value added (% of GDP)	46.62
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	40.71
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	76.56
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	37.70
Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)	31.90
Tax revenue (% of GDP)(2017)	23.18
Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)	2.05
Index of economic freedom in 2019 (rank in the world) <sup>19</sup>	48.6 (163)

**Agriculture.** Forty-five percent of the country's total land area, 78.6 million hectares, is suitable for agriculture, but less than 15 percent of this area is estimated to be under cultivation each year. The sector's contribution to GDP was around 21.5% in 2018 and employs more than 75% of the country's workforce<sup>20</sup>. The primary crops grown in the country are: maize, paddy (rice), cassava, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes and sugarcane, which are almost entirely produced under rainfed conditions<sup>21</sup> making it vulnerable to rising temperatures and

Agricultural production 2017	Tonnes	Hectares
Cassava	8773712	1070377
Sugar cane	2900000	43382
Maize	1703920	1830368
Sweet potatoes	700000	78024
Bananas	579971	74701
Cashew nuts, with shell	139000	166720
Rice, paddy	110000	142749
Tobacco, unmanufactured	91128	65594
Groundnuts, with shell	90000	400000
Sesame seed	60000	115000
Beans, dry	55000	100000
Seed cotton	52000	104781

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/countryinfo/>

<sup>16</sup> US State Department: <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-mozambique/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/overview#1> Accessed December 2019

<sup>18</sup> World Development Indicators, The World Bank. Data retrieved December 2019

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.heritage.org/index/pdf/2019/countries/kenya.pdf> Accessed December 2019

<sup>20</sup> USAID. 2019. Climate Risk Profile Mozambique.

[https://www.climate-links.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018\\_USAID-ATLAS-Project\\_Climate-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf](https://www.climate-links.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018_USAID-ATLAS-Project_Climate-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf) Accessed December 2019

<sup>21</sup> FAO. 2019. Special Report – FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Mozambique. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5769en/ca5769en.pdf> Accessed December 2019

variable rainfall. The sector is marked by low-productivity subsistence-type production patterns and limited value-chains. Main cash-crops are tobacco, banana, cashew, and cotton. Tobacco is also an important export earning commodity. Sugar is the only meaningful processed export product<sup>22</sup>.

**Industry.** The Industry/Manufacturing sector contributed 9.6% of GDP in 2016, employs only 3% of the work force, and is dominated by the Mozal aluminium smelter project. Since 2000, the sector experienced a continued decline in its relative GDP share, from 20% to 9.6% in 2016<sup>23</sup>. However, industrialization is considered to be a determining factor for the transformation of the economy and resulting gains in competitiveness. The five-year government plan 2015-2019 outlines priority actions to carry out the modernization of the sector such as the construction for infrastructure for fairs, exhibitions and other commercial events, stimulate the development of manufacturing in order to increase the value-added, and the establishment of special economic zones dedicated to specific branches of activity<sup>24</sup>.

According to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the country has been developing and expanding the industrial sector, notably large and medium-sized companies producing cement, soft drinks, wheat flour, steel structures, and food processing<sup>25</sup>. The Industrial Policy and Strategy 2016-2025 sets out the priority industries: food and agro-industry; clothing textiles and footwear; non-metallic minerals; metallurgy; wood processing and furniture; chemistry, rubber and plastics; paper and printing<sup>26</sup>.

The IMF's economic outlook for Mozambique in 2020, expects that construction and other activities should also be boosted by investments in the liquefied natural gas (LNG) megaprojects. This will include a drilling stage (upstream process) to recover raw gas from underground, and the construction of liquification plants (trains), in addition to the construction of new housing for the projected expansion of the towns hosting megaprojects.

Infrastructure <sup>27</sup>			
Energy		Transportation	
Electrification total population	24.2%	Airports (with paved runway)	98 (21)
Electrification urban areas	64.2%	Railways (kms) (2014)	4,787
Electrification rural areas	5%	Roadways (unpaved) (kms)	31,083 (23,718)
Electricity generating capacity	2.62 million kW	Waterways (kms)	460 (Zambezi)
Pipelines (kms)	972 gas; 278 ref. prod	Major seaports	Beira, Maputo, Nacala

**Mining.** Since 2010, the extractives industries have been playing an increasingly important role in the country's economy. Around 150 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves were found in 2010 placing Mozambique as the third largest holder of natural gas reserves in Africa (after Nigeria and Algeria) and twelfth globally<sup>28</sup>. In addition to natural gas and coal, Mozambique has reserves of base

<sup>22</sup> African Development Bank. Mozambique Country Strategy Paper 2018 -2022 (June 2018).

[https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/MOZAMBIQUE - CSP 2018-2022\\_Final .pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/MOZAMBIQUE_-_CSP_2018-2022_Final_.pdf) Accessed December 2019

<sup>23</sup> African Development Bank. Mozambique Country Strategy Paper 2018 -2022 (June 2018).

[https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/MOZAMBIQUE - CSP 2018-2022\\_Final .pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/MOZAMBIQUE_-_CSP_2018-2022_Final_.pdf) Accessed December 2019

<sup>24</sup> Government of Mozambique (2015). Proposta do Programa Quinquenal do Governo. Aprovada na 4a sessão ordinária do conselho de Ministros. Maputo. <http://www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz/por/Governo/Documents/Planos-e-Programas-de-Governacao/Plano-Quinquenal> Accessed January 2020.

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.mic.gov.mz/por/Industria> Accessed January 2020

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.mic.gov.mz/por/Media/Files/Politica-e-Estrategia-Industrial> Accessed January 2020

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html> Accessed December 2019

<sup>28</sup> IMF (2019). Republic of Mozambique. Selected Issues. Country report No. 19/167. Washington D.C.

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2019/06/18/Republic-of-Mozambique-Selected-Issues-46997> Accessed January 2020

metals and gemstones. In 2016, the sector reached 6.9% of GDP (from about 2% in 2010), mainly reflecting the start of large-scale coal exports. Other relevant extractive products are titanium, graphite, gem stones and especially natural gas produced from the on-shore fields<sup>29</sup>.

**Services.** The Services sector's contribution to GDP increased from 54.2% in 2000 to 55.4% in 2016 on the back of public sector expansion, increased urban consumption and services to megaprojects. However, the sector currently employs just 22% of the labour force. Main service sub-sectors include Wholesale and small-scale retail trade (about 12% of GDP) but with low profit margins and few opportunities of saving and investing; and Transport, storage and communication (about 11% of GDP)<sup>30</sup>.

**Trade (2018)**<sup>31</sup>: Exports: \$5.2 bn; Imports: \$6.8 bn; Trade balance: -\$1.6 bn Bilateral trade: \$12.0 bn. The main products exported were aluminum bars, coke of coal, coal briquettes, electrical energy, various gases, unmanufactured tobacco, precious stones, sugar.

Top-10 export markets for goods and export goods in 2018 (\$)			
Countries		Goods	
India	1,435,777,689	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	2,419,058,860
Netherlands	1,102,933,247	Aluminium and articles thereof	1,331,494,778
South Africa	895,879,582	Ores, slag and ash	263,521,616
China	301,889,298	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	215,856,837
Hong Kong	124,153,255	Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	199,957,409
Singapore	115,804,531	Sugars and sugar confectionery	191,861,295
Poland	101,433,272	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates ne	69,199,977
USA	99,262,118	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	66,210,141
United Kingdom	93,266,013	Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	50,706,680
United Arab Emirates	74,064,217	Electrical, electronic equipment	45,053,463
Top-10 import markets for goods and import goods in 2018 (\$)			
Countries		Goods	
South Africa	1,772,616,966	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	1,452,415,349
China	799,458,273	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.	752,282,922
United Arab Emirates	518,874,355	Aluminium and articles thereof	512,230,329
Netherlands	517,984,366	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	503,344,782
India	490,291,046	Cereals	457,357,866
Singapore	282,317,915	Electrical, electronic equipment	373,533,286
Portugal	230,421,811	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotope	222,804,428
USA	218,154,967	Pharmaceutical products	200,082,662
Japan	196,196,171	Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc.	159,038,747
Thailand	158,085,729	Plastics and articles thereof	152,987,182

International Trade in Goods and Services based on UN Comtrade data.

Developed by the Department for International Trade and the Dept. for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in the UK.

<https://comtrade.un.org/labs/dit-trade-vis/?reporter=508&partner=0&type=C&year=2018&flow=2>

## Environment

Geography and land-use data <sup>32</sup>	
Land area (sq. km); surface (sq. km)	786,380; 799,380

<sup>32</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAOSTAT <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/EL>. Accessed December 2019

Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)(2018)	22
Forest area (% of land area, 2016)	47.98
Primary Forest (% forest land, 2017)	0
Planted Forest (% forest land, 2017)	0.2
Other naturally regenerated forest (% forest land, 2017)	99.8
Permanent cropland (% of land area) , 2016	0.38
Arable land (% of land area, 2016)	7.18
Agricultural land (% of land area, 2016)	63.52

Mozambique has a land area of 786,380 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline that stretches for about 2,700 km along the Indian Ocean. The country lies largely within the tropics, and much of the coastline is subject to the regular seasonal influence of the Indian Ocean monsoon rains. The monsoon influence is strongest in the northeast but is modified somewhat in the south by the island barriers of Madagascar, the Comoros, and the Seychelles.

Mozambique has a tropical climate, with a general wet season (October to March) and dry season (April to September).

### Wildlife and protected areas

According to national estimates, Mozambique is home to about 5,500 species of flora and 4,271 species of terrestrial wildlife, of which 72% are insects, 17% birds, 5% mammals and 4% reptiles. Of these species, several are endemic to Mozambique, including 2 species of mammal, 7 reptiles, 11 freshwater fish and 5 vascular plant species<sup>33</sup>.

Mozambique's most important marine and coastal habitats are coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass meadows. The coral reefs cover about 1,860 km<sup>2</sup> and there are about 400,000 ha of mangroves. There are no species lists for individual countries however, along the Indian Ocean Coast, 11,257 marine species have been recorded and 17 marine fish are endemic to Mozambique. Notable species that have been recorded along the coasts of Mozambique include the dugong, 7 species of dolphin, humpback whales, 77 hermatypic species of coral and 5 species of turtle, all of which contribute significantly to tourism<sup>34</sup>.

With over 100 river basins and groundwater, Mozambique has abundant water resources. The country is drained by five principal rivers and several smaller ones. The largest and most important is the Zambezi River. There are four significant lakes: Lake Niassa (or Malawi), Lake Chiuta, Lake Cahora Bassa and Lake Shirwa, all in the north<sup>35</sup>.

According to data from IBAT, Mozambique has 44 protected areas, covering approximately 21.5% of the land area, and 2.2% of marine and coastal areas.

### Species with extinction risk assessments in Kenya published on the IUCN Red List

Taxonomic group	Number assessed	Known threatened species
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<sup>30</sup> African Development Bank. Mozambique Country Strategy Paper 2018 -2022 (June 2018).

[https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/MOZAMBIQUE - CSP 2018-2022\\_Final\\_.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/MOZAMBIQUE_-_CSP_2018-2022_Final_.pdf)  
Accessed December 2019

<sup>31</sup> <https://comtrade.un.org/data/> Accessed December 2019

<sup>32</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAOSTAT <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/EL> Accessed December 2019

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=mz#facts>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=mz#facts>

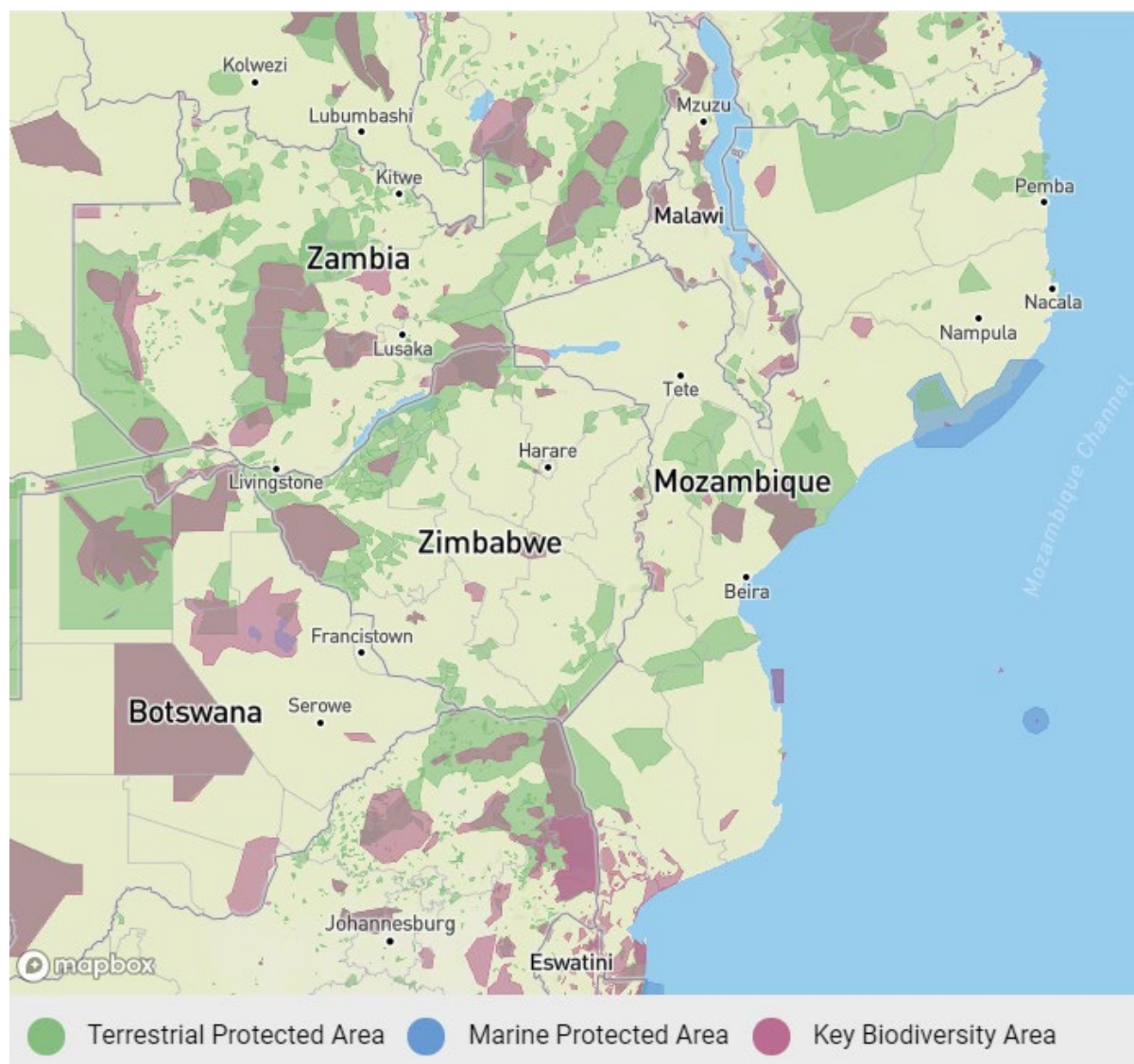
<sup>35</sup> Chairuca, L., Naafs, A., van Haren, I., Upton, K., Ó Dochartaigh, B.É. and Bellwood-Howard, I. 2018. Africa Groundwater Atlas: Hydrogeology of Mozambique. British Geological Survey. Accessed January 2020.  
[http://earthwise.bgs.ac.uk/index.php/Hydrogeology\\_of\\_Mozambique](http://earthwise.bgs.ac.uk/index.php/Hydrogeology_of_Mozambique)

Amphibians	71	5
Birds	675	30
Fishes	1391	67
Mammals	239	17
Reptiles	68	13
Arachnids	7	0
Corals	328	53
Crustaceans	41	0
Insects	256	2
Molluscs	169	3
Other invertebrates	48	9
Ferns	17	0
Flowering plants	494	111
Gymnosperms	17	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>3821</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Total endemic species assessed/threatened</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>42</b>

Protected Areas	
Designation	Number
Environmental Protection Area	1
Faunal Reserve	1
Forest Reserve	13
Game Reserve	2
Hunting Reserve	14
National Park	6
National Reserve	2
Natural Reserve	1
Not reported	1
Special Reserve	1
Ramsar Site	2
<b>Coverage: 21.57% (terrestrial); 2.23% (Marine)</b>	<b>44</b>
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)	<b>26</b>



### Map showing the overlap between Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas



#### Main pressures and drivers of biodiversity loss

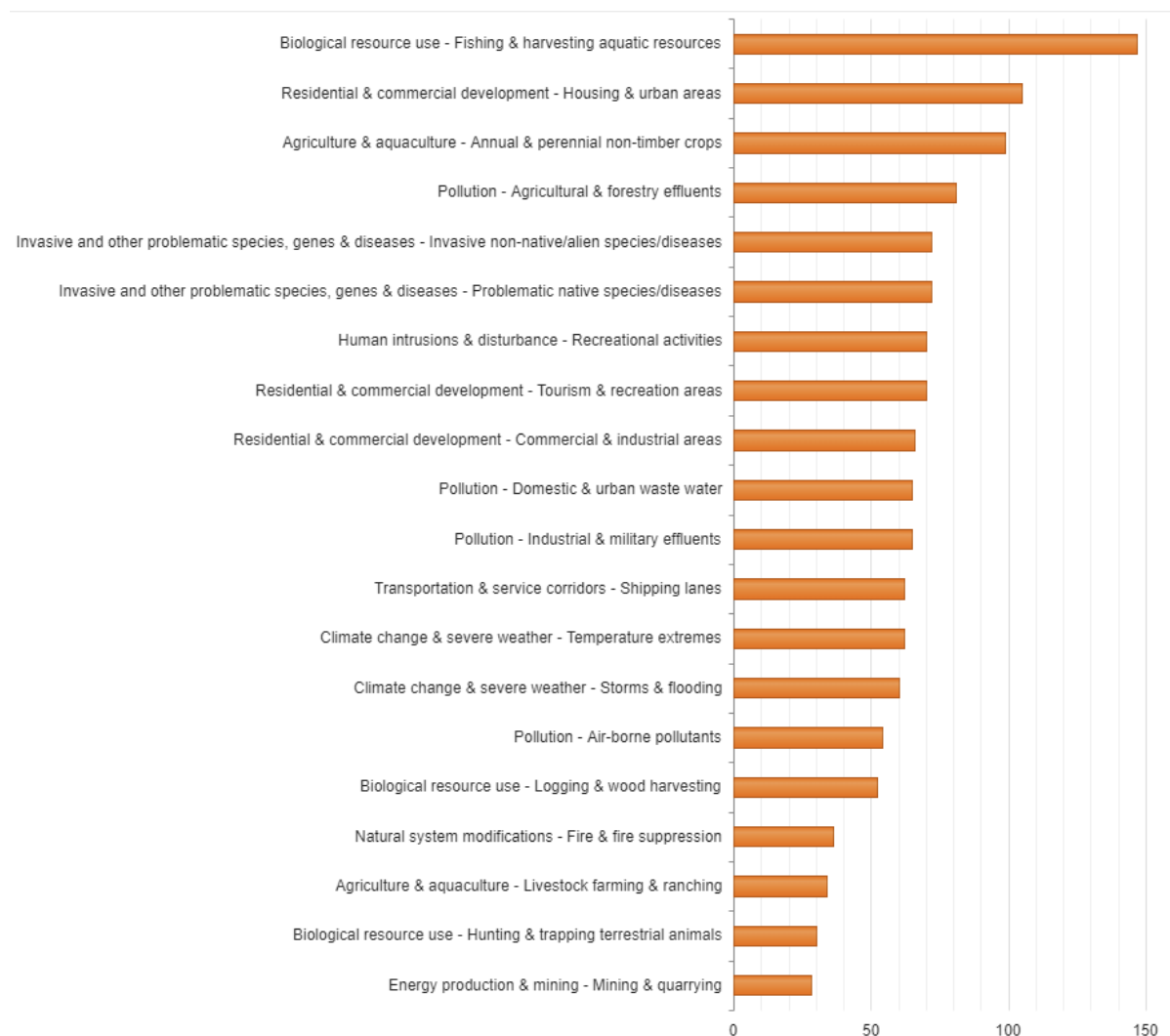
According to Mozambique's 6<sup>th</sup> national report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), major drivers of biodiversity loss are population growth, urbanization, economic activities, governance, technology and innovation, and climate change. Between 2001 and 2016, the country lost 6.2% of its forest area, and in agriculture, chemical use increased (3.8 tons in 2002 to 4.5 tons in 2016)<sup>36</sup>. Past political instability also led to habitat loss and fragmentation.

The main threats to fauna are hunting, uncontrolled fires and the destruction of habitats, whereas the main threats to flora are vegetation clearing, slash-and-burn agriculture, increased human settlement and uncontrolled fires. Coral reefs are mainly under pressure from coral bleaching and increased activities such as fishing, tourism, etc. There have also been increased reports of human-animal conflicts, especially regarding crocodiles, lions, elephants and hippos, and of damage to agriculture caused by hippos and elephants<sup>37</sup>.

<sup>36</sup>MINISTRY OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. (2019). Sixth National Report on the Implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity in Mozambique. MITADER. 152 pp. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/mz-nr-06-en.pdf> Accessed January 2020.

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=mz#facts>

Data provided by the IBAT Country Profile for Mozambique identifies the global threats to species occurring in the country. The major threats relate to fishing, agriculture and aquaculture, followed by residential & commercial development, pollution, invasive and other problematic species, and climate change.



### National legal environmental framework

The national legal framework is characterized by a variety of policies and regulations governing related to biodiversity, including among others, the Land Law (Law 19/97), the Environmental Law (Law 20/1997), the Law of fisheries, the Law of Forestry and Wildlife (Law 10/99) and the Conservation Law (Law 16/2014), in addition to a series of regulations associated with these laws (eg Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment, Regulation on Forest and Wildlife and General Regulation on Maritime Fishery Activities). Furthermore, Mozambique has recently adopted a Green Economy Action Plan and a Strategic Plan for the Tourism Sector, among other relevant policies and strategies. A detailed account can be found in Mozambique's NBSAP.

The National Development Strategy 2015-2035 also acknowledges the importance of natural resources and their sustainable management for poverty reduction and economic development. In 2012, Mozambique developed its 2013-25 National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy Strategic actions, which include forestry measures, developing low-carbon agricultural practices, and

reducing deforestation and wildfires, while in 2018 it presented its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.

### International legal framework

Mozambique is party of the following conventions of which the following have impacts on biodiversity (non-exhaustive):

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS)
- Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- Montreal Protocol (Ozone Layer Protection)
- Ramsar (Wetlands)
- Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas
- World Heritage Convention (WHC)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

#### National Commitments in Rio Conventions

In fulfilling its international obligations in these agreements, the country has submitted a number of national targets and/or plans to implement them.

#### *Convention on Biological Diversity – NBSAP*

The country's NBSAP (2015-2035) focuses on 4 strategic objectives: to reduce the direct and indirect causes of biodiversity degradation and loss; to improve the state of biodiversity and preserve the diversity of ecosystems, species habitats and genes; to enhance the sharing of benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services for all sectors of government and society; and to improve implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and training. Other components of the Plan include: 21 national targets; priority actions; time horizons; performance indicators; budget (tentative); and responsible institutions. Synergies with the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change and the Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Against Drought and Desertification, among other instruments, have been identified. The implementation of the NBSAP is coordinated by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and assisted by the National Biodiversity Unit established in 2000. The NBSAP also intends to address needs related to biodiversity, differentiated by gender, and enhance gender units at the local level, among other actions. A plan for NBSAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation has been outlined which proposes the use of various mechanisms and tools, including the establishment of a capacity building program and a strategy for resource mobilization for biodiversity.

#### *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - NDC<sup>38</sup>*

Mozambique's nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement prioritizes adaptation and highlights a mitigation commitment to reduce about 76.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq from 2020 to 2030, with 23,0 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2024 and 53,4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq from 2025 to 2030, conditional on the provision of financial, technological, and capacity building from the international community.

The sectors concerned with the mitigation commitment are related to energy, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) and waste. It is expected that the target communicated will be achieved by implementing a number of policies and programmes such as the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (NCCAMS), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), National REDD+ Strategy and the

<sup>38</sup> Mozambique's NDC.

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mozambique%20First/MOZ\\_INDC\\_Final\\_Version.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mozambique%20First/MOZ_INDC_Final_Version.pdf)

Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Energy from Biomass Energy Strategy (2014 to 2025), among others.

Regarding adaptation and increased resilience, some of the strategic actions to be incorporated in the NAP include increasing the effectiveness of land use and spatial planning, increasing the resilience of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, reducing soil degradation, and ensuring the protection of biodiversity.

***United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – LDN target***

Mozambique is preparing its LDN targets.

In addition to its commitments to the Rio Conventions, in 2015, Mozambique pledged to restore 1 million hectares by 2030 as part of its contribution to the Africa Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and the Bonn Challenge.