

## Stakeholder Mapping Mozambique

### Summary

To address inclusive development challenges especially increasing unemployment and high informal sector workers, the government of Mozambique has initiated many policy interventions. Broadly, the Agenda 2025, launched in 2003, provides the overarching long-term development strategy for Mozambique including strategies for employment creation. Agenda 2025 provides the context in which the country's poverty reduction strategies, Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, five-year plan of government and other key development policy documents are drawn. Another important policy is *Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento* (National Development Strategy) 2015-2035 whose overall objective is “to improve living conditions for the population through structural transformation of the economy, expansion and diversification of the productive base”. To achieve inclusive economic growth through improvement of the business environment, the government formulated *Estratégia para a Melhoria do Ambiente de Negócios* (Strategy for Business Environment Improvement) 2013-2017. Other productive employment policies discussed in this report are the labour sector policy, decent work country programme, strategy for employment and professional training, professional education law, strategy for the micro small and medium enterprises, youth policy and *Política Nacional de Emprego* (National Employment Policy). In terms of social protection, this report discusses the broad and comprehensive statutory social security policies especially the social protection law, *Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica* (National Strategy for Basic Social Security) and the Social Protection Floor Initiative. In addition, fragmented policies such as national policy on disaster management, support to agricultural production and food security and public works programmes implemented by different government agencies are discussed. This report also shows that despite numerous policies for productive employment and social protection, unemployment is yet to be effectively tackled and coverage of social protection programmes among the population remains low.

With regard to policy dialogue, this report offers a list of policy actors and knowledge institutions on inclusive development in Mozambique. Further, the report elaborates on the role of selected policy actors in Mozambique including government ministries and agencies, business association federations, employer organisations, trade unions, political parties, and donor agencies in policy dialogue and the means that they use to achieve this. In addition, knowledge institutions in Mozambique such as *Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos* (Institute of Social and Economic Studies), Institute of Agricultural Research of Mozambique and Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development and their role in policy dialogue are discussed.

With reference to the Netherlands Embassy Maputo-Mozambique Multi-Annual Strategic Plan 2014-2017, this report shows that development cooperation aims at poverty alleviation and inclusive growth and focuses on water, food and nutrition security, sexual reproductive and health rights, and energy. Central to cooperation in all these areas is good governance, corporate social responsibility and capacity building especially in energy programmes. The NWO-WOTRO has funded a research consortium titled 'How Inclusive Business Strategies Can Contribute to Inclusive Development in Sub-Saharan Africa', which covers several countries in Africa including Mozambique. This consortium is led by Prof. R. van Tulder, Erasmus University Rotterdam and focuses on inclusive business models by investigating comprehensive indicators of inclusive business development at all functional levels in a multinational company.