

7. Access to clean water is also recognized as a key intervention for food security and nutrition. In 2015, about 59% of the urban population and 28% of the rural population had access to clean water through primary and secondary systems, respectively. It is in this context that the Government of Mozambique has been working on improving and expanding piped water supply services, through a participatory inclusion and management of these services by community leaders and end-users, aiming at providing access to clean water for the entire population by 2029.

8. The last priority action presented here refers to the promotion of payment for environmental services through, for instance, mechanisms such as REDD+ implemented by the national and international private sector, which have social and environmental obligations for the country. This action is intended to discourage the destruction of the ecosystem and, simultaneously, generate resources to invest in biodiversity conservation and ecosystems recovery.

9. For the successful implementation of these actions, the Government of Mozambique recognizes the need to align the new proposed interventions with the different activities currently underway, as well as the need for collaboration with the various key stakeholders that include development partners, private sector, academia, local communities, and civil society, ensuring, crucially, the inclusion of the least favored groups (women, youth and individuals with disabilities) in all stages of intervention.