



INDIA - REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE BILATERAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

YOUTH PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT FORUM

**NEW DELHI
AUGUST 2026**

© 2026 Youth Peace and Development (YPD) Forum. All Rights Reserved.

This publication has been independently prepared and published by the **Youth Peace and Development (YPD) Forum**, a non-profit, non-partisan, youth-led public policy and research organization. The contents of this document represent independent research, analysis, and policy recommendations developed by members of the YPD Forum.

This publication **does not represent the official views, policies, or positions of the Government of India, the Government of Republic of Mozambique, or any other government, ministry, public institution, or international organization.** The preparation of this document has **not been funded, sponsored, commissioned, or endorsed by any government, political party, corporation, foreign entity, or external funding organization.** It is the outcome of voluntary research and policy work undertaken by young researchers and students committed to promoting peace, development, and international cooperation. This publication is intended solely for educational, research, academic, and policy discussion purposes. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information presented, the YPD Forum makes no warranty regarding its completeness or suitability for any specific purpose.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means without appropriate acknowledgment of the **Youth Peace and Development (YPD) Forum**, except where permitted under applicable copyright laws for educational or non-commercial use with proper citation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

Message from the Chairman, Youth Peace and Development Forum.....	Pg No. 5
Message from the Vice Chairman, Youth Peace and Development Forum.....	Pg No. 7
Message from the In-charge, International Cooperation Framework.....	Pg No. 9

Executive Summary	Pg No. 11
Acknowledgement	Pg No. 13
Vision for the Two Nations	Pg No. 14
Guiding Principles of Bilateral Cooperation	Pg No. 16

31 Pillars of Cooperation

1. Political Cooperation.....	Pg No. 19
2. Diplomatic Cooperation.....	Pg No. 21
3. Economic and Trade Cooperation.....	Pg No. 23
4. Financial Cooperation.....	Pg No. 25
5. Investment Cooperation.....	Pg No. 27
6. Energy Cooperation.....	Pg No. 29
7. Defence and Security Cooperation.....	Pg No. 31
8. Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation	Pg No. 33
9. Water Resources Cooperation.....	Pg No. 35
10. Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation.....	Pg No. 37
11. Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation.....	Pg No. 39
12. Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Cooperation.....	Pg No. 41
13. Digital and Cyber Security Cooperation.....	Pg No. 43
14. Space Cooperation.....	Pg No. 45
15. Environmental and Climate Cooperation.....	Pg No. 47
16. Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation.....	Pg No. 49
17. Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation.....	Pg No. 51
18. Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation.....	Pg No. 53
19. Academic and Educational Cooperation.....	Pg No. 55
20. Healthcare and Public Health Cooperation.....	Pg No. 57
21. Youth Cooperation.....	Pg No. 59
22. Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Cooperation.....	Pg No. 61
23. Labour, Employment and Migration Cooperation.....	Pg No. 63
24. Tourism Cooperation.....	Pg No. 65
25. Sports Cooperation.....	Pg No. 67
26. Culture and Heritage Cooperation.....	Pg No. 69

27. Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation.....	Pg No. 71
28. Legal and Judicial Cooperation.....	Pg No. 73
29. Multilateral and Regional Cooperation.....	Pg No. 75
30. Sustainable Development Cooperation.....	Pg No. 77
31. Innovation and Entrepreneurship Cooperation.....	Pg No. 79

Implementation Framework

Institutional Mechanisms.....	Pg No. 82
Joint Working Groups.....	Pg No. 84
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....	Pg No. 86
Periodic Review Mechanism.....	Pg No. 87

Roadmap for Future Cooperation

Strategic Vision 2050	Pg No.89
Short-Term Priorities (1–5 Years).....	Pg No.90
Medium-Term Priorities (5–15 Years).....	PgNo. 92
Long-Term Strategic Goals (15–30 Years).....	Pg No.93

End Note	PgNo.95
-----------------------	---------

References	PgNo.97
-------------------------	---------

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my warm greetings to all distinguished dignitaries, policymakers, diplomats, scholars, youth leaders, and friends associated with the Youth Peace and Development Forum. This publication commemorates and reflects upon the growing relationship between the Republic of India and the Republic of Mozambique, a partnership that has evolved into an important pillar of cooperation in the western Indian Ocean region.

India and the Republic of Mozambique share a relationship founded upon mutual respect, historical solidarity, economic complementarities, cultural understanding, and a common commitment to peace and stability. Over the years, our bilateral engagement has expanded beyond traditional diplomatic relations to encompass trade and investment, energy and natural resources, agriculture, science and technology, education, defence and security, culture, people-to-people relations, and emerging areas of cooperation. This broadening partnership demonstrates the strength and resilience of the relationship between our two nations.

The India–Mozambique Bilateral Cooperation Framework provides an important avenue for deepening this partnership and creating new opportunities for meaningful engagement. In an increasingly interconnected world, bilateral cooperation cannot remain confined to governments alone. It must also involve civil society, academic institutions, young professionals, entrepreneurs, researchers, cultural organisations, and, most importantly, the youth of both countries.

The Youth Peace and Development Forum strongly believes that young people are not merely the leaders of tomorrow; they are important partners in building peace and development today. The demographic strength, creativity, technological ability, and entrepreneurial spirit of the younger generations in India and Mozambique provide enormous opportunities for cooperation. Greater youth-to-youth interaction can contribute to mutual understanding, reduce cultural barriers, and create lasting foundations for friendship between our societies.

India and Mozambique have much to learn from each other. India's experience in democratic governance, digital public infrastructure, agricultural technology, affordable pharmaceutical manufacturing, entrepreneurship, education, space technology, and its diverse cultural traditions can contribute to greater bilateral understanding. Similarly, Mozambique's rich maritime and coastal heritage, its remarkable natural resource endowment spanning energy and mineral wealth, its resilience in the face of recurring climate challenges, its vibrant cultural traditions, and its strategic position as a gateway to the wider Southern African region offer valuable opportunities for exchange and collaboration.

In this context, strategic cooperation should not be understood only in terms of economic or energy interests. A truly strategic partnership must also possess a strong human dimension. Cooperation in education, youth development, culture, health, climate resilience, sustainable development, and social innovation can strengthen the foundations upon which diplomatic relations are built.

The Youth Peace and Development Forum seeks to contribute to this process by encouraging dialogue, knowledge-sharing, youth participation, and constructive engagement between India and Mozambique. We believe that platforms bringing together young people from both countries can generate new ideas and practical initiatives in areas such as peacebuilding, sustainable development, blue economy and maritime cooperation, entrepreneurship, education, cultural exchange, and community development.

The world today faces complex challenges, including geopolitical tensions, economic uncertainties, climate change, energy transition, misinformation, and threats to social cohesion. No country can effectively address these challenges in isolation. Strong bilateral and multilateral partnerships are therefore essential. India and Mozambique, connected by centuries of maritime trade across the Indian Ocean and by a shared commitment to South-South cooperation, can make a meaningful contribution to a peaceful, prosperous, and rules-based international order.

Our cooperation must therefore look towards the future. We should encourage greater interaction among universities and research institutions, expand opportunities for student and professional exchanges, facilitate investment and innovation partnerships, promote cultural diplomacy, and create platforms where young people can participate in discussions concerning international affairs and sustainable development.

The India–Mozambique relationship has already demonstrated considerable potential, reflected in bilateral trade exceeding five billion dollars, substantial Indian investment in Mozambique's energy sector, and a long-settled community of Indian origin that has called Mozambique home for generations. The responsibility before us is to transform this potential into sustained and inclusive cooperation. Diplomatic relations become truly meaningful when they positively influence the lives of ordinary people and create opportunities for future generations.

As Chairman of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, I reaffirm our commitment to strengthening friendship and cooperation between India and the Republic of Mozambique. We look forward to supporting initiatives that bring our peoples closer, promote mutual understanding, and encourage young citizens to become ambassadors of peace, cooperation, and development.

With best wishes for a stronger, deeper, and future-oriented India–Mozambique partnership.

Dheeraj G N
Chairman
Youth Peace and Development Forum

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHAIRMAN

It is a privilege to contribute this message to a publication dedicated to the India–Mozambique Bilateral Cooperation Framework. The evolving partnership between India and the Republic of Mozambique represents a relationship of considerable strategic importance, built upon shared historical solidarity, mutual respect, economic cooperation, energy security, and a growing understanding between our peoples.

The relationship between India and Mozambique has developed significantly over the decades, and indeed over centuries of maritime trade that predate the colonial era. What began as ancient commercial links across the Indian Ocean, and was later reinforced by India's support for Mozambique's liberation movement, has progressively expanded into a comprehensive partnership covering diverse areas of mutual interest. Today, both countries recognise the importance of working together to address emerging regional and global challenges while creating new opportunities for economic and social progress.

The strategic significance of India–Mozambique relations is particularly evident in the changing international environment. The western Indian Ocean is becoming increasingly important to global energy security, maritime trade, connectivity, and international security. Mozambique's position as a gateway to the landlocked states of Southern Africa, and its substantial natural gas reserves, place it at the centre of these emerging dynamics. In such an environment, cooperation between India and Mozambique can contribute significantly to regional stability, resilience, and prosperity.

However, strategic diplomacy must extend beyond government-to-government relations. The strength of any bilateral partnership ultimately depends upon the connections established between its people. This is why people-to-people diplomacy and youth engagement deserve particular attention.

The youth of India and Mozambique represent a powerful bridge between our societies. Young people are increasingly connected through technology, education, entrepreneurship, cultural interests, and shared global concerns. Creating more opportunities for interaction can transform these connections into meaningful partnerships.

The Youth Peace and Development Forum believes that youth cooperation can become one of the most dynamic dimensions of India–Mozambique relations. Academic exchanges, youth conferences, cultural programmes, leadership initiatives, research collaborations, innovation networks, and social-development projects can encourage young Indians and Mozambicans to understand one another beyond geographical and cultural boundaries.

Such engagement is particularly important for promoting peace. Peace is not simply the absence of conflict; it is also the presence of dialogue, mutual respect, social justice, cooperation, and shared opportunities. Young people who understand different cultures and perspectives are better equipped to challenge stereotypes, resist intolerance, and contribute to

peaceful societies, an aspiration of particular relevance to communities in regions of Mozambique that continue to navigate the path toward durable stability.

Economic and technological cooperation also offers enormous possibilities. India and Mozambique possess complementary strengths in areas such as agriculture, energy, pharmaceuticals, digital public infrastructure, port and maritime logistics, and entrepreneurship. Encouraging collaboration among young entrepreneurs, researchers, technology professionals, and educational institutions can create new avenues for inclusive and sustainable growth.

At the same time, cultural diplomacy should remain an essential component of the bilateral relationship. India's rich civilisational heritage and Mozambique's distinctive cultural traditions, shaped by centuries of Indian Ocean trade and exchange, provide a strong foundation for mutual appreciation. Cultural exchanges, academic programmes, artistic collaborations, and youth initiatives can deepen the understanding that forms the human foundation of diplomatic relations.

We must also recognise that development and peace are closely connected. Sustainable development requires cooperation across borders, particularly in addressing climate change, cyclone and flood resilience, energy transition, inequality, and technological transformation. India and Mozambique can share experiences, expertise, and innovative solutions while working towards a more sustainable future.

The Bilateral Cooperation Framework should therefore be viewed not merely as an instrument of diplomatic engagement but as an opportunity to develop a long-term vision for partnership. Such a vision should involve governments, institutions, businesses, universities, civil society organisations, and citizens.

As Vice Chairman of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, I extend my sincere appreciation to all those working towards stronger India–Mozambique relations. I hope this publication contributes to greater awareness, dialogue, and cooperation and encourages readers to recognise the immense possibilities that exist between our two nations.

May the India–Mozambique partnership continue to flourish and inspire future generations through friendship, innovation, mutual respect, and shared commitment to peace and prosperity.

Aravind Saj
Vice Chairman
Youth Peace and Development Forum

MESSAGE FROM THE IN-CHARGE

It is a matter of great honour and privilege to be associated with this publication highlighting the India–Mozambique Bilateral Cooperation Framework and the growing strategic partnership between our two nations.

India and the Republic of Mozambique have established a relationship that extends well beyond conventional diplomatic engagement. Over the years, our cooperation has expanded across economic development, trade and investment, energy and natural resources, education, agriculture, culture, defence, and people-to-people relations. This growing partnership reflects the shared aspiration of both countries to contribute to peace, stability, prosperity, and sustainable development.

The present international environment makes such partnerships more important than ever. Rapid energy transition, geopolitical uncertainties, climate challenges, economic transformations, and emerging security concerns require countries to strengthen dialogue and cooperation. India and Mozambique, with their respective strengths and experiences, have significant potential to work together in addressing these challenges.

The Youth Peace and Development Forum recognises that young people have a vital role in strengthening international cooperation. The youth constitute a dynamic force capable of generating new ideas, encouraging innovation, promoting cultural understanding, and creating solutions to contemporary challenges. Consequently, youth participation should be an integral part of any long-term bilateral cooperation framework, a consideration of particular significance given that both India and Mozambique count among their greatest assets exceptionally young and growing populations.

There is considerable scope for expanding youth-oriented cooperation between India and Mozambique. Educational exchanges, student interactions, research programmes, leadership initiatives, cultural programmes, entrepreneurship networks, technology partnerships, and community-development projects can provide young people with opportunities to learn from one another and build lasting relationships.

Such initiatives can also contribute to what may be described as people-to-people diplomacy. Government-to-government relations provide the institutional foundation for bilateral cooperation, but relationships between citizens provide its human foundation. When young Indians and Mozambicans interact, exchange ideas, understand one another's societies, and work together towards common objectives, they create bonds that can strengthen bilateral relations for generations, building on the foundation already laid by the long-settled community of Indian origin resident in Mozambique.

The Forum also believes that peace and development must be approached together. Economic growth without social inclusion cannot produce lasting peace, while peace without opportunities for development cannot create sustainable prosperity. Cooperation between India and Mozambique should therefore encourage initiatives that promote inclusive growth,

education, employment, entrepreneurship, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and social responsibility.

Energy and natural resources present another important area of opportunity. India and Mozambique have developed a significant and expanding partnership in this domain, and greater interaction between young researchers, innovators, entrepreneurs, and technology professionals can help ensure that this partnership generates broad-based economic development and shared prosperity for the citizens of both nations.

Cultural understanding is equally important. India and Mozambique possess rich and distinctive cultural traditions, shaped in part by centuries of shared maritime history across the Indian Ocean, and this inheritance provides a strong foundation for cultural diplomacy. Youth-led cultural exchanges can encourage mutual appreciation and help overcome misconceptions that may arise from limited understanding of different societies.

As In-Charge of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, I consider it our responsibility to facilitate meaningful platforms for dialogue and engagement. Our objective is not simply to discuss bilateral relations but to encourage young people to become active participants in building them. We seek to promote an environment in which ideas can be exchanged freely, partnerships can be developed, and constructive initiatives can emerge.

I am confident that this publication will contribute to a better understanding of the opportunities presented by India–Mozambique cooperation. More importantly, I hope it encourages young readers to recognise their own role in strengthening international friendship and promoting peace and development.

The future of bilateral relations belongs not only to diplomats and policymakers but also to students, researchers, entrepreneurs, professionals, civil-society organisations, and young citizens. By connecting these communities, we can transform diplomatic friendship into meaningful cooperation at the grassroots level.

On behalf of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, I extend my sincere appreciation to all individuals and institutions contributing to the strengthening of India–Mozambique relations. I also express my best wishes for continued cooperation, mutual understanding, and shared prosperity between the peoples of India and the Republic of Mozambique.

Mr. Suraj Kumar

**In-Change, India-Mozambique Bilateral cooperation Framework
Youth Peace and Development Forum**

Executive Summary

The relationship between India and Mozambique is anchored in one of the oldest and most organic connections between the Indian subcontinent and the African continent, predating the colonial era and rooted in centuries of maritime trade linking the western coast of India with the Mozambican littoral of the Indian Ocean. Trading links between Mozambique and the western states of India go back several centuries and predate the colonial period, providing this relationship with a depth of historical and cultural familiarity that few other India-Africa bilateral relationships can claim (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026). This inherited proximity was reinforced in the modern era by India's support for Mozambique's liberation movement, FRELIMO, during the struggle for independence, and has since matured into a structured and increasingly consequential diplomatic and economic partnership (Testbook, 2026).

The institutional architecture of the relationship has been reinforced through sustained high-level political engagement. Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Mozambique in 2016 and again in 2023, while Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi visited India in 2015 and 2023, and the two countries' engagement traces back further still to a visit by Mozambican leader Samora Machel in 1982 (Testbook, 2026). This pattern of reciprocal high-level visits has been sustained into 2025 and 2026, exemplified by the Minister of State for External Affairs' visit to Mozambique in June 2025 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Mozambican independence, during which he inaugurated a Jaipur Foot camp at Maputo's Central Hospital in partnership with Mozambique's Health Minister (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), and by the meeting between India's Commerce and Industry Minister and Mozambique's Minister of Economy on the sidelines of the World Trade Organization's Fourteenth Ministerial Conference in Yaounde in March 2026 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Diplomatic consultation mechanisms have likewise been formalized and are functioning on a regular basis. The two countries convened their Third Foreign Office Consultations in Maputo on 18 August 2026, led by India's Joint Secretary for East and Southern Africa, during which both sides reviewed cooperation spanning political exchanges, development partnership, defence and security, trade and investment, consular matters, agriculture, health, sports, and digital public infrastructure, and agreed to hold the next round in New Delhi (Tribune India, 2026). This institutional regularity distinguishes the India-Mozambique relationship from several of India's other bilateral partnerships on the African continent, where such consultative mechanisms have often operated more sporadically.

Economically, India has emerged as one of Mozambique's most significant trading partners, a position substantially, though not exclusively, driven by India's demand for Mozambican coal and, increasingly, natural gas. Bilateral trade rose from approximately US\$2.17 billion in the 2018-19 financial year to approximately US\$5.03 billion in 2022-23, with hydrocarbons constituting more than a third of total trade value (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026). India ranked as Mozambique's largest export destination, absorbing approximately 21.1 percent of

Mozambique's total merchandise exports of US\$8.27 billion in 2023, while also ranking among Mozambique's top five import sources (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026). This trade volume, while substantial, has fluctuated considerably over the past decade in line with global commodity price cycles, having previously peaked at approximately US\$2.4 billion in 2014-15 before contracting to roughly US\$1.5 billion during the subsequent commodity market downturn of 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026). India's principal exports to Mozambique consist of refined petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and machinery, while coking coal, cashew nuts, pigeon peas, and other raw agricultural products constitute Mozambique's leading exports to India (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026; Testbook, 2026).

Investment cooperation has developed into a particularly significant dimension of the relationship, with Indian foreign direct investment in Mozambique estimated at approximately US\$11 billion, concentrated substantially in the energy sector, alongside notable joint ventures across other sectors of the Mozambican economy (Testbook, 2026). This investment relationship is complemented by concessional development finance, with India having extended approximately US\$772 million in lines of credit to Mozambique for various development projects (Testbook, 2026). The institutional foundation for this economic engagement includes a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, alongside memoranda of understanding on cooperation in micro, small and medium enterprise development and on mineral resources, all signed in September 2010 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), and a Joint Commission mechanism that convened its Fifth Session in 2023 (Testbook, 2026).

Regional and multilateral considerations further shape the relationship, given Mozambique's membership in the Southern African Development Community and its 2023 ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area, and given that India's Duty-Free Tariff Preference scheme for Least Developed Countries grants Mozambique duty-free access to 98 percent of Indian tariff lines, a preferential arrangement that has meaningfully supported Mozambican agricultural and mineral exports to the Indian market (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026).

People-to-people ties represent a further distinctive strength of the relationship, anchored by a well-established and long-settled Indian diaspora community, with almost 20,000 Mozambican nationals tracing their ancestry to India (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026), a community that has historically played an important bridging role in commercial and cultural exchange between the two countries.

Notwithstanding this considerable foundation, the relationship continues to display structural vulnerabilities, including its exposure to global commodity price volatility given the concentration of trade in coal and hydrocarbons, underdeveloped cooperation in value-added manufacturing and technology transfer, and a security environment in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province that has introduced new complexities into the broader bilateral engagement, particularly with respect to energy infrastructure security.

Acknowledgement

The Youth Peace and Development (YPD) Forum expresses its deepest gratitude to all individuals, institutions, and domain experts whose dedication, geopolitical insight, and intellectual contributions made the preparation of *The India–Republic of Mozambique Bilateral Cooperation Framework* possible.

We extend our profound gratitude to the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Mozambique. The enduring diplomatic, economic, and strategic initiatives undertaken by both governments provided the foundational context and historical bedrock for this comprehensive framework.

The Forum places on record its sincere appreciation to **Dheeraj GN, Chairman of the Youth Peace and Development Forum**, for his visionary leadership and initiative in conceptualizing this vital geopolitical project. Heartfelt thanks are also extended to **Aravind Saj, Vice Chairman of the Youth Peace and Development Forum**, for his continuous encouragement and strategic guidance throughout the execution of this comprehensive initiative.

The Forum also wishes to express its special thanks to the **Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique in New Delhi** for its continuous efforts in fostering public diplomacy, cultural ties, and educational exchanges. Its work has significantly enriched the bilateral discourse and inspired the younger generation to engage deeply with India–Republic of Mozambique relations.

Special appreciation is due to **Aman Chauhan** and the core research coordination team for their valuable support in streamlining the research process. The Forum further acknowledges the vital contributions of **Monish Krishna, Secretary General of the Youth Peace and Development Forum**, whose administrative leadership and organizational commitment have been instrumental in successfully navigating the complexities of bilateral policy research.

The Forum further extends its appreciation to all well-wishers, advisors, and stakeholders who encouraged this initiative. Whether through expert consultations, peer reviews, or moral support, their contributions helped strengthen the relevance and strategic accuracy of this work.

This report is a reflection of a shared commitment to building a stable, multipolar world anchored in mutual trust and cooperation. While the recommendations contained herein aim to explore new and dynamic avenues for India–Republic of Mozambique cooperation in the twenty-first century, they also serve as a proud testament to the time-tested and enduring friendship between the two great nations.

Vision for the Two Nations

India and Mozambique stand in a relationship distinguished among India's African partnerships by the depth of its historical roots and the tangible scale of its current economic engagement, positioning the two countries to pursue a vision of partnership that builds deliberately on inherited familiarity rather than constructing a relationship from a comparatively blank slate. This vision holds that the centuries of maritime trade connecting western India to the Mozambican coast, and the more recent decades of political solidarity dating to India's support for Mozambican independence, constitute genuine assets to be built upon, not merely historical background to a relationship now defined solely by commodity trade.

At its core, this vision holds that the India-Mozambique partnership should evolve from its current configuration, substantially weighted toward hydrocarbon and mineral trade, most notably coal and increasingly natural gas, alongside significant Indian energy sector investment, toward a more diversified and balanced economic relationship incorporating expanded cooperation in agriculture, manufacturing, digital infrastructure, and human capital development. India's position as Mozambique's largest single export destination, absorbing over a fifth of Mozambique's total merchandise exports (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026), provides a substantial platform for this diversification, one that this Framework seeks to leverage deliberately rather than take for granted as a static feature of the relationship.

This vision recognizes Mozambique's strategic significance as a gateway to the wider Southern African Development Community region, given its extensive Indian Ocean coastline, its network of deep-water ports including Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, and its position as a transit corridor for landlocked neighboring states including Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and eSwatini. India's own growing strategic and economic interest in the western Indian Ocean region, reflected in its broader maritime security and blue economy policy frameworks, aligns naturally with Mozambique's importance as a regional logistics and connectivity hub, and this Framework envisions expanded Indian engagement with Mozambique's port and corridor infrastructure as a means of advancing both countries' interests simultaneously.

The vision further recognizes the significance of Mozambique's substantial natural gas reserves, discovered in the Rovuma Basin off the coast of Cabo Delgado province, to India's own long-term energy security interests, given India's growing demand for liquefied natural gas as a transitional fuel supporting its broader decarbonization trajectory. The two nations envision a partnership in which Indian investment in Mozambican energy resources is accompanied by parallel investment in the security, infrastructure, and community development conditions necessary to ensure that this resource wealth translates into durable benefit for Mozambique itself, rather than proceeding as an enclave development disconnected from the country's broader economic and social fabric.

This vision also emphasizes the demographic and human capital dimension of the partnership. Mozambique's young and rapidly growing population represents both a development priority and an opportunity for expanded Indian engagement through scholarship programmes, vocational training, and digital and telemedicine partnerships, building on the existing foundation of Indian capacity-building support in agriculture, health, and information technology (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). India's own experience in large-scale digital public infrastructure, agricultural technology, and affordable pharmaceutical manufacturing positions it as a natural technical partner for Mozambique's development priorities across these sectors.

Security cooperation forms an important, and increasingly salient, dimension of this shared vision, given the security challenges that have affected Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province in recent years, challenges with direct implications for the stability of the very energy infrastructure projects central to the bilateral investment relationship. The vision underlying this Framework incorporates defence and security cooperation as integral to, rather than separate from, the economic dimensions of the relationship, recognizing that the sustainability of Indian investment depends substantially on Mozambique's own capacity to ensure security and stability within its territory.

Environmentally and in terms of the blue economy, Mozambique's extensive coastline, its marine biodiversity, and its exposure to climate-related risks, including cyclones that periodically cause significant humanitarian and economic damage, represent both a shared vulnerability and a shared opportunity for cooperation, given India's own experience in disaster management and its growing blue economy and marine resource management capacity.

Ultimately, the vision for the two nations articulated in this Framework is one of a partnership that matures from its current substantial but commodity-concentrated foundation into a comprehensive strategic relationship by 2050, characterized by diversified trade, deep energy and maritime cooperation, robust human capital and technology partnership, and a continued and strengthened people-to-people connection anchored in one of the oldest continuous relationships between India and the African continent.

Guiding Principles of Bilateral Cooperation

The India-Mozambique Cooperative Framework is anchored in a set of guiding principles establishing the normative foundation for the thirty-one pillars of cooperation that follow, intended to function as operative criteria against which the specific initiatives and institutional mechanisms established under this Framework can be assessed over time.

Sovereign Equality and Mutual Respect. The relationship between India and Mozambique is founded on the principle of sovereign equality, with both nations engaging as equal partners regardless of differences in economic scale or global influence. This principle reflects India's longstanding foreign policy tradition of solidarity with African liberation movements, including its historical support for FRELIMO, and Mozambique's own firm commitment to sovereign control over its natural resources and development pathway.

Mutual Benefit and Shared Prosperity. Every initiative undertaken under this Framework must demonstrate tangible benefit to both nations. In the specific context of energy and resource cooperation, this principle requires that Indian investment in Mozambique's hydrocarbon and mineral sectors be structured to generate local employment, technology transfer, and broad-based fiscal benefit for Mozambique, consistent with the country's own natural resource management objectives.

Non-Interference and Respect for Sovereignty. Both nations commit to non-interference in each other's internal political affairs, consistent with principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and reaffirmed through the Non-Aligned Movement, of which both countries are active members. Security cooperation under this Framework, addressed in particular detail given the situation in Cabo Delgado province, shall proceed strictly on the basis of requests originating from the Mozambican government.

Transparency and Accountability. All financial, commercial, and developmental cooperation undertaken pursuant to this Framework shall adhere to principles of transparency in contracting, procurement, and reporting, with both governments committing to periodic public reporting on the status of joint initiatives consistent with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework established later in this document.

Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship. Given Mozambique's exceptional coastal and marine biodiversity and its significant exposure to climate-related risk, all cooperation involving natural resource extraction, coastal infrastructure development, or industrial activity shall incorporate environmental safeguards consistent with international best practice and Mozambique's domestic environmental regulatory framework.

Inclusivity and Human-Centered Development. Cooperation under this Framework shall prioritize outcomes that directly benefit the citizens of both nations, particularly in health, education, employment, and skills development, with particular attention to the inclusion of women, youth, and communities in regions directly affected by resource extraction activity, including Cabo Delgado province.

Institutional Continuity. Recognizing that sustained bilateral engagement depends on continuity independent of changes in political leadership, this Framework establishes institutional mechanisms, including the Joint Commission and Joint Working Groups, designed to ensure durable cooperation building on the existing pattern of regular Foreign Office Consultations already established between the two countries.

Flexibility and Adaptive Implementation. While this Framework establishes a comprehensive long-term structure for cooperation, it remains adaptive to changing circumstances, including global commodity market fluctuations, the evolving security situation in northern Mozambique, and developments in regional economic integration through the Southern African Development Community and the African Continental Free Trade Area, through the Periodic Review Mechanism described later in this document.

Development Partnership and Capacity Building. Cooperation under this Framework shall prioritize the strengthening of Mozambique's own institutional, technical, and human-resource capabilities rather than creating long-term dependence on external assistance. Indian development cooperation, including technical training, scholarships, digital capacity building, healthcare support, agricultural cooperation, and infrastructure assistance, should therefore be designed to progressively increase Mozambican ownership and implementation capacity. Particular emphasis should be placed on transferring knowledge, developing local expertise, and strengthening institutions capable of sustaining programmes after individual bilateral projects conclude.

Complementarity with Regional and Continental Frameworks. Bilateral cooperation shall complement Mozambique's existing commitments within SADC, the African Union, and the African Continental Free Trade Area, while also supporting India's broader engagement with Africa and the Indian Ocean region. Initiatives should be designed to strengthen Mozambique's ability to participate in regional value chains, cross-border infrastructure networks, and continental markets rather than operating as isolated bilateral programmes.

Evidence-Based and Results-Oriented Cooperation. Major initiatives under this Framework should be supported by clearly defined objectives, implementation timelines, measurable indicators, and periodic evaluation. Resources should be directed toward programmes demonstrating tangible developmental outcomes, while unsuccessful or outdated initiatives should be reviewed and appropriately modified. This results-oriented approach will help ensure that the breadth of the thirty-one pillars translates into practical and sustainable improvements in bilateral relations and the welfare of both peoples.

31 PILLARS OF COOPERATION

Pillar 1: Political Cooperation

Political cooperation between India and Mozambique rests on a distinctive historical foundation among India's African partnerships, one rooted not merely in post-independence diplomatic engagement but in India's direct support for Mozambique's liberation movement, FRELIMO, during the anti-colonial struggle that preceded the country's independence in 1975 (Testbook, 2026). This history of solidarity has translated into a political relationship characterized by sustained warmth and, increasingly in recent years, structured institutional regularity, distinguishing the India-Mozambique relationship from several other bilateral relationships within the broader India-Africa framework where political engagement has tended to be more episodic.

High-level political engagement has been sustained across multiple decades and successive leaderships in both countries. Mozambican leader Samora Machel visited India in 1982, establishing an early pattern of head-of-state level engagement that has continued through subsequent visits by President Filipe Nyusi in 2015 and 2023, met by reciprocal visits from Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2016 and 2023 (Testbook, 2026). This consistent pattern of reciprocal summit-level visits, occurring roughly once per political term on each side, represents a meaningfully more institutionalized rhythm of head-of-state engagement than India maintains with many other African partner countries.

Ministerial-level political engagement has similarly been sustained into the current period. India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Kirti Vardhan Singh, met Mozambican Foreign Minister Maria Lucas on the sidelines of the Non-Aligned Movement Mid-Term Ministerial Meeting in Kampala in October 2025, reviewing bilateral cooperation across agriculture, capacity building, and information technology, and subsequently visited Mozambique directly in June 2025 to participate in the country's fiftieth Independence Day celebrations (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This pattern of ministerial engagement occurring both through multilateral sidelines and dedicated bilateral visits reflects a political relationship being actively and continuously tended rather than one sustained solely through periodic head-of-state summits.

The most structurally significant recent development in the political relationship is the establishment and regularization of a dedicated Foreign Office Consultations mechanism, which convened its Third Session in Maputo on 18 August 2026, led on the Indian side by Joint Secretary Janesh Kain, and covering a comprehensive agenda spanning political exchanges, development partnership, defence and security, trade and investment, consular matters, agriculture, health, sports, and digital public infrastructure, with both sides agreeing to convene the next round in New Delhi (Tribune India, 2026). This Framework recommends that this Foreign Office Consultations mechanism be formally maintained on an annual or biennial basis going forward, serving as the primary working-level political coordination mechanism underpinning the broader institutional architecture established under this document.

Parliamentary and legislative engagement represents an area with meaningful room for further development relative to the depth of executive-level political engagement described above. This Framework recommends the establishment of an India-Mozambique Parliamentary Friendship Group, addressed in further detail under the Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation pillar later in this document, to extend the political relationship beyond executive branch institutions.

Political cooperation must also account for the specific security context in northern Mozambique, where the security challenges affecting Cabo Delgado province since 2017 have introduced a new dimension to the bilateral political relationship, given the direct relevance of stability in that region to Indian energy sector investment. This Framework reaffirms that India's political engagement on this matter adheres strictly to the principle of non-interference articulated in the Guiding Principles of this document, supporting Mozambique's own security response and regional coordination efforts, including through the Southern African Development Community's regional security architecture, rather than seeking any independent political role in the matter.

Regional political coordination represents a further significant avenue for cooperation, given Mozambique's active membership in the Southern African Development Community and its 2023 ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026), positioning Mozambique as an increasingly significant actor in regional economic and political integration processes across Southern Africa. India's political engagement with Mozambique can be leveraged to support broader Indian objectives within these regional frameworks, while also supporting Mozambique's own aspirations for expanded regional economic integration.

Finally, this Framework recommends that the momentum generated by the Third Foreign Office Consultations be sustained through the establishment of a clear multi-year calendar of political engagement, encompassing the Foreign Office Consultations mechanism, the Joint Commission described under the Economic and Trade Cooperation pillar, and periodic ministerial exchanges, ensuring that the considerable goodwill accumulated through more than four decades of political relationship translates into a correspondingly dense and well-structured institutional architecture for the years ahead. A further dimension of political cooperation should involve structured consultation on emerging regional and international issues affecting both countries. India and Mozambique share interests in maritime security, Indian Ocean stability, climate resilience, food and energy security, sustainable development, and reform of multilateral institutions. Regular exchanges between their foreign ministries could therefore include dedicated sessions on developments within the Indian Ocean region, Africa, and the wider Global South, enabling both sides to identify areas of convergent interests and coordinate positions where appropriate while maintaining their respective foreign policy autonomy.

Pillar 2: Diplomatic Cooperation

Diplomatic cooperation between India and Mozambique operates through an established and increasingly active institutional infrastructure, anchored by India's High Commission in Maputo, which has evolved into one of the more operationally engaged Indian diplomatic missions on the African continent, reflected in its sustained programming across trade promotion, cultural engagement, and consular services. This diplomatic infrastructure benefits substantially from the depth of the underlying historical relationship described under the preceding pillar, allowing Indian diplomatic engagement in Mozambique to draw on a reservoir of goodwill and familiarity not equally available to India's missions in all African partner countries.

Consular cooperation constitutes a particularly significant dimension of the diplomatic relationship, given the presence of a well-established Indian-origin community in Mozambique, with almost 20,000 Mozambican nationals tracing their ancestry to India (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026). This long-settled community, integrated into Mozambican economic and social life over multiple generations, requires sustained consular attention regarding matters of documentation, property rights, and legal protection, and this Framework recommends the continued strengthening of consular service capacity at the Maputo mission to meet the needs of this substantial diaspora population.

Trade and commercial diplomacy represent an area of particular strength in the current diplomatic relationship, exemplified by the High Commission's active facilitation of business engagement, including the India-Mozambique Business Roundtable held in Maputo in March 2025, attended by approximately eighty Indian and Mozambican businesspeople and featuring presentations from major commercial actors including CMA CGM, the Indian Business Council of Mozambique, Mozambique's national investment promotion agency APIEX, and Mozambique's national electricity utility EDM (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends that such commercial diplomacy events be placed on a regular annual calendar, alternating between Mozambican and Indian host cities, to sustain and expand this productive channel of business-to-business engagement.

Institutional linkages between business associations represent a further important dimension of diplomatic and commercial cooperation, illustrated by the memorandum of understanding signed between India's Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Mozambique's Confederation of Business Associations, alongside a parallel memorandum with the Indian Business Council of Mozambique (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends that these institutional linkages be deepened through regular joint programming, including sector-specific trade missions and matchmaking events connecting Indian and Mozambican enterprises.

Diplomatic training and professional development represent an area for potential expansion, building on India's broader practice, described in relation to other African partner countries, of extending diplomatic training opportunities through institutions such as the Sushma Swaraj

Institute of Foreign Service. This Framework recommends the extension of similar dedicated training opportunities to Mozambican diplomats, complementing the already active pattern of ministerial and working-level engagement described under the Political Cooperation pillar.

Crisis communication and coordination represent a further important dimension of diplomatic cooperation, particularly relevant given both Mozambique's exposure to natural disasters, including cyclones that periodically affect its coastline, and the security situation in Cabo Delgado province. This Framework recommends the establishment of a standing crisis communication protocol between the Indian High Commission and Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, ensuring rapid information exchange regarding the safety and security of Indian nationals and commercial interests, including the substantial Indian investment presence in Mozambique's energy sector, during periods of heightened risk.

Digital diplomacy represents an emerging area of cooperation, building on the broader digital public infrastructure cooperation identified as a specific agenda item during the Third Foreign Office Consultations (Tribune India, 2026). This Framework recommends that India share relevant experience in digital consular services with Mozambique's foreign ministry as both countries continue to modernize their respective diplomatic and consular service delivery infrastructure.

Finally, diplomatic cooperation between India and Mozambique should be understood as the operational foundation supporting the effective implementation of the remaining thirty pillars of this Framework. The demonstrated institutional strength of this relationship, reflected in the regularized Foreign Office Consultations mechanism and the active commercial diplomacy programming described above, provides a genuinely favorable foundation upon which the more ambitious cooperation initiatives described throughout this document can be built. The Framework further recommends strengthening coordination between the Indian High Commission, Mozambican diplomatic missions, business associations, development institutions, and relevant government ministries to ensure that diplomatic engagement translates efficiently into practical outcomes. A structured annual diplomatic work programme could identify priority sectors, upcoming political and commercial engagements, consular requirements, and major bilateral initiatives, allowing the mission and partner institutions to coordinate resources and responsibilities more effectively.

People-to-people diplomacy should also receive greater attention, particularly through academic, cultural, professional, and youth exchanges. The High Commission could facilitate connections between universities, research institutions, cultural organizations, professional associations, and youth networks in both countries, complementing formal government-to-government engagement with broader societal relationships. Such networks would provide additional channels for mutual understanding and could generate new areas of cooperation not immediately visible through official diplomatic structures.

Pillar 3: Economic and Trade Cooperation

Economic and trade cooperation constitutes the most substantively developed and quantitatively significant dimension of the India-Mozambique relationship, reflecting India's position as one of Mozambique's largest trading partners and the two countries' complementary trade profiles across energy, agricultural, and manufactured goods. Bilateral trade grew substantially over the past decade, rising from approximately US\$2.17 billion in the 2018-19 financial year to approximately US\$5.03 billion in 2022-23, more than doubling over this five-year period, with hydrocarbons constituting over thirty-five percent of total trade value (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026). India ranked as Mozambique's largest single export destination in 2023, absorbing 21.1 percent of Mozambique's total merchandise exports of US\$8.27 billion, while simultaneously ranking as Mozambique's fifth-largest source of imports, accounting for 5.7 percent of Mozambique's total merchandise imports of US\$10 billion (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026).

The composition of bilateral trade reflects a structure shaped substantially by Mozambique's significant natural resource endowment and India's manufacturing and refining capacity. India's principal exports to Mozambique consist of refined petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and machinery, while Mozambique's leading exports to India consist of coking coal, cashew nuts, pigeon peas, and other raw agricultural products (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026; Testbook, 2026). This trade structure has proven susceptible to global commodity price cycles, with bilateral trade having previously peaked at approximately US\$2.4 billion in 2014-15 before contracting to approximately US\$1.5 billion during the subsequent global commodity market downturn of 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026), illustrating the vulnerability created by the current concentration of trade value in a relatively narrow set of commodity categories.

The institutional foundation for economic cooperation includes a Joint Commission mechanism that convened its Fifth Session in 2023 (Testbook, 2026), alongside a series of foundational agreements signed in September 2010, including a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises, and a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of mineral resources (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends that the Joint Commission mechanism be maintained on a regular biennial cycle, with its mandate explicitly encompassing review of progress across the full scope of the thirty-one pillars established under this document.

Preferential trade access represents a particularly significant feature of the current economic relationship, given India's Duty-Free Tariff Preference scheme for Least Developed Countries, which grants Mozambique duty-free access to 98 percent of Indian tariff lines, a preferential arrangement that has meaningfully boosted Mozambican agricultural and mineral exports to the Indian market (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026). This Framework recommends that both governments undertake a joint review of utilization rates under this preferential scheme, identifying specific product categories where Mozambican exporters have not yet fully

utilized available preferential access, and developing targeted trade facilitation support to expand utilization in these categories.

Trade diversification represents a central priority for this Framework, given the current concentration of trade value in hydrocarbons and a narrow set of agricultural commodities. This Framework recommends the establishment of a dedicated trade diversification working group, operating under the Joint Commission architecture, tasked with identifying specific opportunities to expand trade in processed agricultural products, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and light manufactured goods, reducing the relationship's current vulnerability to commodity price volatility.

Business-to-business engagement represents a further area of active cooperation, exemplified by the regular exchanges between Mozambican and Indian chambers of industry, which participate in trade fairs and commercial events organized in both countries (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026), alongside more recent engagement including the virtual trade and business briefing organized by India's Federation of Indian Export Organizations in May 2025 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends that such engagement be expanded and placed on a more systematic calendar, including sector-specific trade missions targeting the diversification priorities identified above.

Trade facilitation and logistics represent an additional priority area, given Mozambique's significant port infrastructure and its role as a transit corridor for landlocked neighboring states, addressed in further detail under the Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation pillar later in this document. Improved trade facilitation and logistics infrastructure would benefit not only bilateral trade between India and Mozambique directly but also broader regional trade flows in which Mozambican ports play a significant role.

Finally, this Framework recommends that economic and trade cooperation between the two countries proceed with explicit attention to building resilience against commodity price volatility, through the trade diversification priorities described above, ensuring that the considerable scale already achieved in the bilateral trade relationship translates into a more balanced and sustainable long-term economic partnership. A further priority should be the expansion of services trade and digitally enabled commercial activity, areas that can provide additional diversification beyond the current concentration in commodities and resource-based products. Indian expertise in information technology, telecommunications, financial services, healthcare, education, and professional services could support the development of Mozambique's expanding service economy, while Mozambican firms could increasingly access Indian markets through digital platforms and established commercial networks. This Framework recommends that the Joint Commission examine regulatory and market-access barriers affecting services trade and identify practical measures for gradual expansion.

Pillar 4: Financial Cooperation

Financial cooperation between India and Mozambique rests on a more developed institutional foundation than is typical of India's bilateral relationships with several other African partner countries, anchored by the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement signed in September 2010, which continues to provide an important framework for facilitating cross-border commercial and investment activity by clarifying the tax treatment of income earned by residents of either country operating within the other's jurisdiction (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends that both governments undertake a periodic technical review of this agreement, ensuring its provisions remain aligned with evolving international tax standards and continue to serve the needs of the expanding bilateral investment relationship described under the following pillar.

Concessional development finance represents a particularly significant dimension of the financial relationship, with India having extended approximately US\$772 million in lines of credit to Mozambique across various development projects (Testbook, 2026), reflecting the Export-Import Bank of India's active engagement in supporting Mozambican infrastructure and development priorities. This Framework recommends that the Export-Import Bank of India continue and expand this concessional financing programme, with future credit line allocations informed by the sectoral priorities identified across the various pillars of this Framework, particularly infrastructure, agriculture, and healthcare.

Banking sector cooperation represents an area with room for further development, given the relatively limited direct institutional presence of Indian banking institutions within Mozambique. This Framework recommends that Indian public and private sector banks explore expanded correspondent banking relationships with Mozambican financial institutions, and separately explore the feasibility of establishing representative offices in Maputo to better support the substantial and growing base of Indian commercial and investment interests operating in the country, particularly within the energy sector.

Insurance and risk mitigation instruments represent a further important dimension of financial cooperation, particularly relevant given the scale of Indian investment already committed to Mozambique's energy sector and the security considerations affecting parts of the country's north. This Framework recommends that India's Export Credit Guarantee Corporation expand its risk assessment and coverage offerings specific to the Mozambican market, providing appropriate insurance instruments for Indian investors and exporters operating in a market that, notwithstanding its considerable economic opportunity, carries risk considerations that warrant appropriate mitigation instruments.

Investment facilitation financing represents an additional area of cooperation, given the substantial scale of existing Indian foreign direct investment in Mozambique, estimated at approximately US\$11 billion and concentrated substantially in the energy sector (Testbook, 2026). This Framework recommends that financial cooperation initiatives give explicit attention to diversifying the sectoral concentration of Indian investment financing,

encouraging expanded financial sector engagement with non-energy sectors including agriculture, healthcare, and small and medium enterprise development, consistent with the memorandum of understanding on micro, small and medium enterprise cooperation signed in 2010 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Financial inclusion and digital payments represent a further area of potential cooperation, building on India's globally recognized experience in developing low-cost digital financial infrastructure, including the Unified Payments Interface. This Framework recommends a technical cooperation initiative through which India shares relevant experience with Mozambique's central bank and financial regulatory authorities, complementing the digital public infrastructure cooperation identified as a priority agenda item during the Third Foreign Office Consultations (Tribune India, 2026).

Capital markets and pension fund development represent a longer-term area of potential cooperation, given the relatively early stage of Mozambique's domestic capital markets infrastructure. India's experience in developing regulatory frameworks for securities markets and pension fund management could offer relevant technical assistance as Mozambique continues to develop its own domestic capital markets, supporting the mobilization of domestic savings for infrastructure and industrial investment.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a dedicated Financial Cooperation Dialogue between India's Department of Economic Affairs and Mozambique's Ministry of Economy and Finance, meeting on an annual basis to review progress across the specific initiatives described above and to coordinate financing decisions with the broader priorities established through the Joint Commission and Joint Working Group architecture of this Framework. A further dimension of financial cooperation should involve strengthening financial-sector capacity and regulatory expertise through structured exchanges between India's financial institutions and Mozambique's relevant regulatory authorities. Cooperation could cover banking supervision, prudential regulation, consumer protection, financial reporting, anti-money-laundering frameworks, and risk management. Such exchanges would help strengthen institutional resilience while creating a more predictable financial environment for businesses and investors operating across both markets.

The Framework also recommends expanding cooperation on financial literacy and access to formal financial services, particularly for rural populations, small enterprises, women entrepreneurs, and communities with limited access to conventional banking infrastructure. Indian experience with mobile banking, digital payments, and technology-enabled financial inclusion could provide useful technical lessons that Mozambique could adapt to its own socioeconomic and regulatory conditions. Particular attention should be given to ensuring that digital financial expansion is accompanied by appropriate consumer protection and cybersecurity safeguards.

Pillar 5: Investment Cooperation

Investment cooperation represents one of the most substantively developed dimensions of the India-Mozambique relationship, distinguished by the scale of existing Indian foreign direct investment, estimated at approximately US\$11 billion and concentrated substantially in the energy sector, alongside notable joint ventures across other sectors of the Mozambican economy (Testbook, 2026). This investment relationship is underpinned by the memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of mineral resources signed in September 2010 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), providing an institutional foundation for continued and expanded investment cooperation across Mozambique's substantial natural resource sectors.

The energy sector, and particularly Mozambique's significant natural gas reserves discovered in the Rovuma Basin off the coast of Cabo Delgado province, represents the dominant focus of current Indian investment activity, reflecting both the scale of Mozambique's gas reserves and India's growing demand for liquefied natural gas as part of its energy transition strategy. This Framework recommends that future Indian energy sector investment be structured to include, alongside upstream investment, parallel commitments to local content development, workforce training, and community development in the areas surrounding major energy projects, ensuring that the substantial fiscal and economic benefits associated with Mozambique's gas resources translate into broad-based national development rather than remaining concentrated within an extractive enclave.

Coal sector investment represents a further significant, if more established, dimension of the investment relationship, given coal's continued position as a leading Mozambican export to India (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026; Testbook, 2026). This Framework recommends that continued Indian investment in Mozambique's coal sector give appropriate attention to environmental management standards and workforce safety practices, consistent with the sustainability principle articulated in the Guiding Principles of this document, while also supporting Mozambique's own interest in diversifying its coal export markets and value chain.

Beyond the energy and mining sectors, this Framework identifies several areas of underexploited investment potential explicitly flagged by Mozambican authorities as priorities for expanded Indian investment, including healthcare, education, and information technology (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends that the Investment Facilitation Cell established under this pillar give particular near-term priority attention to these three sectors, given their explicit identification as priority areas by the Mozambican government and their direct relevance to the human development objectives articulated throughout this Framework.

Agriculture and agro-processing represent a further significant area of investment potential, given Mozambique's substantial arable land resources and its established position as a source of cashew nuts, pigeon peas, and other agricultural exports to India. This Framework

recommends that Indian agribusiness investment be encouraged to move beyond raw commodity purchase toward direct investment in agricultural production and processing infrastructure within Mozambique, complementing the cooperation described under the Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation pillar later in this document.

Small and medium enterprise investment cooperation represents an additional priority area, building directly on the memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises signed in 2010 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends the activation of this existing agreement through concrete joint programming, including matchmaking events connecting Indian small and medium enterprises with Mozambican counterparts and potential joint venture partners.

This Framework recommends the establishment of a dedicated India-Mozambique Investment Facilitation Cell, jointly staffed by representatives of India's Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and Mozambique's national investment promotion agency APIEX, building on APIEX's demonstrated engagement in existing bilateral business promotion activities (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), to provide a single point of contact for Indian investors seeking information on regulatory requirements and available opportunities across the diversification priorities identified above.

Investment protection and dispute resolution mechanisms warrant periodic review to ensure continued alignment with evolving international investment law standards, appropriately balancing investor protection with Mozambique's legitimate regulatory authority, particularly with respect to environmental and community impact considerations relevant to large-scale energy and mining investments.

Finally, this Framework recognizes that the considerable scale of existing Indian investment in Mozambique represents both a substantial achievement and a responsibility, requiring sustained attention to ensuring that this investment relationship evolves toward greater sectoral diversification and more broadly distributed development benefit within Mozambique, consistent with the mutual benefit principle articulated in the Guiding Principles of this Framework. A further priority should be the development of stronger local supply chains around major Indian investments, particularly in energy, mining, infrastructure, and agro-processing. Indian companies operating in Mozambique should be encouraged to identify opportunities for procurement from qualified Mozambican enterprises, while supporting supplier development, technical certification, and workforce training where necessary. This approach would enable domestic businesses to participate more meaningfully in large investment projects and increase the local economic multiplier effects of foreign investment.

Pillar 6: Energy Cooperation

Energy cooperation constitutes arguably the single most strategically significant pillar of the India-Mozambique relationship, reflecting the scale of Mozambique's natural gas reserves discovered in the offshore Rovuma Basin near Cabo Delgado province, among the largest liquefied natural gas discoveries in Africa, and India's substantial and growing demand for liquefied natural gas as a transitional fuel supporting its broader energy security and decarbonization objectives. The concentration of Indian foreign direct investment in Mozambique's energy sector, estimated at a substantial share of the total US\$11 billion in Indian investment in the country (Testbook, 2026), reflects the centrality of this sector to the overall bilateral economic relationship.

Liquefied natural gas cooperation represents the priority focus of this pillar, given the scale of the Rovuma Basin reserves and India's strategic interest in securing diversified and reliable long-term LNG supply. This Framework recommends that energy cooperation between the two countries be structured around long-term offtake agreements that provide Mozambique with predictable revenue streams to support national development planning, while providing India with the supply security relevant to its own energy transition trajectory, with both governments coordinating closely to ensure that the pace of project development accounts appropriately for the security conditions in the surrounding region, addressed further under the Defence and Security Cooperation pillar.

Coal sector cooperation represents a further significant, more established dimension of energy cooperation, given coal's continued position as a leading Mozambican export to India (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026). This Framework recommends that coal sector cooperation increasingly incorporate attention to responsible mining practices and environmental management, while recognizing the sector's continued near-term significance to both Mozambique's export revenue and India's energy supply diversification.

Renewable energy deployment represents an important complementary priority within this pillar, given Mozambique's substantial hydroelectric potential, most notably associated with the Cahora Bassa dam on the Zambezi River, alongside significant solar energy potential given the country's tropical geography. India's expanding renewable energy manufacturing capacity and its International Solar Alliance initiative provide relevant platforms through which cooperation in this domain could be substantially expanded, complementing the hydrocarbon-focused cooperation described above and supporting Mozambique's own efforts to diversify its domestic energy generation mix and expand electricity access.

Energy sector capacity building represents a further important dimension of cooperation, given the technical skills required to manage an increasingly complex energy sector spanning offshore gas extraction, coal mining, and hydroelectric and renewable generation. This Framework recommends the extension of dedicated training opportunities for Mozambican energy sector personnel within India's power and petroleum sector training institutions, building domestic technical capacity across this critical and rapidly evolving sector.

Energy infrastructure security represents an essential and distinctive dimension of this pillar given the security situation in Cabo Delgado province, where the concentration of major gas infrastructure investment has coincided with security challenges that have, at various points, affected project timelines. This Framework recommends that energy cooperation be closely coordinated with the security cooperation described under the Defence and Security Cooperation pillar, ensuring that infrastructure security considerations are integrated into energy sector planning and investment decisions from the outset.

Downstream value addition represents an additional priority area, given the potential for Mozambique to capture greater economic value from its energy resources through domestic processing and industrial applications rather than exporting energy resources in raw or minimally processed form alone. This Framework recommends exploratory cooperation regarding the feasibility of downstream industrial applications for Mozambique's gas resources, including potential fertilizer or petrochemical production, that could support the broader industrial diversification objectives described under the Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillar later in this document.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a dedicated India-Mozambique Energy Working Group, building on the existing engagement between Indian energy sector investors and Mozambican counterparts including the national electricity utility EDM (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives described above and ensuring that this pillar, given its outsized significance to the overall bilateral economic relationship, receives commensurate institutional attention within the broader Framework architecture. A further dimension of energy cooperation should involve strengthening electricity access and domestic energy resilience beyond the large-scale projects that currently dominate the sector. Indian technical assistance could support Mozambique in expanding decentralized renewable energy systems, including solar mini-grids and other off-grid solutions for rural and underserved communities. Such initiatives would complement major generation projects by addressing the distribution and access dimensions of Mozambique's energy transition while creating opportunities for local technical employment and enterprise development.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on energy efficiency and grid modernization, particularly as Mozambique's electricity demand increases alongside industrialization, urbanization, and expanded access. Indian institutions and companies could share experience in transmission planning, distribution management, smart metering, energy-efficient technologies, and system maintenance. Technical training for Mozambican engineers and utility personnel should accompany any infrastructure cooperation to strengthen long-term domestic operational capacity.

Pillar 7: Defence and Security Cooperation

Defence and security cooperation between India and Mozambique has assumed heightened significance in recent years, reflecting both the two countries' shared interest in maritime security across the western Indian Ocean and the specific security challenges that have affected Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province since 2017, challenges with direct relevance to the substantial energy infrastructure investment described under the preceding pillar. Defence and security cooperation was explicitly identified as one of the key operational domains reviewed during the Third India-Mozambique Foreign Office Consultations held in Maputo in August 2026 (Tribune India, 2026), reflecting the increasing priority both governments attach to this dimension of the bilateral relationship.

Maritime security cooperation represents a particularly significant and natural area of engagement, given Mozambique's extensive Indian Ocean coastline, its strategic position along key regional shipping routes, and India's own substantial and growing role as a net security provider within the wider Indian Ocean region. India's naval forces have engaged in maritime security cooperation with several Indian Ocean littoral states, including through capacity building, joint patrols, and hydrographic surveying support, and this Framework recommends the extension and formalization of similar maritime security cooperation with Mozambique, addressing shared concerns regarding piracy, illegal fishing, and maritime trafficking within Mozambican territorial waters and the broader Mozambique Channel.

Counter-terrorism and internal security cooperation represent an essential dimension of this pillar given the specific security situation in Cabo Delgado province, where armed groups with varying degrees of extremist affiliation have conducted a sustained insurgency since 2017. While India's role in this specific context is necessarily calibrated to respect the non-interference principle articulated in the Guiding Principles of this document and to defer to the regional security response coordinated through the Southern African Development Community, this Framework recommends that India offer, upon request from the Mozambican government, technical training and equipment support relevant to counter-insurgency and internal security capacity building, delivered in a manner that complements rather than duplicates or competes with the existing regional security architecture.

Defence training and capacity building represent a further area of potential cooperation, building on India's globally respected military training institutions. This Framework recommends the extension of dedicated training slots for Mozambican armed forces personnel within India's existing defence training programmes for foreign militaries, covering areas including maritime security, counter-insurgency operations, and professional military education more broadly.

Defence industry cooperation represents an additional area of potential engagement, given India's expanding domestic defence manufacturing base and its policy objective of increasing defence exports. This Framework recommends exploratory engagement to assess

Mozambique's specific equipment and training needs, particularly with respect to maritime security equipment and internal security equipment relevant to the situation in Cabo Delgado province, areas where Indian defence manufacturers have developed relevant and cost-competitive product lines.

Critical infrastructure protection represents a further important dimension of security cooperation, given the direct relevance of security conditions to the substantial energy infrastructure investment described under the preceding Energy Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends structured coordination between defence and security cooperation initiatives and the energy sector investment planning described under that pillar, ensuring that infrastructure security considerations are addressed proactively rather than reactively.

Hydrographic and coastal surveillance cooperation represent an additional area of relevance, given the importance of reliable maritime domain awareness to both counter-piracy and broader maritime security objectives along Mozambique's extensive coastline. India's experience in developing coastal surveillance systems, including through its Coastal Surveillance Network, offers potentially relevant technical cooperation opportunities to support Mozambique's own maritime domain awareness capacity.

Finally, this Framework recognizes that defence and security cooperation between India and Mozambique must remain firmly grounded in respect for Mozambican sovereignty and the principle of non-interference articulated in the Guiding Principles of this document, with India's role understood throughout this Framework as supportive of Mozambique's own security institutions and priorities, delivered in coordination with the regional security mechanisms Mozambique has established through the Southern African Development Community. A further dimension of cooperation should involve strengthening maritime law-enforcement capacity, particularly for combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, smuggling, trafficking, and other forms of transnational maritime crime. Indian institutions could provide specialized training in vessel identification, maritime surveillance, search and rescue, evidence collection, and coordinated response procedures. Such cooperation would support Mozambique's ability to protect its maritime resources while contributing to the wider security and stability of the western Indian Ocean.

The Framework also recommends regular joint training exercises focused on humanitarian assistance, disaster response, and maritime emergency management. Mozambique's exposure to cyclones and other natural hazards creates a practical basis for cooperation between its security institutions and India's naval and disaster-response capabilities. Exercises should remain appropriately scaled and primarily capacity-building in character, allowing personnel from both countries to develop interoperability and operational familiarity without creating unnecessary institutional burdens.

Pillar 8: Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation

Maritime and blue economy cooperation between India and Mozambique represents a pillar of particular natural strength within this Framework, given Mozambique's extensive Indian Ocean coastline, stretching over 2,700 kilometers, its network of significant deep-water ports including Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, and India's own growing strategic and economic engagement with the western Indian Ocean region as part of its broader maritime and blue economy policy framework. Mozambique's position as a critical logistics and transit corridor for several landlocked neighboring states, including Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and eSwatini, further elevates the strategic significance of this pillar beyond the bilateral relationship alone.

Port infrastructure development represents a central priority area for cooperation, given the importance of Mozambique's port network both to the country's own trade and to the broader regional logistics architecture serving landlocked Southern African states. India's experience in port modernization, including through its Sagarmala programme aimed at port-led development, offers potentially relevant technical and, where appropriate, investment cooperation opportunities as Mozambique continues to develop and expand capacity at its major ports, particularly Nacala and Beira, which serve as critical export corridors for coal and other bulk commodities central to the bilateral trade relationship described under the Economic and Trade Cooperation pillar.

Shipping and logistics cooperation represent a further significant dimension of this pillar, given the direct relevance of reliable and cost-effective maritime shipping to the substantial bilateral trade volumes described elsewhere in this Framework. This Framework recommends structured dialogue between Indian and Mozambican shipping and logistics authorities, potentially including Indian shipping line engagement with Mozambican ports, building on existing commercial relationships such as those reflected in CMA CGM's participation in bilateral business engagement events (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Fisheries cooperation represents an important area of potential engagement, given Mozambique's substantial marine fisheries resources and the significant role fisheries play in coastal community livelihoods and food security. India's experience in both marine and freshwater aquaculture development, reflecting its position as one of the world's largest fish producers, offers relevant technical cooperation opportunities to support the sustainable development of Mozambique's fisheries sector, including potential cooperation in aquaculture development, fisheries management, and post-harvest fish processing infrastructure.

Maritime security cooperation, addressed in greater detail under the preceding Defence and Security Cooperation pillar, bears direct relevance to blue economy development more broadly, given that effective maritime security, including protection against piracy and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, represents an essential precondition for the sustainable development of Mozambique's marine resources and shipping sector.

Coastal tourism development represents a further area of potential cooperation, given Mozambique's considerable coastal and marine tourism assets, including its extensive beaches, coral reefs, and marine biodiversity, complementing the broader tourism cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework. This Framework recommends exploratory cooperation in sustainable coastal tourism infrastructure development, drawing on relevant international best practice in balancing tourism development with marine conservation objectives.

Marine biodiversity conservation and climate resilience represent additional important dimensions of this pillar, given Mozambique's significant coral reef systems and mangrove ecosystems, and its considerable exposure to climate-related coastal risks, including cyclones that periodically cause substantial damage to coastal communities and infrastructure. This Framework recommends technical cooperation in marine protected area management and coastal climate resilience planning, complementing the broader environmental and disaster management cooperation described under later pillars of this Framework.

Blue economy skills development represents a further dimension of cooperation, encompassing training in areas including port management, maritime logistics, and fisheries management. This Framework recommends the extension of dedicated training opportunities within India's maritime and fisheries training institutions to Mozambican personnel working in these sectors, building domestic technical capacity directly relevant to Mozambique's considerable blue economy potential.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and recognizing that Mozambique's extensive coastline and strategic maritime position represent among the most significant, and currently underexploited, assets available for deepening the bilateral relationship beyond its current concentration in hydrocarbon and mineral trade. A further priority should be the development of maritime environmental monitoring and oceanographic research capabilities. Indian research institutions could support Mozambican counterparts through technical training in coastal mapping, marine data collection, ecosystem monitoring, and the use of satellite-based technologies for observing coastal and offshore environments. Improved marine data would strengthen evidence-based fisheries management, coastal planning, environmental protection, and disaster preparedness while building Mozambique's domestic scientific capacity.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on shipbuilding, vessel maintenance, and maritime technical services where commercially and institutionally feasible. Indian maritime engineering expertise could support Mozambique in developing local technical skills for vessel repair, maintenance, port equipment management, and related services, reducing operational dependence on distant facilities and creating opportunities for skilled employment within the domestic maritime economy.

Pillar 9: Water Resources Cooperation

Water resources cooperation between India and Mozambique is shaped by the country's position as the downstream terminus of several major transboundary river systems, most notably the Zambezi River, alongside the Limpopo, Save, and Rovuma rivers, each of which is shared with upstream neighboring states and each of which carries significant implications for Mozambique's water security, flood risk, and hydropower potential. This geography places Mozambique in a materially different water resources position than many other African nations, given both its considerable hydropower potential, most notably associated with the Cahora Bassa dam on the Zambezi, and its recurring vulnerability to both flooding and, in certain regions, drought.

Water infrastructure for domestic and municipal use represents a foundational priority area for cooperation, given that a meaningful share of Mozambique's population, particularly in rural areas, continues to lack reliable access to safe drinking water. India's experience in large-scale rural water supply programming, including the Jal Jeevan Mission, offers a potentially relevant institutional and technical model. This Framework recommends structured knowledge exchange between India's Ministry of Jal Shakti and Mozambique's relevant water resources authorities, focused on sharing lessons regarding low-cost water treatment technology and the sequencing of infrastructure investment within constrained fiscal environments.

Flood management and early warning systems represent a particularly critical priority area, given Mozambique's well-documented and recurring exposure to severe flooding, both from heavy rainfall within its own territory and from water flowing downstream from the Zambezi and Limpopo basins during periods of heavy rainfall in upstream countries. India's experience in developing flood forecasting and early warning systems, including through its Central Water Commission, offers directly relevant technical cooperation opportunities to strengthen Mozambique's own flood early warning capacity, complementing the broader disaster management cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework.

Hydropower development represents a further significant dimension of this pillar, given the considerable hydroelectric potential of the Zambezi River system, most notably at the existing Cahora Bassa facility and at potential additional sites along the river. India's extensive experience in large-scale hydropower engineering and its manufacturing capacity in hydroelectric equipment offer potentially relevant technical and commercial cooperation opportunities, complementing the renewable energy cooperation described under the earlier Energy Cooperation pillar.

Irrigation development represents an additional priority area, given that expanded and more reliable irrigation infrastructure would directly support the agricultural productivity objectives described under the following Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation pillar, particularly relevant given Mozambique's periodic exposure to drought conditions in its southern and central regions notwithstanding its overall water abundance at the national level.

Transboundary water governance represents a further important dimension of this pillar, given that Mozambique's water resources management necessarily operates within a broader regional cooperative framework involving upstream riparian states, including through institutions such as the Zambezi Watercourse Commission and the Limpopo Watercourse Commission. India's own experience in transboundary river basin management could inform capacity-building support for Mozambique's engagement with these regional governance institutions, without India seeking any direct role in the substantive governance of these shared water resources.

Hydrological data and monitoring capacity represent a further relevant area for technical cooperation, given the essential role of reliable hydrological data in supporting both flood early warning and long-term water resource planning. India's National Institute of Hydrology possesses relevant expertise that could be shared with Mozambican counterparts to strengthen monitoring and modeling capacity across the country's major river basins.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Water Resources Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the initiatives identified above, recognizing that effective management of both flood risk and hydropower potential across Mozambique's major transboundary rivers carries significance not only for the bilateral relationship but for the country's broader development trajectory and its relationships with upstream riparian neighbors. A further dimension of cooperation should involve groundwater management and water-quality monitoring, particularly in rural and rapidly urbanizing areas where increasing demand can place pressure on available freshwater resources. Indian technical institutions could support Mozambique in developing groundwater assessment methodologies, monitoring networks, water-quality testing capacity, and practical approaches to reducing contamination risks. Such cooperation would complement surface-water management while strengthening Mozambique's broader capacity for integrated water resource planning.

The Framework also recommends expanding cooperation in water conservation and climate-resilient water infrastructure. Technical exchanges could address rainwater harvesting, watershed management, efficient irrigation, drought preparedness, and the design of water infrastructure capable of withstanding increasingly variable rainfall patterns and extreme weather events. Small-scale demonstration projects could be implemented in vulnerable communities and subsequently expanded where their effectiveness is demonstrated.

Water-sector human resource development should constitute another important component of bilateral cooperation. Mozambican engineers, hydrologists, municipal officials, agricultural specialists, and water technicians could receive specialized training through Indian institutions, combining classroom instruction with practical field exposure. This would strengthen domestic technical capacity and support Mozambique's ability to independently operate and maintain water infrastructure over the long term, ensuring that bilateral cooperation produces sustainable institutional benefits beyond individual projects.

Pillar 10: Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation

Agriculture and food security cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses a sector of central importance to the Mozambican economy and to the existing bilateral trade relationship, given that agricultural products including cashew nuts and pigeon peas already constitute significant Mozambican exports to India (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026; Testbook, 2026), while the country's substantial arable land resources remain considerably underutilized relative to their productive potential. India, as one of the world's largest agricultural producers with extensive experience in tropical and subtropical crop cultivation directly relevant to Mozambican growing conditions, is well positioned to serve as a technical partner in advancing Mozambique's agricultural development.

Cashew and pulse value chain development represents a priority area for cooperation given the particular established significance of these crops to the bilateral trade relationship. This Framework recommends technical cooperation focused specifically on improving productivity, post-harvest handling, and processing capacity for cashew nuts and pigeon peas, the two leading agricultural export categories in the current trade relationship, with the objective of enabling Mozambique to capture greater value from these established export crops through expanded domestic processing before export, rather than exporting predominantly raw, unprocessed agricultural commodities.

Agricultural research and extension services represent a further foundational area of cooperation, drawing on India's extensive network of agricultural research institutions coordinated through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This Framework recommends structured technical cooperation between Indian agricultural research institutions and Mozambican agricultural research bodies and universities, adapting relevant agricultural technologies and practices to Mozambican soil and climatic conditions, which vary considerably from the country's more arid south to its wetter, more tropical north.

Irrigation and drought resilience represent an additional priority area, closely linked to the Water Resources Cooperation pillar described above, given Mozambique's periodic exposure to drought conditions particularly in its southern regions. This Framework recommends prioritized investment in irrigation infrastructure in drought-prone agricultural zones, supported where appropriate by concessional financing extended through Indian development finance institutions.

Seed development and distribution represent a further important area of cooperation, given that access to high-yield and climate-resilient seed varieties remains a constraint on agricultural productivity across much of Mozambique. India's seed development institutions and private seed companies possess relevant experience producing improved varieties of staple and cash crops suited to conditions comparable to those found across much of Mozambique's agricultural regions.

Mechanization and post-harvest infrastructure represent additional priority areas, given that much of Mozambican agriculture continues to rely on manual and traditional cultivation

methods, and that substantial post-harvest losses currently affect a meaningful share of agricultural output due to inadequate storage and processing infrastructure. This Framework recommends Indian technology transfer and investment cooperation directed toward appropriate mechanization solutions and expanded cold storage, grain storage, and agro-processing infrastructure in key agricultural production zones.

Livestock development represents a further relevant area of cooperation, given the significant role livestock rearing plays in rural Mozambican livelihoods. India's experience in cooperative dairy development models and veterinary services could offer relevant technical cooperation opportunities, adapted appropriately to Mozambique's specific livestock sector context.

Food security policy and resilience planning represent a further important dimension of cooperation, particularly relevant given Mozambique's recurring exposure to both cyclone-related and drought-related shocks to agricultural production. India's experience in operating large-scale food security and public distribution systems, alongside its agricultural insurance and risk management schemes, offers potentially relevant policy lessons for Mozambican food security and social protection authorities.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above, with particular near-term priority attention to the cashew and pulse value chain development priorities given their direct and immediate relevance to strengthening the existing bilateral trade relationship. A further dimension of cooperation should involve strengthening farmer organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and smallholder market access. Indian experience with cooperative institutions, producer organizations, agricultural marketing systems, and digital platforms could provide practical lessons for connecting Mozambican farmers with processors, exporters, financial institutions, and domestic markets. Such cooperation should place particular emphasis on smallholders and rural communities, ensuring that productivity improvements translate into higher and more stable household incomes.

The Framework also recommends expanding climate-smart agricultural practices, including soil conservation, efficient water use, agroforestry, integrated pest management, and the adoption of crop varieties suited to changing climatic conditions. Agricultural extension programmes could combine Indian technical expertise with Mozambican local knowledge to develop approaches appropriate to different ecological regions.

Finally, agricultural cooperation should incorporate greater participation from women and young farmers through targeted training, entrepreneurship programmes, and access to appropriate technologies and markets, contributing to broader rural employment and economic diversification.

Pillar 11: Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation

Science, technology and innovation cooperation between India and Mozambique represents an area with considerable potential for expansion, building on the explicit identification of information technology as a priority sector for expanded Indian engagement by the Mozambican government (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), and on India's globally significant scientific research and engineering education capacity relative to Mozambique's need to build indigenous technical capacity supporting long-term economic diversification beyond its current reliance on natural resource extraction.

Institutional linkages between scientific and academic institutions represent a foundational element of cooperation under this pillar. India's network of premier scientific institutions, including its Indian Institutes of Technology and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories, possesses extensive research capacity that could be connected to Mozambican universities, including Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique's largest and oldest higher education institution, through structured institutional partnership agreements encompassing joint research, faculty exchange, and collaborative curriculum development.

Scholarship and fellowship programmes represent a further important mechanism for building Mozambique's scientific human capital, complementing the broader academic cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework. This Framework recommends a substantial allocation of scholarships specifically directed toward scientific and technical disciplines, including engineering, agricultural science, and energy sector-relevant applied sciences, given the direct relevance of these disciplines to Mozambique's current economic structure and development priorities.

Applied research focused on locally relevant challenges represents a further priority area, including research on tropical agriculture adapted to Mozambican conditions, cyclone and flood resilience engineering, and energy sector technical applications relevant to the country's substantial hydrocarbon and hydropower resources. This Framework recommends that joint scientific cooperation prioritize these practically applicable research areas over more abstract academic exchange disconnected from Mozambique's specific development context.

Technology transfer relevant to Mozambique's priority economic sectors, including energy, mining, and agriculture, represents a further dimension of cooperation, drawing on India's experience in developing cost-effective and appropriate technology solutions suited to developing country contexts. This Framework recommends structured technology transfer partnerships connected to the broader industrial cooperation described under a later pillar of this Framework.

Innovation ecosystem development represents an additional area of potential cooperation, given Mozambique's early-stage but growing interest in technology entrepreneurship, particularly within Maputo's emerging startup community. India's experience in developing technology business incubators and startup support infrastructure offers relevant institutional

models that could inform Mozambique's own innovation ecosystem development, complementing the entrepreneurship cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework.

Metrology, standards, and quality infrastructure represent a further foundational dimension of scientific and technological cooperation, relevant to strengthening Mozambique's manufactured and processed goods export competitiveness. India's Bureau of Indian Standards possesses relevant institutional experience that could be shared with Mozambican standards authorities.

Scientific diplomacy and multilateral scientific cooperation represent a further avenue for engagement, given both countries' participation in relevant international scientific forums, including those addressing climate resilience and marine science given Mozambique's particular relevance to both domains.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the initiatives identified above, with explicit near-term priority attention to the information technology sector given its formal identification as a priority area by the Mozambican government. A further dimension of cooperation should involve digital public infrastructure and technology-enabled public services, building on the information technology priority already identified by the Mozambican government. Indian institutions could share practical experience in digital identity systems, electronic government services, digital payments, and interoperable public platforms, while adapting such approaches to Mozambique's institutional, regulatory, and infrastructural circumstances. Cooperation should emphasize open standards, cybersecurity, data protection, and sustainable domestic technical capacity.

The Framework also recommends strengthening applied technological training through partnerships between Indian technical institutions, Mozambican universities, vocational institutes, and private-sector technology companies. Short-term technical courses, faculty development programmes, online learning, and professional certification could focus on software development, data management, telecommunications, renewable-energy technologies, engineering, and digital entrepreneurship. Such programmes would help create a broader pool of technically skilled professionals capable of supporting Mozambique's economic diversification.

Finally, the proposed Joint Working Group should establish measurable indicators covering researchers trained, institutional partnerships created, joint research projects completed, technologies transferred, and innovation enterprises supported. Regular assessment would allow successful initiatives to expand while ensuring that scientific cooperation remains closely connected to Mozambique's practical development requirements.

Pillar 12: Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Cooperation

Artificial intelligence and emerging technologies cooperation between India and Mozambique represents a forward-looking pillar of this Framework, building on the explicit prioritization of digital public infrastructure as an agenda item during the Third India-Mozambique Foreign Office Consultations held in August 2026 (Tribune India, 2026), and on India's increasingly significant global standing as a hub for artificial intelligence talent and enterprise, alongside its advocacy for ensuring the equitable extension of these technologies' benefits to developing economies.

Digital and artificial intelligence literacy represents a foundational priority for cooperation under this pillar, given that meaningful engagement with these technologies requires a baseline of technical skills and awareness among government institutions and the broader population. This Framework recommends the development of dedicated digital and artificial intelligence literacy programming, extended to Mozambican government personnel, students, and early-career professionals, building on the broader digital public infrastructure cooperation already identified as a priority by both governments.

Government adoption of data-driven governance tools represents a further priority area, given the potential for artificial intelligence applications to improve public service delivery in domains including agricultural advisory services, given Mozambique's substantial agricultural sector, and disaster early warning, given the country's significant exposure to cyclones and flooding. India's own experience deploying such applications within government service delivery offers a relevant body of practical experience for adaptation to the Mozambican context.

Energy sector applications of artificial intelligence and data analytics represent a particularly relevant area of cooperation given Mozambique's substantial and growing hydrocarbon sector, described under the earlier Energy Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends technical cooperation in applying data analytics and predictive modeling tools to energy sector planning, production monitoring, and infrastructure security applications, directly relevant to the scale and strategic significance of Mozambique's energy sector.

Talent development represents an essential foundation for sustainable cooperation under this pillar, and this Framework recommends a meaningful expansion of scholarship and training opportunities specifically directed toward artificial intelligence, data science, and related computational disciplines for Mozambican students, building a domestic cohort of professionals equipped to lead the country's engagement with these technologies over the long term.

Disaster management applications of emerging technologies represent a further significant area of cooperation, given Mozambique's recurring exposure to cyclones and flooding. Satellite-based monitoring, machine learning-based early warning systems, and data-driven

disaster response coordination tools represent directly relevant applications, complementing the broader disaster management cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework.

Responsible and ethical governance of these technologies represents a further important dimension of cooperation, given Mozambique's relatively early stage of developing domestic regulatory frameworks. India's own policy experience in this domain could be shared through structured policy dialogue with Mozambican policymakers.

Digital infrastructure development, including expanded connectivity and computing capacity, represents a necessary precondition for realizing the potential of this pillar, and this Framework recommends that infrastructure cooperation described under a later pillar of this Framework explicitly account for the digital infrastructure requirements associated with expanding these technologies' adoption within Mozambique.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the initiatives identified above and building directly on the digital public infrastructure priority already jointly identified by both governments during the 2026 Foreign Office Consultations. A further area of cooperation should involve the development of practical artificial intelligence applications for small and medium enterprises, particularly in agriculture, logistics, manufacturing, financial services, and tourism. Indian technology companies and innovation institutions could support Mozambican enterprises in adopting affordable tools for demand forecasting, inventory management, customer services, market analysis, and business administration. Such cooperation should prioritize accessible technologies that can generate measurable productivity improvements without imposing excessive costs on smaller businesses.

Education and research institutions should constitute another important component of this pillar. Indian universities and technology institutes could establish joint workshops, faculty exchanges, online courses, and collaborative research programmes with Mozambican institutions in artificial intelligence, robotics, data science, and emerging digital technologies. These initiatives would complement the broader science and technology cooperation pillar while creating a sustainable domestic talent pipeline.

Finally, pilot projects should be evaluated through clear indicators covering adoption, cost-effectiveness, service improvements, and social impact before being expanded nationally. This phased approach would allow Mozambique to experiment with emerging technologies responsibly while ensuring that technological modernization remains aligned with national development priorities and institutional capacity.

Pillar 13: Digital and Cyber Security Cooperation

Digital and cyber security cooperation between India and Mozambique builds directly on digital public infrastructure having been explicitly identified as a key operational domain during the Third India-Mozambique Foreign Office Consultations in Maputo in August 2026 (Tribune India, 2026), reflecting a shared and jointly recognized priority for expanded cooperation in this domain, an unusually clear and recent mandate among the pillars of this Framework.

Digital public infrastructure represents the central priority area for cooperation, drawing on India's globally recognized experience developing foundational digital systems, including its digital identity system and interoperable digital payments architecture, collectively known as the India Stack. This Framework recommends a structured technical cooperation programme through which India shares architectural principles and implementation lessons from this experience with Mozambique's relevant government digitalization authorities, supporting Mozambique's own efforts to build foundational digital systems for identity verification, financial inclusion, and public service delivery.

Telemedicine and digital health infrastructure represent a further priority area, particularly relevant given Mozambique's geographically dispersed population and the shortage of specialist medical practitioners relative to population size in many regions. This Framework recommends the development of telemedicine infrastructure connecting Mozambican healthcare facilities with Indian medical specialists, complementing the broader healthcare cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework, including building on the existing precedent of the Jaipur Foot camp collaboration held at Maputo's Central Hospital in June 2025 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Cybersecurity capacity building represents an essential and increasingly urgent dimension of this pillar, given Mozambique's growing digitalization across government, financial, and energy sector institutions, the last of which carries particular strategic significance given the scale of energy infrastructure investment described under the Energy Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends structured cybersecurity capacity building, including training for Mozambican cybersecurity personnel and technical cooperation in establishing dedicated computer emergency response capability.

Critical infrastructure protection represents a related priority, given Mozambique's expanding reliance on digital systems for financial services, energy infrastructure, and government administration. This Framework recommends that cybersecurity cooperation give particular attention to protecting the digital systems underpinning the country's substantial energy sector, given its outsized economic and strategic significance.

Data protection and privacy governance represent a further important dimension of digital cooperation, particularly as Mozambique continues developing its regulatory framework governing data protection. India's own experience in this domain could be shared through structured policy dialogue with Mozambican policymakers.

Digital skills development for the broader workforce represents an essential complement to the infrastructure and institutional cooperation described above. This Framework recommends the expansion of digital skills training programmes, targeting both government personnel and the broader Mozambican workforce, building on information technology's explicit identification as a priority sector for cooperation by the Mozambican government (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Regional and multilateral cyber cooperation represent a further avenue for engagement, given the inherently cross-border nature of cyber threats and Mozambique's active participation in Southern African Development Community coordination mechanisms.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Digital and Cyber Security Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the initiatives identified above and treating this pillar as an early implementation priority given its explicit and recent identification as a shared priority by both governments.

A further dimension of cooperation should involve strengthening cybersecurity awareness across government institutions, universities, financial institutions, businesses, and the wider population. India could support practical training on secure digital practices, phishing awareness, data protection, incident reporting, and basic cyber hygiene, ensuring that expanding digital access is accompanied by stronger user awareness and institutional preparedness.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on secure digital government architecture, including network protection, identity security, system backups, disaster recovery, and continuity planning for essential public services. Technical exchanges between relevant Indian and Mozambican institutions could help establish baseline security standards and strengthen preparedness for cyber incidents affecting government systems.

Small and medium enterprises should also be incorporated into cybersecurity capacity building, particularly as businesses increasingly depend on digital payments and online commerce. Affordable cybersecurity guidance could help smaller enterprises protect customer information and reduce exposure to cyber fraud.

Finally, the proposed Joint Working Group should periodically assess emerging cyber threats, regulatory requirements, and technological developments, ensuring that bilateral cooperation evolves alongside Mozambique's digital transformation. This approach would help integrate security considerations into the country's broader digital development agenda while strengthening institutional resilience and public confidence in emerging digital services. It should also encourage regular information sharing on cyber incidents and emerging threats.

Pillar 14: Space Cooperation

Space cooperation between India and Mozambique remains at an early stage of development but represents an area of meaningful long-term potential, given India's standing as a globally recognized and cost-effective space power, and Mozambique's need for satellite-based applications supporting disaster management, agriculture, and telecommunications, particularly relevant given the country's considerable exposure to cyclones and flooding and its geographically dispersed population.

Earth observation and remote sensing applications represent a particularly significant area of cooperation, given the substantial utility of satellite-based data for cyclone tracking and flood early warning, agricultural monitoring, and maritime domain awareness along Mozambique's extensive coastline. India's Earth observation satellite programme, coordinated through the Indian Space Research Organisation, has extensive experience in these application areas and has previously shared data and technical training with numerous developing country partners. This Framework recommends that similar data-sharing and technical training arrangements be extended to Mozambique, with particular emphasis on cyclone and flood early warning applications given their direct relevance to protecting lives and infrastructure.

Space-based disaster management support represents a priority application area directly relevant to the broader Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation pillar addressed later in this Framework. India's Disaster Management Support Programme, which utilizes satellite data for flood mapping and other disaster response applications, offers a relevant institutional model that could be adapted to support Mozambique's disaster management authorities, providing timely satellite-derived information to inform emergency response planning during cyclone and flood events.

Satellite communications represent a further relevant area of cooperation, given Mozambique's need to extend telecommunications connectivity to remote and geographically isolated communities. India's expanding satellite communications capacity offers potential opportunities for Mozambique to access satellite bandwidth capacity supporting its digital connectivity objectives, complementing the digital infrastructure cooperation described under earlier pillars.

Maritime domain awareness applications represent an additional area of relevance given Mozambique's extensive coastline and the maritime security priorities described under the Defence and Security Cooperation pillar. Satellite-based vessel tracking and coastal surveillance capabilities offer directly relevant support for Mozambique's efforts to monitor its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.

Capacity building and training represent an essential foundation for sustainable space cooperation, and this Framework recommends the extension of dedicated training opportunities for Mozambican scientists and engineers within India's space training institutions, building domestic capacity to interpret and apply satellite-derived data across relevant government agencies.

Institutional cooperation between the two countries' respective space and science agencies represents a necessary foundation for the technical cooperation described above, and this Framework recommends that initial cooperation proceed through Mozambique's relevant scientific and technology ministry, given the absence of a dedicated national space agency in Mozambique comparable in scale to the Indian Space Research Organisation.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Space Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the initiatives identified above, with particular near-term priority attention to cyclone and flood early warning applications given their direct relevance to protecting Mozambican lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure from the country's most recurring natural hazards.

A further dimension of space cooperation should involve the integration of satellite-derived information into Mozambique's agricultural and environmental planning systems. Remote sensing can support crop monitoring, drought assessment, land-use mapping, forest management, and identification of changing coastal and ecological conditions. Indian technical institutions could assist Mozambican authorities in developing practical workflows for interpreting such information and incorporating it into existing planning and decision-making processes.

The Framework also recommends exploring the use of satellite technologies for infrastructure planning and monitoring. Satellite imagery could support the assessment of roads, bridges, ports, energy facilities, and other critical infrastructure, particularly in areas affected by cyclones, flooding, and difficult terrain. Such applications could improve maintenance planning and help authorities identify infrastructure vulnerabilities before they develop into more serious disruptions.

Academic cooperation should constitute another important component of this pillar. Indian universities and research institutions could establish partnerships with Mozambican universities in remote sensing, geographic information systems, atmospheric science, satellite communications, and disaster science. Scholarships, faculty exchanges, joint workshops, and applied research projects could gradually create a domestic pool of Mozambican specialists capable of independently using space-based technologies.

Finally, the proposed Joint Working Group should periodically evaluate the practical value of satellite cooperation, measuring indicators such as officials trained, datasets utilized, early-warning improvements, and applications adopted by public institutions. This would allow successful initiatives to expand while keeping space cooperation closely aligned with Mozambique's concrete developmental and resilience requirements.

Pillar 15: Environmental and Climate Cooperation

Environmental and climate cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses a set of shared priorities of considerable urgency, given Mozambique's position as one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change globally, reflected in its recurring exposure to increasingly intense cyclones, coastal erosion, and both flooding and drought conditions depending on region and season. India, with its own significant exposure to climate variability and its growing leadership role in several multilateral climate initiatives, is well positioned to serve as a meaningful partner in supporting Mozambique's climate adaptation and environmental management priorities.

Climate adaptation and resilience building represent the central priority area for cooperation under this pillar, given the scale of climate-related risk Mozambique faces. This Framework recommends structured technical cooperation in climate-resilient infrastructure design, agricultural adaptation practices, and coastal protection measures, drawing on India's own experience in developing climate adaptation strategies for its coastal and agricultural regions, adapted appropriately to Mozambique's specific climatic and geographic context.

Cyclone and extreme weather early warning systems represent a further critical priority, closely linked to the space cooperation described under the preceding pillar and the disaster management cooperation addressed under the following pillar. This Framework recommends that climate adaptation cooperation give particular priority attention to strengthening Mozambique's cyclone forecasting and early warning capacity, given the recurring and severe humanitarian and economic impact of cyclones on Mozambican coastal communities.

Renewable energy deployment, addressed under the earlier Energy Cooperation pillar, represents a direct contribution to climate change mitigation objectives, and this Framework recommends that climate cooperation and energy cooperation initiatives be closely coordinated to ensure that renewable energy investment decisions account explicitly for their climate mitigation co-benefits alongside their energy security contributions.

Coastal and marine ecosystem conservation represent a further significant dimension of environmental cooperation, given Mozambique's substantial coral reef systems, mangrove forests, and marine biodiversity, addressed in part under the earlier Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends technical cooperation in marine protected area management and mangrove restoration, given mangroves' particular significance as natural coastal protection against cyclone-related storm surge.

Climate finance mobilization represents an additional important area of cooperation, given the substantial financing requirements associated with climate adaptation and resilience building within Mozambique. India's leadership role in multilateral climate finance advocacy positions it to support Mozambique's efforts to access international climate finance mechanisms, including adaptation-focused funds particularly relevant given Mozambique's demonstrated vulnerability profile.

Environmental governance and regulatory capacity building represent an important underlying dimension of cooperation, particularly relevant given the environmental considerations associated with Mozambique's substantial mining and energy sector activity. India's environmental regulatory experience could be shared with Mozambican environmental authorities to support strengthened environmental governance capacity.

Multilateral climate diplomacy coordination represents a further avenue for cooperation, given both countries' participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process, with Mozambique's demonstrated vulnerability profile providing a particularly compelling voice within international climate finance and adaptation finance advocacy that India's own diplomatic weight could help amplify.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Environmental and Climate Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above, recognizing the particular urgency of climate adaptation cooperation given Mozambique's demonstrated and recurring vulnerability to climate-related disasters.

A further dimension of cooperation should focus on ecosystem restoration and nature-based climate adaptation, particularly through mangrove restoration, watershed rehabilitation, forest conservation, and protection of coastal ecosystems. Indian environmental and research institutions could share practical experience in community-based restoration, ecological monitoring, and sustainable natural resource management. Such initiatives would strengthen biodiversity while providing additional protection against erosion, flooding, and cyclone-related impacts on vulnerable coastal communities.

The Framework also recommends expanding climate-smart agricultural cooperation through drought-resistant crop varieties, improved soil management, efficient irrigation, agroforestry, and climate-informed agricultural advisory services. Integrating weather and climate information into agricultural decision-making could help farmers anticipate changing conditions and reduce losses associated with droughts, floods, and extreme weather events.

Climate finance project preparation should constitute another important area of cooperation. Indian technical institutions could support Mozambican authorities in developing credible, bankable adaptation and mitigation projects suitable for international climate financing. Capacity building in project design, monitoring, financial management, and reporting would strengthen Mozambique's ability to access available resources independently.

Pillar 16: Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation

Disaster management and humanitarian cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses one of the most consequential and time-sensitive dimensions of the bilateral relationship, given Mozambique's position as one of the countries most frequently and severely affected by tropical cyclones in the Southern Hemisphere, alongside recurring flooding along its major river systems and periodic drought conditions in its southern regions. India's extensive institutional experience in disaster management, developed through its own exposure to a wide range of natural hazards and formalized through institutions including its National Disaster Management Authority and National Disaster Response Force, provides substantial relevant experience for strengthening Mozambique's disaster management capacity.

Institutional capacity building represents a foundational priority area for cooperation, given that effective disaster management depends on well-developed institutional frameworks for risk assessment, preparedness planning, and coordinated emergency response. This Framework recommends structured technical cooperation between India's National Disaster Management Authority and Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction, focused on sharing institutional design lessons and coordination frameworks for multi-agency disaster response.

Cyclone early warning and preparedness represent the single most critical area of cooperation under this pillar, given the recurring severity of cyclone impacts on Mozambique, including major cyclones in recent years that have caused substantial loss of life and widespread infrastructure damage. India's experience in developing multi-hazard early warning systems, incorporating satellite-based monitoring capacity described under the earlier Space Cooperation pillar and community-level warning dissemination systems, offers directly relevant technical lessons for strengthening Mozambique's cyclone early warning capacity, an area where India's own east coast cyclone management experience, developed in the context of its own significant cyclone exposure in the Bay of Bengal region, is particularly directly transferable.

Emergency response capacity building represents an additional priority area, encompassing training for emergency response personnel and development of standard operating procedures for coordinated disaster response. India's National Disaster Response Force, which has developed extensive operational experience in search and rescue and coordination with international humanitarian actors, could offer training opportunities to Mozambican emergency response personnel.

Humanitarian assistance in response to acute crises represents a further essential dimension of this pillar, given the recurring frequency of major cyclone and flood events affecting

Mozambique. This Framework establishes a standing mechanism through which India commits to responsive humanitarian assistance to Mozambique during periods of acute crisis, delivered in close coordination with the Mozambican government and relevant United Nations humanitarian coordination mechanisms, building on India's established practice of extending humanitarian assistance to partner countries during natural disaster events.

Post-disaster reconstruction and resilient rebuilding represent a further important dimension of cooperation, given the recurring need for infrastructure reconstruction following major cyclone events. This Framework recommends that reconstruction cooperation give explicit attention to resilient rebuilding standards, ensuring that infrastructure rebuilt following disaster events incorporates appropriate resilience measures against future events, rather than simply restoring pre-disaster conditions vulnerable to repeated damage.

Health emergency preparedness represents a further relevant dimension of disaster and humanitarian cooperation, given the public health risks that frequently accompany major flooding events, including waterborne disease outbreaks. India's pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and public health emergency response experience position it as a valuable partner in strengthening Mozambique's health emergency preparedness, complementing the dedicated Healthcare and Public Health Cooperation pillar addressed later in this Framework.

Community-based disaster risk reduction represents a further area of cooperation, recognizing that effective disaster management ultimately depends on the resilience and preparedness of local communities, particularly in Mozambique's cyclone-exposed coastal regions.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above, and recognizing this pillar as among the most urgent within the entire Framework given the recurring and severe humanitarian consequences of the natural hazards Mozambique faces on a near-annual basis. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening disaster preparedness at the sub-national and community levels, particularly in provinces and districts repeatedly exposed to cyclones, floods, and drought. Indian and Mozambican authorities could exchange practical experience on local disaster management plans, evacuation procedures, emergency shelters, relief distribution, and community volunteer networks. Such cooperation would help ensure that national preparedness frameworks are translated into effective action at the local level.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on disaster-resilient infrastructure and essential services, including schools, health facilities, water systems, telecommunications, and transport networks.

Pillar 17: Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation

Infrastructure and connectivity cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses a domain of exceptional strategic significance, given Mozambique's role not only as a developing economy in its own right but as the principal logistics and transit corridor connecting several landlocked Southern African states, including Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and eSwatini, to global maritime trade routes via the Indian Ocean. India, having accumulated substantial infrastructure development experience domestically and increasingly across other developing country contexts through concessional financing arrangements, is well positioned to serve as a meaningful partner in strengthening this infrastructure architecture.

Port infrastructure development represents a foundational priority area, closely linked to the Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation pillar described earlier in this Framework, given the central importance of Mozambique's major ports, including Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, both to Mozambique's own trade and to the broader regional logistics architecture serving its landlocked neighbors. This Framework recommends that India, through its Export-Import Bank, explore concessional financing directed toward port capacity expansion and modernization, building on India's existing experience through its Sagarmala port development programme.

Rail and road corridor development represent a further critical priority, given the importance of the Nacala Corridor connecting Mozambique's port infrastructure to Malawi and Zambia, and the Beira Corridor serving Zimbabwe and beyond. This Framework recommends that India explore concessional financing and technical cooperation directed toward rail and road infrastructure along these key regional transit corridors, recognizing that investment in this infrastructure would benefit not only Mozambique but the broader regional trade architecture central to Southern African Development Community integration objectives.

Telecommunications infrastructure represents an additional priority area, given the importance of expanding mobile network coverage and fiber optic backbone connectivity, particularly to rural and geographically dispersed communities. This Framework recommends that Indian telecommunications firms be encouraged to explore expanded investment in Mozambican network infrastructure, directly supporting the digital public infrastructure objectives jointly identified by both governments during the 2026 Foreign Office Consultations (Tribune India, 2026).

Power transmission and distribution infrastructure, closely linked to the Energy Cooperation and Water Resources Cooperation pillars described earlier in this Framework, represent a further critical infrastructure priority, given that Mozambique's substantial hydroelectric generation capacity at Cahora Bassa cannot be fully leveraged for domestic development without corresponding investment in transmission infrastructure capable of delivering electricity to population centers across the country, a significant share of which currently

lacks reliable grid access notwithstanding Mozambique's substantial electricity generation surplus, much of which is currently exported to neighboring countries.

Urban infrastructure development represents an additional area of relevance, given the rapid urbanization occurring in Maputo and other major Mozambican cities. India's experience in urban infrastructure development, including through its Smart Cities Mission, offers potentially relevant institutional and technical lessons for Mozambican urban planning authorities managing this rapid urbanization.

Cyclone-resilient infrastructure design represents a distinctive and essential consideration for all infrastructure cooperation under this pillar, given Mozambique's recurring exposure to severe cyclone events described under the earlier Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends that all infrastructure projects undertaken pursuant to this pillar incorporate cyclone-resilient design standards from the outset, ensuring that infrastructure investment translates into durable rather than repeatedly vulnerable assets.

Project financing and implementation modalities require particular attention given the scale of infrastructure investment needs relative to available public financing within Mozambique. This Framework recommends that infrastructure cooperation explore a range of financing modalities, including concessional credit lines building on the existing US\$772 million in credit lines already extended by India (Testbook, 2026), public-private partnership arrangements, and blended finance structures appropriate to specific project characteristics.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation, tasked with prioritizing specific infrastructure projects for bilateral cooperation, with particular attention to the regional transit corridor infrastructure given its significance not only to bilateral trade but to Mozambique's role within the broader Southern African Development Community trade architecture. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening logistics efficiency and reducing the costs associated with the movement of goods across Mozambique's transport corridors. Indian technical institutions and infrastructure companies could share experience in integrated logistics planning, freight management, warehouse development, customs facilitation, and digital tracking systems. Improved coordination between ports, railways, roads, and border facilities would help reduce delays and strengthen Mozambique's competitiveness as a regional transit hub.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on rural and secondary connectivity, recognizing that infrastructure development should extend beyond major commercial corridors and urban centers. Improved rural roads, bridges, telecommunications, and decentralized energy connections could strengthen access to markets, healthcare, education, and public services for geographically isolated communities.

Pillar 18: Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation

Industrial and manufacturing cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses a central objective of this Framework, namely the gradual diversification of the bilateral economic relationship away from its current substantial concentration in hydrocarbon and raw commodity trade toward greater domestic value addition and manufacturing capacity within Mozambique. India's diversified manufacturing sector, spanning pharmaceuticals, petroleum refining, machinery, and increasingly renewable energy equipment, provides a broad base of potential technology transfer and joint venture opportunities directly relevant to Mozambique's industrial development objectives, particularly given that healthcare, education, and information technology have been explicitly flagged by the Mozambican government as priority sectors for expanded Indian investment (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Agro-processing represents a particularly promising priority area for industrial cooperation, directly linked to both the Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation and Investment Cooperation pillars described earlier in this Framework. This Framework recommends that Indian investment and technology transfer be directed toward establishing cashew processing, pulse processing, and other agro-processing facilities within Mozambique, enabling the country to capture greater value from its established cashew and pigeon pea exports before they leave Mozambican territory, rather than continuing to export these commodities in predominantly raw form.

Petroleum refining and downstream hydrocarbon processing represent a further significant area of potential cooperation, given Mozambique's substantial natural gas reserves and India's extensive refining sector experience and current position as a leading exporter of refined petroleum products to Mozambique. This Framework recommends exploratory cooperation regarding the feasibility of downstream processing facilities within Mozambique itself, including potential fertilizer or petrochemical production utilizing domestic gas resources, enabling greater domestic value capture from the country's energy endowment.

Pharmaceutical manufacturing represents a further priority area, building on India's globally significant position as a manufacturer of generic pharmaceuticals, already a leading category of Indian exports to Mozambique (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026). This Framework recommends that Indian pharmaceutical companies be encouraged to establish local manufacturing or packaging facilities within Mozambique, reducing the country's dependence on imported medicines and strengthening supply chain resilience, complementing the healthcare cooperation described under a later pillar of this Framework.

Coal value addition represents an additional area of potential cooperation, given coal's continued significance to the bilateral trade relationship. This Framework recommends exploratory cooperation regarding coal beneficiation and processing technology that could enable Mozambique to export higher-value processed coal products rather than raw coal alone.

Small and medium enterprise development represents a further important dimension of industrial cooperation, building directly on the existing memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises signed in 2010 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends the activation of this agreement through concrete technical cooperation and financing support mechanisms modeled on India's own extensive experience supporting its domestic small and medium enterprise sector.

Industrial skills development represents an essential complement to the sectoral cooperation initiatives described above, and this Framework recommends the establishment of vocational and technical training programmes focused on skills directly relevant to the priority manufacturing sectors identified above, including agro-processing, pharmaceutical manufacturing, and petroleum-related industrial trades.

Special economic zones and industrial parks represent a further mechanism through which industrial cooperation could be operationalized, drawing on India's own experience in this domain, and this Framework recommends exploratory technical assistance in support of Mozambican efforts to develop dedicated industrial zones, potentially situated along the Nacala and Beira transit corridors described under the preceding Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation pillar.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation, tasked with identifying specific investment and technology transfer opportunities across the priority sectors described above, with particular near-term priority attention to agro-processing given its direct and immediate relevance to the existing bilateral trade relationship. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on developing local supplier networks around major industrial investments. Indian companies operating in Mozambique could be encouraged to source appropriate goods and services from Mozambican enterprises, supported by supplier-development programmes, quality certification, technical training, and access to industrial standards. This would help ensure that industrial investment generates broader domestic economic linkages rather than remaining concentrated within individual projects.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on industrial quality management, testing, certification, and standards infrastructure. Indian institutions could share technical experience in metrology, product certification, quality assurance, and industrial safety, enabling Mozambican manufacturers to improve product quality and gradually meet regional and international market requirements.

Industrial environmental management should constitute another important area of cooperation, particularly for manufacturing, mining-related processing, and hydrocarbon industries.

Pillar 19: Academic and Educational Cooperation

Academic and educational cooperation between India and Mozambique builds upon an established foundation of technical assistance and capacity building, given India's demonstrated engagement across agriculture, capacity building, and information technology explicitly reviewed during the ministerial meeting between India's Minister of State for External Affairs and Mozambique's Foreign Minister in October 2025 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), and represents a pillar with considerable potential for expansion given India's extensive higher education capacity relative to Mozambique's development priorities.

Scholarship expansion represents a central near-term priority under this pillar, encompassing both India's Indian Council for Cultural Relations scholarship programme and its Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme, both of which have already extended capacity-building support to Mozambique (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026). This Framework recommends a significant increase in the annual allocation of scholarships available to Mozambican students, with particular emphasis on fields directly relevant to Mozambique's development priorities, including engineering, energy sector-relevant disciplines, agricultural science, medicine, and information technology, the last given its explicit identification as a priority sector by the Mozambican government.

Institutional partnerships between universities represent a further important dimension of educational cooperation, and this Framework recommends the establishment of structured partnership agreements between Indian universities and Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique's leading higher education institution, alongside other Mozambican universities, encompassing faculty exchange, joint curriculum development, and collaborative research initiatives extending beyond a purely scholarship-based model of cooperation.

Vocational and technical education represents an additional priority area, given Mozambique's need to develop a skilled workforce capable of supporting the industrial, infrastructure, and energy sector development objectives described elsewhere in this Framework. India's extensive network of Industrial Training Institutes has developed considerable experience in vocational skills training directly relevant to Mozambique's priority sectors, including energy, agriculture, and manufacturing trades.

Distance and digital education represent a further area of potential cooperation, particularly relevant given the geographic dispersal of Mozambique's population and its recurring exposure to cyclones that can periodically disrupt physical educational infrastructure. India's extensive experience in digital and distance education platforms could offer relevant technical cooperation opportunities to support Mozambique's efforts to extend educational access through digital means, building on the digital infrastructure cooperation described under earlier pillars.

Teacher training represents an essential underlying priority, and this Framework recommends the extension of teacher training programmes, delivered through India's Technical and

Economic Cooperation programme, to Mozambican educators, covering both subject-matter content relevant to priority development sectors and pedagogical methodology.

Language and cultural exchange represent a further dimension of academic cooperation, encompassing potential Portuguese language training for Indian personnel engaged in Mozambique-focused cooperation initiatives across all pillars of this Framework, given Portuguese's status as Mozambique's official language, alongside complementary English and cultural orientation programming for Mozambican students preparing for study in India.

Alumni engagement represents an important dimension of educational cooperation, given the existing base of Mozambican alumni of Indian scholarship and training programmes. This Framework recommends the establishment of a structured India-Mozambique alumni network, providing continued professional linkages for Mozambican graduates of Indian educational and training programmes.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Academic and Educational Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and ensuring that educational cooperation develops in a manner responsive to Mozambique's evolving human capital development priorities, particularly given the substantial technical skills demand created by the country's rapidly expanding energy sector. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening research collaboration between Indian and Mozambican universities, particularly in areas where both countries face shared development challenges. Joint research could address tropical agriculture, coastal and marine studies, renewable energy, disaster resilience, public health, climate adaptation, and digital technologies. Small competitive research grants could support collaborative projects involving faculty members and postgraduate students from both countries.

The Framework also recommends greater cooperation in student mobility beyond traditional scholarship programmes. Short-term study visits, summer schools, academic conferences, laboratory exchanges, and postgraduate research placements could provide more students with opportunities to develop international academic and professional networks. Particular attention should be given to expanding participation from students and researchers outside major urban centers.

Digital academic infrastructure should constitute another important area of cooperation. Indian institutions could support online learning platforms, digital libraries, open educational resources, and faculty training in digital teaching methodologies.

Finally, cooperation should establish measurable outcomes covering scholarships awarded, students and teachers trained, institutional partnerships created, joint research projects completed, and alumni engagement, enabling the Joint Working Group to periodically evaluate progress and align programmes with Mozambique's evolving educational and workforce requirements.

Pillar 20: Healthcare and Public Health Cooperation

Healthcare and public health cooperation between India and Mozambique has developed into an actively engaged dimension of the bilateral relationship, exemplified by the inauguration of a Jaipur Foot camp at Maputo's Central Hospital in June 2025, held jointly by India's Minister of State for External Affairs and Mozambique's Minister of Health during the visit marking Mozambique's fiftieth anniversary of independence (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), a tangible and highly visible demonstration of practical health cooperation between the two countries, and a foundation this Framework recommends be substantially built upon.

Pharmaceutical access and supply chain resilience represent a central priority area for cooperation, building on India's position as a leading global supplier of affordable generic medicines and vaccines, already a significant category of Indian exports to Mozambique (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026). This Framework recommends the expansion of pharmaceutical export and, where feasible, local manufacturing arrangements within Mozambique, addressed in greater technical detail under the Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillar, ensuring reliable and affordable access to essential medicines for the Mozambican population.

Medical assistive devices and rehabilitation support represent a further significant dimension of healthcare cooperation, building directly on the successful Jaipur Foot camp collaboration described above. This Framework recommends the expansion of similar assistive device and rehabilitation programmes, extending their reach beyond Maputo to additional Mozambican provinces, potentially including regions affected by the security situation in Cabo Delgado province where trauma-related rehabilitation needs may be particularly acute.

Medical education and training represent a further significant dimension of healthcare cooperation, and this Framework recommends a substantial expansion of scholarship allocations directed toward medical and allied health sciences education for Mozambican students, addressing the shortage of trained medical personnel relative to population size that affects many regions of the country.

Telemedicine represents a particularly promising area of cooperation given Mozambique's geographic dispersal and the challenges of extending specialist medical care to communities located far from major urban medical centers, addressed in part under the earlier Digital and Cyber Security Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends the development of telemedicine infrastructure connecting Mozambican healthcare facilities with Indian medical specialists.

Infectious disease preparedness and response represent a further critical priority, given the public health risks that recurrently accompany major flooding events in Mozambique, including waterborne disease outbreaks. India's public health institutions and pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity position it as a valuable partner in strengthening Mozambique's

infectious disease surveillance and outbreak response systems, complementing the disaster and humanitarian cooperation addressed under an earlier pillar of this Framework.

Healthcare infrastructure development represents an additional priority area, given the need to expand and modernize hospital and primary healthcare facility infrastructure across Mozambique, with particular attention to infrastructure resilience given the country's recurring cyclone exposure. Indian healthcare infrastructure and medical equipment manufacturers, several of which have developed cost-appropriate solutions suited to resource-constrained settings, could offer relevant technology and equipment supply opportunities.

Maternal and child health represent important thematic priorities for cooperation, given their central relevance to overall population health outcomes within Mozambique. India's experience operating large-scale public health programmes addressing these priority areas offers potentially relevant institutional and programmatic lessons for Mozambican public health authorities.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Healthcare and Public Health Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above, building directly on the institutional momentum generated by the successful Jaipur Foot camp collaboration and the broader health agenda item reviewed during the Third Foreign Office Consultations (Tribune India, 2026). A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening primary healthcare and community-based health services, particularly in rural and geographically isolated areas where access to specialized facilities remains limited. Indian institutions could share experience in community health programmes, mobile medical services, digital health records, and preventive healthcare models, helping Mozambique expand healthcare access beyond major urban centers.

The Framework also recommends cooperation in health workforce development beyond physicians, including nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, and community health workers.

Health technology and medical equipment maintenance should constitute another area of cooperation. Indian technical institutions and manufacturers could support training in the appropriate use, maintenance, calibration, and repair of medical equipment, reducing dependence on external technical support and improving the operational sustainability of healthcare facilities.

Finally, cooperation should establish measurable indicators covering healthcare personnel trained, patients reached through medical programmes, facilities supported, essential medicines supplied, and telemedicine services established, enabling the Joint Working Group to assess whether bilateral health cooperation is producing sustained improvements in accessibility, affordability, and healthcare system capacity.

Pillar 21: Youth Cooperation

Youth cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses a demographic reality of central importance to both nations, given that both countries possess exceptionally young populations, with Mozambique's median age among the lowest globally, positioning youth-focused cooperation as a foundational element for the long-term sustainability of the broader bilateral relationship and for Mozambique's own development trajectory as it seeks to translate its considerable demographic potential into economic opportunity.

Youth leadership and exchange programmes represent a priority area for cooperation under this pillar. This Framework recommends the establishment of a structured annual India-Mozambique youth exchange programme, bringing young leaders from both countries together for structured dialogue, skills training, and exposure to each other's development priorities and civic institutions, complementing the broader academic exchange described under the earlier Academic and Educational Cooperation pillar.

Youth entrepreneurship represents a further important dimension of cooperation, given the significant employment challenges facing Mozambique's young population and the importance of fostering entrepreneurial pathways to economic opportunity, particularly relevant given the currently limited absorption capacity of Mozambique's formal energy and mining sectors relative to the scale of its youth population. This Framework recommends the extension of India's various youth entrepreneurship support programmes, including mentorship and seed funding models, to interested young Mozambican entrepreneurs, potentially delivered in coordination with the broader Innovation and Entrepreneurship Cooperation pillar addressed later in this Framework.

Youth skills development represents an additional priority area, closely linked to the vocational and technical education cooperation described under the Academic and Educational Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends that skills training programmes give particular priority attention to youth populations, with specific emphasis on skills relevant to Mozambique's priority economic sectors, including energy, agro-processing, and information technology.

Youth engagement in the energy sector represents a distinctive priority area given the scale of the sector within the Mozambican economy, and this Framework recommends that skills training and employment generation initiatives connected to Indian energy sector investment give explicit priority attention to youth employment, ensuring that the substantial economic activity generated by Mozambique's gas and coal sectors translates into meaningful employment opportunities for the country's young population rather than depending predominantly on a narrow, specialized workforce.

Sports and youth engagement, addressed in greater detail under the dedicated Sports Cooperation pillar later in this Framework, bear directly on youth cooperation more broadly, given the role sports participation plays in youth development and social cohesion, particularly relevant in regions of Mozambique affected by the security situation in Cabo

Delgado province where youth engagement programming may carry additional stabilizing value.

Digital literacy and youth technology engagement represent an additional priority area, directly linked to the broader digital cooperation described under earlier pillars, given that young people typically represent the most receptive population segment for digital technology adoption.

Civic engagement and youth participation in governance represent a further dimension of cooperation, recognizing the importance of engaging young people as active participants in national development processes.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Youth Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and ensuring that the substantial demographic weight represented by young populations in both India and Mozambique is reflected in a correspondingly substantial programme of bilateral youth engagement. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on youth employment readiness and transitions from education into the labour market. Indian institutions, universities, and industry partners could support career guidance, apprenticeship programmes, workplace readiness training, and technical certification for young Mozambicans. Particular attention should be given to connecting training programmes with actual labour-market requirements so that skills development translates into meaningful employment opportunities.

The Framework also recommends the development of youth-led community initiatives addressing social, environmental, and development challenges. Small grants, mentorship, and institutional support could enable young people to undertake projects in areas such as environmental conservation, community health, digital education, disaster preparedness, and local entrepreneurship. Such programmes would strengthen practical leadership experience while encouraging youth participation in community development.

Youth cooperation should also include opportunities for young researchers, innovators, and policy students to participate in bilateral conferences, policy dialogues, innovation challenges, and research networks. This would create professional relationships capable of sustaining India–Mozambique cooperation across successive generations.

Finally, the proposed Joint Working Group should maintain measurable indicators covering youth exchanges, training participants, employment outcomes, enterprises supported, community projects, and youth-led innovations, enabling both governments to evaluate whether cooperation is producing durable opportunities for young people and strengthening their participation in Mozambique's long-term development.

Pillar 22: Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Cooperation

Women empowerment and gender equality cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses a set of shared development priorities central to the broader objectives of inclusive development articulated in the Guiding Principles of this Framework, with particular relevance given the significant role women play in Mozambique's agricultural sector and informal economy, and the distinct vulnerabilities faced by women in regions of the country affected by the security situation in Cabo Delgado province and by recurring cyclone and flood-related displacement.

Women's economic empowerment represents a central priority area for cooperation, given the substantial economic potential that remains underutilized when women's participation in formal economic activity is constrained by limited access to credit, land, and formal employment opportunities. India's experience in developing microfinance and self-help group models specifically designed to expand women's access to credit and economic opportunity offers a potentially relevant institutional model for Mozambique, where women constitute a substantial share of the agricultural workforce yet often lack access to formal financial services and land ownership rights.

Women's education and skills development represent a further important dimension of cooperation, given the well-documented developmental benefits associated with expanding girls' and women's access to education and vocational training. This Framework recommends that the scholarship and vocational training programmes described under the Academic and Educational Cooperation pillar incorporate specific measures to expand access for female students and trainees, including targeted outreach in rural and cyclone-affected regions where educational access for girls may face additional barriers.

Women's health, encompassing maternal health and reproductive health services, represents a further priority area, closely linked to the broader healthcare cooperation described under an earlier pillar of this Framework. This Framework recommends that healthcare infrastructure and telemedicine cooperation initiatives give explicit attention to strengthening maternal health services, complementing the existing Jaipur Foot rehabilitation partnership already established between the two countries.

Protection and support for women affected by displacement and conflict represent a particularly important and sensitive dimension of this pillar, given the documented humanitarian consequences of the security situation in Cabo Delgado province and the recurring displacement caused by cyclone events, both of which have disproportionately affected women and children among the displaced populations. While India's direct role in addressing these challenges is necessarily calibrated to respect Mozambican sovereignty and coordination with existing multilateral humanitarian actors, this Framework recommends that India support Mozambican-led and multilaterally coordinated efforts to address the needs of

displaced women, including through technical cooperation on survivor support services delivered in coordination with relevant humanitarian actors already engaged in these regions.

Women's entrepreneurship represents a further priority area, complementing the broader entrepreneurship cooperation addressed under a later pillar of this Framework, with this Framework recommending that entrepreneurship support programmes incorporate specific measures addressing the distinct barriers frequently faced by women entrepreneurs in Mozambique, including limited access to capital and business networks.

Women's participation in the energy sector represents a distinctive priority area given the scale and strategic significance of Mozambique's energy sector, and this Framework recommends that workforce development initiatives connected to Indian energy sector investment give explicit attention to expanding women's representation within this sector's technical and professional workforce, an area where women remain significantly underrepresented globally within the extractive industries.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and ensuring that attention to gender equality is mainstreamed across the implementation of the other thirty pillars of cooperation established under this Framework. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening women's access to digital financial services and technology-enabled economic opportunities. Indian institutions could share experience in digital payments, financial literacy, online entrepreneurship, and technology-based market access, particularly for women operating small businesses or agricultural enterprises. Such initiatives could help reduce geographic and financial barriers that limit women's participation in formal economic activity.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on women's leadership and participation in public institutions, civil society, academia, and community organizations. Leadership development programmes, mentoring networks, and professional exchanges could support greater participation of women in decision-making processes while strengthening institutional capacity. Particular attention could be given to young women entering public administration, research, business, and technical professions.

Women's access to agricultural resources should constitute another important area of cooperation. Technical programmes could address improved access to agricultural technology, extension services, producer organizations, storage facilities, and markets, enabling women farmers to move beyond subsistence activities toward greater commercial participation and value addition.

Finally, gender-responsive monitoring should be incorporated across bilateral programmes, with appropriate indicators covering women's participation, training, employment, enterprise development, financial inclusion, and leadership.

Pillar 23: Labour, Employment and Migration Cooperation

Labour, employment and migration cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses both the movement of people between the two countries and the broader employment generation objectives underpinning much of the economic and industrial cooperation described elsewhere in this Framework. The existing Indian-origin community in Mozambique, numbering almost 20,000 individuals tracing their ancestry to India and integrated into the country's economic life over multiple generations (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026), represents an existing foundation of labor mobility and economic engagement upon which this pillar builds, alongside the more recent movement of Indian professionals associated with the substantial energy sector investment described under earlier pillars of this Framework.

Labour mobility frameworks represent a priority area for structured cooperation, given the potential for expanded, well-regulated labor migration to benefit both economies. Skilled Indian professionals continue to contribute technical expertise to Mozambique's energy, healthcare, and information technology sectors, while structured pathways could similarly be developed for skilled Mozambican workers to gain training and work experience within India in sectors of mutual interest. This Framework recommends the establishment of a bilateral labour mobility dialogue, exploring the feasibility of formal labor mobility arrangements, including mutual recognition of professional qualifications in priority sectors such as engineering, healthcare, and energy sector trades.

Worker protection and rights represent an essential complement to any expanded labor mobility arrangement, ensuring migrant workers from either country are afforded appropriate legal protections and fair working conditions. This Framework recommends that any formal labor mobility arrangements incorporate explicit worker protection provisions consistent with international labor standards and the domestic labor laws of both countries.

Employment generation through the broader economic cooperation described in this Framework represents perhaps the most consequential dimension of this pillar, given that the substantial energy sector investment, agro-processing development, and infrastructure cooperation described under earlier pillars collectively hold considerable potential to generate employment within Mozambique. This Framework recommends that all major investment and infrastructure projects undertaken pursuant to this Framework incorporate explicit local employment targets and skills transfer commitments, an area of particular importance given the current concentration of the highest-value employment within Mozambique's energy sector among a comparatively narrow, specialized workforce, and given the country's young and rapidly growing population requiring far broader employment absorption capacity.

Vocational skills matching represents a further important dimension of this pillar, closely linked to the vocational and technical education cooperation described under the Academic and Educational Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends that vocational training programmes be designed with explicit attention to the specific skills requirements of

Mozambique's priority economic sectors, ensuring that skills development and employment generation efforts are closely aligned.

Occupational safety and labour welfare represent a further dimension of cooperation, particularly relevant given the significant employment concentrated in Mozambique's energy and mining sectors, industries associated with recognized occupational health and safety risks. India's regulatory experience in occupational safety standards, developed in the context of its own substantial energy and industrial sectors, could be shared with Mozambican labor and energy sector regulatory authorities.

Diaspora engagement represents a further relevant dimension of this pillar, given the well-established Indian-origin community within Mozambique described above. This Framework recommends continued consular attention to diaspora welfare, described under the earlier Diplomatic Cooperation pillar, alongside exploration of mechanisms through which the diaspora community's accumulated business experience and local knowledge could be leveraged to facilitate expanded Indian commercial engagement in Mozambique more broadly.

Informal sector transition represents an additional relevant consideration, given the substantial proportion of employment currently occurring within Mozambique's informal economy. India's own policy experience in this area could offer relevant lessons for Mozambican labor market authorities working toward gradual formalization of economic activity.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Labour, Employment and Migration Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and ensuring that the substantial employment generation potential inherent in the broader economic cooperation established under this Framework is realized in a manner consistent with fair labor practices and broad-based benefit to the Mozambican workforce. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on employment information systems and labour-market intelligence, enabling both countries to better understand emerging skill shortages, occupational demand, and changing employment patterns. Indian technical institutions could share experience in digital employment platforms, skills databases, career guidance systems, and labour-market matching mechanisms, helping connect trained Mozambican workers with appropriate employment opportunities while improving workforce planning.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on entrepreneurship and self-employment as complementary pathways to formal employment, particularly for young people and workers outside major urban centers.

Pillar 24: Tourism Cooperation

Tourism cooperation between India and Mozambique represents a pillar with considerable, if currently underexploited, potential, given Mozambique's exceptional coastal, marine, and cultural tourism assets, including its extensive Indian Ocean coastline, coral reef systems, and historically significant coastal cities such as Ilha de Moçambique, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, alongside India's own increasingly developed tourism infrastructure and considerable cultural and historical appeal to potential Mozambican visitors.

Destination promotion and marketing represent a foundational priority for cooperation under this pillar. This Framework recommends structured cooperation between India's Ministry of Tourism and Mozambique's corresponding tourism promotion authority, focused on joint destination marketing initiatives that raise mutual awareness of tourism opportunities in each country, building on the existing pattern of business and trade-focused engagement described under earlier pillars of this Framework to extend similarly structured cooperation into the tourism sector specifically.

Air connectivity represents a critical enabling factor for expanded tourism flows, and this Framework recommends exploratory dialogue between the two countries' civil aviation authorities regarding the feasibility of expanded air connectivity, recognizing that improved air connectivity would benefit not only tourism cooperation but the broader trade, business travel, and diaspora connectivity objectives described throughout this Framework, particularly relevant given the scale of Indian business and investment activity already present in Mozambique.

Coastal and marine tourism development represents a particularly promising area of cooperation given Mozambique's exceptional coastal tourism assets, addressed in part under the earlier Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends technical cooperation in sustainable coastal tourism infrastructure development, drawing on international best practice in balancing tourism development with marine conservation objectives, particularly relevant given the significance of coral reef and mangrove ecosystems to Mozambique's coastal tourism appeal.

Cultural and heritage tourism represent a further area of cooperation, closely linked to the broader cultural cooperation addressed under a subsequent pillar of this Framework, given Mozambique's significant historical sites reflecting its centuries of Indian Ocean trade connections, including with India itself, providing a distinctive cultural tourism narrative connecting the two countries' shared maritime history.

Tourism infrastructure and hospitality sector investment represent an additional priority area, and this Framework recommends that Indian hospitality sector investors be encouraged to explore investment opportunities in Mozambique's tourism infrastructure, potentially through joint venture arrangements with Mozambican partners, while also recommending technical cooperation in hospitality sector training and service standards.

Visa facilitation represents an important practical consideration for expanding tourism flows, and this Framework recommends that the consular cooperation described under the Diplomatic Cooperation pillar give specific attention to streamlining tourist visa processes for travelers between the two countries.

Business and diaspora tourism represent a further relevant dimension of tourism cooperation, given the existing base of substantial commercial engagement and the well-established diaspora community connections between the two countries described elsewhere in this Framework, representing a readily achievable near-term growth segment for tourism cooperation given these existing personal and commercial connections.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Tourism Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and developing a realistic, phased approach to tourism sector development building on Mozambique's exceptional, if currently underexploited, coastal and cultural tourism assets. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on tourism skills and workforce development, particularly in hospitality management, eco-tourism, tour operations, culinary services, heritage interpretation, and digital tourism marketing. Indian tourism and hospitality institutions could provide training opportunities for Mozambican professionals, while exchange programmes could facilitate the sharing of practical experience in destination management and visitor services.

The Framework also recommends developing specialized eco-tourism and community-based tourism models that allow local communities to participate directly in tourism-related economic activity. Training and small-enterprise support could enable communities to develop locally owned accommodation, cultural experiences, guiding services, handicraft enterprises, and marine tourism activities while maintaining appropriate environmental safeguards.

Heritage conservation should constitute another area of cooperation, particularly for historically significant coastal locations. Indian conservation institutions could share technical experience in heritage documentation, restoration, museum management, and responsible visitor management, helping Mozambique preserve cultural assets while developing sustainable tourism opportunities.

Finally, tourism cooperation should incorporate measurable indicators covering visitor flows, investment, tourism employment, training, community participation, and sustainable tourism projects. The Joint Working Group should periodically review these outcomes and adjust promotional, connectivity, and investment initiatives accordingly, ensuring that tourism growth generates broad-based economic benefits while protecting Mozambique's cultural and environmental assets.

Pillar 25: Sports Cooperation

Sports cooperation between India and Mozambique represents a pillar of this Framework with meaningful potential to strengthen people-to-people ties, complementing the more formal dimensions of political, economic, and technical cooperation described elsewhere in this document. Both countries possess passionate sporting cultures, with football holding particular prominence in Mozambique and cricket, alongside a growing range of other sports, occupying a central place in India's sporting landscape, while athletics has produced internationally recognized talent in both nations.

Sports infrastructure development represents a foundational priority area for cooperation, and this Framework recommends technical cooperation between the two countries' respective sports ministries, focused on sharing experience in the design, construction, and management of sporting infrastructure, potentially supported by concessional financing arrangements described under the Financial Cooperation pillar for specific priority sporting facility projects.

Coaching and athlete development represent a further important dimension of cooperation, and this Framework recommends the extension of coaching education and sports science training opportunities to Mozambican sports personnel, building on India's increasingly sophisticated sports science and coaching education institutions, including its National Sports University.

Football cooperation deserves particular attention given the sport's exceptional popularity within Mozambique. This Framework recommends exploratory dialogue between the Indian and Mozambican football federations regarding potential areas of cooperation, including coaching exchange, youth academy development, and participation in friendly international fixtures.

Sports for development programming represents a further relevant dimension of this pillar, recognizing the well-documented role sports participation can play in advancing broader social objectives, including youth development addressed under the earlier Youth Cooperation pillar and community stabilization in regions affected by the security situation in Cabo Delgado province, where structured sports programming may offer particular value in supporting youth resilience and social cohesion.

Multilateral sporting engagement represents an additional avenue for cooperation, given both countries' participation in continental and international sporting competitions and governance bodies, including potential mutual support in bids to host or participate in international sporting events.

Sports diplomacy and exchange visits represent a further mechanism through which sporting cooperation can be operationalized, including reciprocal visits by sporting delegations and sports-focused cultural exchange programmes combining athletic engagement with broader cultural interaction between the two countries' youth populations.

Athletics and swimming cooperation represent a particularly relevant area of technical exchange given the demonstrated athletic strength both nations have shown in these disciplines, and this Framework recommends exploratory technical cooperation between the relevant national sporting federations regarding training methodology and athlete development pathways.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Sports Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and ensuring that sporting cooperation develops as a meaningful and sustained dimension of the broader bilateral relationship. A further area of cooperation should involve the development of sports academies and structured athlete development pathways, particularly in football, athletics, cricket, swimming, and other disciplines where participation can be expanded. Indian and Mozambican sports institutions could explore partnerships between training academies, including reciprocal coaching placements, joint training camps, athlete assessment programmes, and exchange of technical expertise. Such arrangements could provide promising young athletes with greater exposure to professional training environments while strengthening domestic coaching capacity.

The Framework also recommends cooperation in the organization of sporting events and tournaments that can combine competitive participation with cultural exchange. Bilateral youth tournaments, coaching clinics, school competitions, and community sporting festivals could provide practical platforms for sustained engagement between young people from both countries. Where appropriate, these initiatives could be organized alongside cultural and educational exchanges to maximize their wider people-to-people impact.

Sports broadcasting and digital technology represent another emerging area of cooperation. Indian technical expertise could support Mozambique in developing digital platforms for sports administration, athlete performance analysis, event promotion, and broader public engagement with sporting activities. Affordable technological solutions could be prioritized to ensure accessibility for local sporting organizations.

The Framework further recommends exploring cooperation in sports entrepreneurship, including sports equipment manufacturing, fitness services, facility management, sports tourism, and event-related enterprises. This could create additional employment opportunities for young people while strengthening the economic dimensions of the sporting sector.

Pillar 26: Culture and Heritage Cooperation

Culture and heritage cooperation between India and Mozambique draws on a distinctive historical foundation among India's African partnerships, rooted in centuries of maritime trade and cultural exchange between the western coast of India and the Mozambican littoral that predate the colonial era (Ministry of External Affairs, 2026), providing this pillar with a depth of shared cultural inheritance that extends well beyond the formal diplomatic relationship established since Mozambican independence.

Historical and heritage documentation represents a distinctive priority area for this pillar, given the centuries of trade connections between the two coastlines. This Framework recommends joint academic and archival cooperation to document and preserve the historical record of this pre-colonial and colonial-era trade relationship, including cooperation between Indian and Mozambican historical and heritage institutions, with particular relevance to sites such as Ilha de Moçambique, whose history reflects centuries of Indian Ocean trade connections including with India itself.

Performing arts exchange represents a further priority area for cooperation. This Framework recommends the establishment of structured cultural exchange programming, including reciprocal folk and traditional performance exchanges, building on the pattern of cultural diplomacy India has developed with other African partner countries and extending it into a regular, calendared programme of exchange with Mozambique specifically.

Festival and commemorative event cooperation represents a further dimension of the cultural relationship, and this Framework recommends that India's diplomatic mission in Mozambique continue and expand commemorative programming around national days and significant cultural observances, opening such events increasingly to broader Mozambican public participation as a means of extending cultural engagement beyond the resident diaspora community.

Museum and heritage institution cooperation represents an additional area of potential engagement, given Mozambique's significant historical and cultural heritage sites, including Ilha de Moçambique. This Framework recommends exploratory cooperation between Indian and Mozambican museum and heritage authorities, including potential exchange of traveling exhibitions and technical cooperation in museum conservation and curatorial practices, with particular relevance to conservation techniques appropriate to Mozambique's tropical coastal climate.

Language and literary exchange represent a further dimension of cultural cooperation, encompassing potential cooperation in translation of literary works between Portuguese and Indian languages, and academic exchange in linguistics and literary studies relevant to both countries' rich linguistic heritage.

Film and media cooperation represent an additional area of potential engagement, given the substantial scale and international reach of India's film industry and Mozambique's own

emerging film and media sector, including exploratory dialogue regarding potential cooperation in film co-production and technical training exchange for film industry professionals.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Culture and Heritage Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above, with particular attention to the distinctive historical documentation priority given the depth and antiquity of the cultural connections between the two countries' coastlines. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on cultural education and youth engagement, ensuring that the historical relationship between India and Mozambique is understood by younger generations in both countries. Indian and Mozambican educational and cultural institutions could develop joint lectures, heritage workshops, student competitions, and digital educational resources examining the history of Indian Ocean exchanges, migration, trade, and cultural interaction. Such initiatives could strengthen historical awareness while creating opportunities for young people to engage directly with the shared heritage of both societies.

The Framework also recommends cooperation in digitizing archival and cultural materials, particularly historical documents, photographs, manuscripts, maps, oral histories, and other records relating to India–Mozambique connections. Joint digitization initiatives could improve long-term preservation while allowing researchers and the wider public in both countries to access cultural resources remotely.

Traditional crafts and cultural industries should constitute another area of cooperation. Exchanges involving artisans, designers, cultural entrepreneurs, and handicraft institutions could promote knowledge sharing in areas such as textiles, traditional crafts, design, and cultural product development. Such cooperation could also create opportunities for small cultural enterprises and support community-based livelihoods.

The Framework further recommends cooperation in libraries, archives, and cultural research institutions through professional exchanges, training programmes, and joint scholarly initiatives. Particular attention could be given to preservation techniques for materials vulnerable to humidity, heat, and coastal environmental conditions.

Finally, cultural cooperation should incorporate an annual India–Mozambique Cultural Dialogue bringing together artists, historians, academics, heritage professionals, filmmakers, writers, and cultural administrators.

Pillar 27: Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation

Parliamentary and governance cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses an area of the bilateral relationship that, notwithstanding the considerable depth of executive branch engagement described throughout this Framework, exemplified by the regularized Foreign Office Consultations mechanism and sustained high-level political visits described under the Political Cooperation pillar, has remained comparatively underdeveloped at the parliamentary and legislative level, reflecting a pattern common across several of India's African bilateral relationships.

Parliamentary exchange represents the central priority area for cooperation under this pillar. This Framework recommends the establishment of an India-Mozambique Parliamentary Friendship Group, bringing together legislators from both countries' national assemblies to facilitate regular dialogue and exchange regarding parliamentary procedure and legislative drafting practices, complementing the executive-level political engagement described under the earlier Political Cooperation pillar.

Civil service and public administration training represent a further significant dimension of governance cooperation, building on India's extensive experience in public administration training. This Framework recommends the extension of dedicated training slots within India's civil service training programmes to Mozambican public administration officials, covering areas including public financial management and administrative reform, with particular relevance to the fiscal management capacity required to effectively administer the substantial revenues associated with Mozambique's expanding energy sector.

Natural resource revenue governance represents a distinctive and particularly important dimension of governance cooperation given the scale of Mozambique's gas and mineral resources described under earlier pillars of this Framework. This Framework recommends technical cooperation focused on resource revenue transparency and management frameworks, drawing on international best practice and India's own regulatory experience, supporting Mozambique's objective of ensuring that its substantial natural resource wealth translates into broad-based national development rather than being captured by narrow interests.

Decentralization and local governance represent a further relevant dimension of governance cooperation, given Mozambique's ongoing efforts to strengthen provincial and local government institutions, particularly relevant in regions such as Cabo Delgado province where local governance capacity bears direct relevance to the broader security and development situation described under earlier pillars of this Framework.

Anti-corruption and public integrity cooperation represent an important dimension of governance cooperation, given the relevance of institutional integrity to effective governance, particularly in the context of large-scale natural resource revenue management. This Framework recommends technical cooperation between the two countries' respective

anti-corruption institutions, focused on institutional design and public procurement transparency.

E-governance and digital government represent a further area of cooperation, directly linked to the digital public infrastructure cooperation jointly prioritized by both governments during the 2026 Foreign Office Consultations (Tribune India, 2026).

Electoral administration cooperation represents an additional area of potential engagement, and this Framework recommends that, upon request from Mozambican electoral authorities, India offer technical cooperation regarding electoral administration practices, delivered strictly in an advisory capacity consistent with the non-interference principle articulated in the Guiding Principles of this Framework.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above, with particular near-term priority attention to natural resource revenue governance given its direct relevance to ensuring the broad-based developmental benefit of Mozambique's substantial energy sector wealth. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening legislative research and institutional knowledge-sharing between the two countries' parliamentary bodies. Indian parliamentary research institutions could facilitate training and exchanges for Mozambican legislative staff on policy analysis, committee research, legislative drafting, budget scrutiny, and the use of evidence in parliamentary deliberations. Such cooperation would complement direct exchanges between elected representatives by strengthening the professional institutions supporting legislative work.

The Framework also recommends cooperation in public financial management, particularly in budget preparation, expenditure monitoring, auditing, and transparent reporting.

Local governance cooperation should additionally emphasize service delivery, municipal planning, digital citizen services, and participatory mechanisms that enable communities to engage with local authorities. Exchanges between municipalities could provide practical opportunities to share experience in managing urban growth and delivering essential services.

The Framework further recommends cooperation on open government and access to public information, including digital publication of government information, procurement transparency, and citizen-facing accountability mechanisms. Finally, the Joint Working Group should establish measurable indicators covering officials trained, parliamentary exchanges conducted, governance reforms supported, and digital public services strengthened, enabling periodic assessment of institutional outcomes and continued alignment with Mozambique's governance priorities.

Pillar 28: Legal and Judicial Cooperation

Legal and judicial cooperation between India and Mozambique represents a pillar of this Framework addressing both the formal legal instruments underpinning the broader bilateral relationship and the potential for expanded cooperation between the two countries' judicial and legal institutions. The existing legal architecture, including the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and the memoranda of understanding on micro, small and medium enterprise cooperation and mineral resources cooperation, all signed in September 2010 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), provides an important foundation upon which this pillar recommends further legal and judicial cooperation be built.

Mutual legal assistance represents a priority area for cooperation, given the practical need for effective legal cooperation mechanisms as commercial interactions between the two countries expand, particularly relevant given the substantial scale of Indian investment in Mozambique's energy sector. This Framework recommends exploratory dialogue regarding the potential negotiation of a formal Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between the two countries.

Commercial law and dispute resolution represent a further important dimension of legal cooperation, directly relevant to the investment and trade cooperation described under earlier pillars of this Framework. This Framework recommends technical cooperation between the two countries' respective commercial law and arbitration institutions, focused on strengthening Mozambique's commercial dispute resolution infrastructure, an area of direct relevance to improving the country's broader investment climate.

Natural resources and energy law represent a particularly relevant area of specialized legal cooperation given the centrality of the energy sector to the bilateral investment relationship described under earlier pillars of this Framework. This Framework recommends technical legal cooperation focused on natural resource governance frameworks, including contract negotiation capacity, environmental compliance frameworks, and revenue transparency mechanisms, directly complementing the natural resource revenue governance cooperation described under the preceding Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation pillar.

Legal education and training represent an additional priority area, building on India's extensive network of law schools. This Framework recommends the extension of scholarship and training opportunities in legal studies to Mozambican law students and legal professionals, with particular relevance to energy and natural resources law given the current structure of the Mozambican economy.

Judicial capacity building represents a further dimension of cooperation, given the significance of an effective and independent judiciary to broader governance quality. This Framework recommends technical cooperation between the two countries' respective judicial training institutions, delivered strictly upon request from Mozambican judicial authorities and with full respect for judicial independence.

Intellectual property cooperation represents an additional dimension of legal cooperation, relevant to the broader technology transfer and innovation cooperation described under several earlier pillars of this Framework, supporting Mozambique's efforts to strengthen its intellectual property regulatory framework in a manner conducive to attracting technology transfer.

Maritime law represents a further relevant dimension of legal cooperation given Mozambique's extensive coastline and significant maritime trade activity, addressed in part under the earlier Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation pillar, encompassing potential technical cooperation on maritime commercial law and dispute resolution mechanisms relevant to shipping and port operations.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Legal and Judicial Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and ensuring that the legal and institutional foundations underpinning the substantial existing economic relationship continue to strengthen in parallel with its continued growth and diversification. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening legal cooperation in areas of emerging economic and technological importance. Indian and Mozambican legal institutions could exchange experience on digital commerce, electronic contracts, data protection, cybersecurity regulation, and digital evidence, particularly as bilateral cooperation expands through digital public infrastructure and technology-related investment. Such exchanges would help legal frameworks adapt to changing patterns of economic activity while supporting greater certainty for businesses and citizens.

The Framework also recommends cooperation in environmental and climate-related law, particularly in relation to mining, hydrocarbons, coastal development, biodiversity protection, and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Labour and migration law should constitute another area of cooperation, given the proposed expansion of bilateral labour mobility. Exchanges between legal and administrative authorities could address employment contracts, professional recognition, migrant worker protection, social security arrangements, and mechanisms for resolving labour disputes.

The Framework further recommends cooperation on access to justice, including legal aid, legal awareness, alternative dispute resolution, and appropriate use of digital technologies to improve access for communities outside major urban centers. Such initiatives could strengthen public confidence in legal institutions while supporting broader governance objectives.

Finally, the Joint Working Group should periodically review existing bilateral legal instruments and identify areas requiring modernization, implementation measures, or additional agreements, ensuring that the legal architecture of India–Mozambique relations remains responsive to evolving economic, technological, and social cooperation.

Pillar 29: Multilateral and Regional Cooperation

Multilateral and regional cooperation between India and Mozambique addresses the broader international and regional context within which the bilateral relationship operates, recognizing that Mozambique's active membership in the Southern African Development Community and its 2023 ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area (Mozambiqueexpert, 2026) position it as an increasingly significant actor within Southern African regional integration processes, providing India with a valuable regional partner beyond the bilateral relationship alone.

Southern African Development Community engagement represents a particularly significant dimension of this pillar, given Mozambique's active membership and its role in regional coordination on matters including the security situation in Cabo Delgado province, addressed under the earlier Defence and Security Cooperation pillar. This Framework recommends that India's engagement with the Southern African Development Community, where relevant dialogue partnership arrangements exist or could be developed, be coordinated where appropriate with Mozambican input, leveraging Mozambique's regional standing to support broader India-Africa engagement objectives.

African Continental Free Trade Area engagement represents a further relevant dimension of multilateral cooperation, given Mozambique's 2023 ratification of this framework and its potential significance for expanding intra-African trade in which Mozambican exports, including those benefiting from Indian investment and technology transfer described under earlier pillars, could find expanded regional markets.

Non-Aligned Movement coordination represents an additional avenue for multilateral cooperation, reflecting both countries' active membership in this platform, exemplified by the meeting between India's Minister of State for External Affairs and Mozambique's Foreign Minister on the sidelines of the Non-Aligned Movement Mid-Term Ministerial Meeting in Kampala in October 2025 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), providing an existing and active precedent for continued coordination within this forum.

World Trade Organization coordination represents a further relevant dimension of multilateral engagement, exemplified by the meeting between India's Commerce and Industry Minister and Mozambique's Minister of Economy on the sidelines of the World Trade Organization's Fourteenth Ministerial Conference in Yaounde in March 2026 (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026), reflecting active and recent coordination on trade policy matters of shared interest within this multilateral forum.

United Nations system cooperation represents a further significant dimension of multilateral engagement, given both countries' active participation across the United Nations General Assembly and various UN specialized agencies, including coordination on issues of shared priority such as reform of the United Nations Security Council and broader advocacy for strengthened developing country representation within global governance institutions.

G20 and global economic governance cooperation represent an additional dimension of this pillar, particularly given India's successful advocacy for the African Union's permanent membership in the G20 during its 2023 presidency, an initiative of direct relevance to Mozambique's own interests in strengthened African representation within global economic governance institutions.

Multilateral development bank cooperation represents a further relevant dimension, given both countries' engagement with institutions including the World Bank Group and African Development Bank, particularly relevant to financing the substantial infrastructure and climate adaptation priorities described under earlier pillars of this Framework.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Multilateral and Regional Cooperation, tasked with coordinating diplomatic positions and joint advocacy efforts across the various multilateral forums described above, building directly on the demonstrated pattern of active coordination already evident in recent Non-Aligned Movement and World Trade Organization engagements between the two countries. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on Indian Ocean regional engagement, given Mozambique's extensive coastline and India's longstanding interest in maritime stability, connectivity, and sustainable development across the Indian Ocean region. The two countries could exchange perspectives through relevant regional and international platforms on maritime security, blue economy development, disaster resilience, piracy, illegal fishing, and protection of marine ecosystems. Such coordination would complement the bilateral Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation pillar while strengthening wider regional partnerships.

The Framework also recommends cooperation on South-South development initiatives, particularly through the sharing of development experiences, technical expertise, and capacity-building models with other developing countries. India and Mozambique could explore opportunities for triangular or jointly implemented development projects where their respective institutional capabilities and regional knowledge are complementary.

Climate diplomacy should constitute another area of coordinated multilateral engagement, particularly concerning adaptation finance, disaster resilience, renewable energy, and the interests of climate-vulnerable developing countries.

The Framework further recommends coordination on global health, food security, sustainable development, and technology access, particularly where developing countries face common challenges in obtaining affordable technologies and financing. Finally, the Joint Working Group should maintain an annual calendar of major multilateral meetings and identify areas where prior consultation, coordinated positions, or complementary initiatives could strengthen the effectiveness of India–Mozambique cooperation while fully preserving each country's independent diplomatic positions.

Pillar 30: Sustainable Development Cooperation

Sustainable development cooperation between India and Mozambique provides an integrative framework connecting many of the sector-specific pillars described elsewhere in this document to the broader global agenda embodied in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring bilateral cooperation contributes coherently to internationally recognized development objectives, with particular relevance given Mozambique's status as one of the world's Least Developed Countries and its demonstrated vulnerability to climate-related shocks described under earlier pillars of this Framework.

Poverty reduction and inclusive growth represent foundational objectives underpinning this pillar, given that a substantial share of Mozambique's population continues to experience poverty notwithstanding the country's considerable natural resource wealth, a dynamic this Framework's broader emphasis on value addition, local employment generation, and equitable benefit-sharing described under earlier pillars is specifically designed to help address.

Development finance and South-South cooperation represent a further central dimension of this pillar, reflecting India's distinctive approach to development partnership, emphasizing demand-driven cooperation and technology transfer, exemplified by the approximately US\$772 million in concessional lines of credit already extended to Mozambique (Testbook, 2026). This Framework recommends that development cooperation continue to be structured according to this South-South cooperation model, prioritizing Mozambican-identified development priorities.

Sustainable Development Goal implementation represents an additional area for structured cooperation, given both countries' commitments to national implementation strategies. This Framework recommends periodic bilateral dialogue on implementation progress, providing opportunities for mutual learning, particularly in goal areas where India has made notable progress relevant to Mozambique's priorities, including financial inclusion and renewable energy access.

Least Developed Country graduation strategy represents a distinctive and important dimension of this pillar specific to Mozambique's development status, and this Framework recommends that India's Duty-Free Tariff Preference scheme and broader trade and investment cooperation described under earlier pillars be explicitly aligned with supporting Mozambique's own strategic planning for eventual graduation from Least Developed Country status, ensuring that the trade preferences and investment relationship described throughout this Framework contribute constructively to this transition rather than creating disincentives that could complicate it.

Urbanization and sustainable cities represent an additional priority area, closely linked to the urban infrastructure cooperation described under the earlier Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation pillar, given the rapid urbanization occurring across Mozambique.

Financing for sustainable development represents a further important dimension, given the substantial financing requirements associated with achieving sustainable development objectives, particularly climate adaptation objectives given Mozambique's demonstrated vulnerability profile described under earlier pillars of this Framework.

Monitoring and data systems for sustainable development represent a final important dimension of this pillar, and this Framework recommends technical cooperation in strengthening Mozambique's statistical and data collection systems relevant to sustainable development monitoring, complementing the broader Monitoring and Evaluation Framework established for this Cooperative Framework as a whole.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development Cooperation, tasked with ensuring that the cumulative impact of the various sectoral cooperation initiatives described throughout this Framework is coherently aligned with and contributes measurably toward Mozambique's sustainable development objectives, including its long-term aspiration for Least Developed Country graduation. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on sustainable livelihoods and local economic resilience, particularly in rural and climate-vulnerable communities. Indian development institutions could share experience in supporting small producers, cooperatives, community enterprises, and livelihood diversification, helping households reduce excessive dependence on climate-sensitive activities or a narrow range of commodities. Such initiatives could connect directly with the agriculture, skills, financial inclusion, and entrepreneurship programmes established under earlier pillars.

The Framework also recommends strengthening cooperation on sustainable consumption and production, including resource efficiency, waste reduction, recycling, cleaner industrial processes, and circular-economy practices. Technical exchanges between relevant institutions and businesses could identify practical approaches for reducing material waste and improving energy and water efficiency across manufacturing, agriculture, infrastructure, and urban services.

Social inclusion should constitute another important component of sustainable development cooperation. Bilateral programmes should consider the needs of women, youth, rural communities, persons with disabilities, and populations affected by displacement, ensuring that development gains are broadly distributed and that vulnerable groups are not excluded from emerging economic opportunities.

Finally, the Joint Working Group should periodically review progress against agreed sustainable development indicators, identify implementation gaps, and recommend adjustments to bilateral programmes. This evidence-based approach would help ensure that economic growth, environmental protection, social inclusion, and institutional capacity development advance together as mutually reinforcing components of Mozambique's long-term development trajectory.

Pillar 31: Innovation and Entrepreneurship Cooperation

Innovation and entrepreneurship cooperation between India and Mozambique constitutes the final pillar of this Framework, drawing together elements of the scientific, technological, educational, and economic cooperation described under earlier pillars into a focused agenda supporting the growth of dynamic, innovation-driven enterprise within Mozambique, building directly on information technology's explicit identification as a priority sector for expanded Indian engagement by the Mozambican government (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

India's own experience developing a globally significant startup ecosystem, supported by government initiatives including its Startup India programme, provides a body of institutional and policy experience directly relevant to supporting Mozambique's own nascent entrepreneurship ecosystem, particularly centered within Maputo's emerging technology and business community. This Framework recommends structured policy dialogue between the two countries' relevant entrepreneurship promotion authorities, focused on sharing lessons regarding effective policy design for supporting early-stage enterprise growth.

Startup incubation and acceleration support represent a priority area for practical cooperation. This Framework recommends technical cooperation in establishing or strengthening business incubation facilities within Mozambique, potentially modeled on successful incubation institutions developed within India's own innovation ecosystem, providing early-stage Mozambican entrepreneurs with access to mentorship, technical support, and initial seed funding opportunities.

Access to early-stage financing represents a further critical dimension of entrepreneurship cooperation, given that limited availability of venture capital and angel investment financing represents a significant constraint on entrepreneurship development within Mozambique. This Framework recommends exploratory dialogue regarding potential mechanisms through which Indian venture capital and impact investment institutions could be encouraged to consider investment opportunities within Mozambique's emerging entrepreneurship ecosystem.

Sector-specific innovation represents an additional area of focus, given that entrepreneurship cooperation should be closely aligned with Mozambique's priority development sectors, including agricultural technology relevant to the country's substantial agricultural sector, energy technology relevant to its expanding hydrocarbon and renewable energy sectors, and financial technology relevant to its digital public infrastructure priorities.

Women and youth entrepreneurship represent important cross-cutting priorities within this pillar, directly linked to the Women Empowerment and Gender Equality and Youth Cooperation pillars described earlier in this Framework, and this Framework recommends that entrepreneurship support programmes incorporate explicit measures to ensure equitable access for women and young entrepreneurs.

Innovation ecosystem linkages between India and Mozambique represent a further dimension of cooperation, encompassing potential exchange programmes connecting Mozambican entrepreneurs with India's innovation ecosystem, including opportunities for participation in Indian startup accelerator programmes and exposure visits to India's major technology and innovation hubs.

Regulatory environment for innovation represents an important underlying consideration for this pillar, and this Framework recommends technical cooperation in regulatory reform relevant to entrepreneurship and innovation, drawing on relevant lessons from India's own regulatory reform experience in this domain.

Finally, this Framework recommends the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Innovation and Entrepreneurship Cooperation, tasked with coordinating the specific initiatives identified above and serving as the concluding institutional mechanism among the thirty-one pillars of cooperation established under this Framework, with particular near-term priority attention to information technology given its explicit identification as a priority sector by the Mozambican government. A further dimension of cooperation should focus on strengthening university-industry innovation linkages, enabling research generated within Mozambican universities to develop into commercially viable products and services. Indian universities, technology institutions, and incubators could support mentorship programmes connecting researchers with entrepreneurs, investors, and industry partners, particularly in agriculture, healthcare, renewable energy, logistics, and digital technologies.

The Framework also recommends the development of bilateral innovation challenges and entrepreneurship competitions that invite young innovators from both countries to develop practical solutions to shared development challenges. Selected teams could receive technical mentorship, incubation support, and opportunities to present their solutions to potential investors or institutional partners. Such programmes would connect the Youth, Science and Technology, and Academic Cooperation pillars in a practical manner.

Intellectual property awareness and technology commercialization should constitute another area of cooperation. Training could help researchers and entrepreneurs understand patent protection, licensing, technology transfer, and commercialization pathways, strengthening the ability of Mozambican innovators to retain and develop the value generated by their ideas.

The Framework further recommends cooperation in digital entrepreneurship, including training in software development, e-commerce, financial technology, digital marketing, and online business management. Particular attention should be given to expanding opportunities for entrepreneurs outside Maputo through remote incubation and digital mentorship.

Finally, entrepreneurship cooperation should incorporate measurable indicators covering startups supported, entrepreneurs trained, investment mobilized, women- and youth-led enterprises established, technologies commercialized, and jobs generated.

Implementation Framework

The Implementation Framework establishes the institutional architecture through which the vision, guiding principles, and thirty-one pillars of cooperation articulated in this document are to be translated from stated intent into operational activity. Given the demonstrated institutional maturity already present in the India-Mozambique relationship, reflected in the regularized Foreign Office Consultations mechanism that convened its Third Session in Maputo in August 2026 and the Joint Commission that convened its Fifth Session in 2023 (Tribune India, 2026; Testbook, 2026), this Implementation Framework is designed to build upon and formalize existing institutional practice rather than construct an entirely new architecture from first principles.

At the apex of the implementation structure sits the India-Mozambique Joint Commission, which this Framework designates as the senior-most bilateral coordinating body responsible for overall stewardship of the Cooperative Framework. The Joint Commission shall be co-chaired at ministerial level, with India's Ministry of External Affairs and Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation serving as the designated lead coordinating ministries, each responsible for convening the required interagency consultations among the domestic ministries and departments whose mandates intersect with the thirty-one pillars established under this document. The Joint Commission shall meet in plenary session on a biennial basis, alternating between New Delhi and Maputo, building directly on the existing pattern already established through its Fifth Session held in 2023, with its agenda structured to review consolidated progress reports from each of the thematic Joint Working Groups and authorize the workplans and resource allocations necessary to sustain implementation momentum.

Beneath the Joint Commission, this Framework formalizes the existing Foreign Office Consultations mechanism as the Senior Officials Committee, building directly on its established practice of convening periodically, most recently for its Third Session in Maputo in August 2026, with both sides having already agreed to hold the next round in New Delhi (Tribune India, 2026). This Framework recommends that this mechanism be maintained on an annual basis going forward, providing continuous oversight of implementation progress between the biennial Joint Commission plenary sessions, reviewing consolidated reporting from the Joint Working Groups, and preparing the substantive agenda for each Joint Commission session.

High Commission-level coordination constitutes a further essential layer of the implementation architecture, and this Framework recommends the designation of a dedicated Framework Implementation Coordinator within both the Indian High Commission in Maputo and Mozambique's diplomatic mission in New Delhi, tasked with maintaining continuous liaison between the various Joint Working Groups and tracking implementation milestones on an ongoing basis, building on the already demonstrated operational engagement of the Maputo mission, reflected in its active facilitation of business roundtables, trade briefings, and cultural programming described throughout the pillars of this Framework.

Resource mobilization represents a critical dimension of implementation planning, and this Framework recognizes that the ambitious scope of cooperation articulated across its thirty-one pillars requires commensurate financial and human resource commitment from both governments, building on the existing foundation of approximately US\$772 million in concessional credit lines already extended by India (Testbook, 2026) and the substantial US\$11 billion in existing Indian foreign direct investment concentrated in Mozambique's energy sector (Testbook, 2026). This Framework recommends that each Joint Working Group develop a costed implementation plan identifying the specific financial resources required to execute its priority initiatives, with particular attention to diversifying the sectoral concentration of financing beyond the energy sector consistent with the trade and investment diversification objectives articulated throughout this Framework.

Private sector and civil society engagement represent an important complementary dimension of successful implementation, and this Framework recommends that each relevant Joint Working Group build directly on the existing and demonstrably active pattern of business chamber engagement already evident in the relationship, including the memoranda of understanding between India's Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and both Mozambique's Confederation of Business Associations and the Indian Business Council of Mozambique (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Risk management constitutes a further necessary dimension of the Implementation Framework, given the range of risks that could affect implementation across the thirty-one pillars, including but not limited to the security situation in Cabo Delgado province, Mozambique's recurring exposure to cyclones and flooding, and fluctuations in global commodity and energy markets affecting the economic viability of specific investment initiatives. This Framework recommends that the Senior Officials Committee maintain a standing risk register, updated at each of its annual meetings, identifying material risks to implementation progress and the mitigation measures being pursued in response.

Finally, this Implementation Framework is designed to operate in close conjunction with the Institutional Mechanisms, Joint Working Groups, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and Periodic Review Mechanism described in the sections that follow, together constituting an integrated system intended to ensure that the ambition articulated across this Cooperative Framework translates into sustained, measurable, and mutually beneficial cooperation between India and Mozambique.

Institutional Mechanisms

The institutional mechanisms established under this Cooperative Framework are designed to provide the durable organizational infrastructure necessary to sustain the breadth of cooperation articulated across its thirty-one pillars, building deliberately on the already demonstrated institutional strength of the India-Mozambique relationship rather than requiring construction of an entirely new institutional architecture.

The India-Mozambique Joint Commission, described in the preceding Implementation Framework section, constitutes the senior-most institutional mechanism established under this document, building upon and formalizing the existing Joint Commission mechanism, which convened its Fifth Session in 2023 (Testbook, 2026). This Framework recommends that the Joint Commission's terms of reference be updated to explicitly encompass oversight responsibility for the full scope of cooperation articulated across all thirty-one pillars of this document.

A Bilateral Secretariat represents a further important institutional mechanism recommended under this Framework, jointly staffed by designated officials from India's Ministry of External Affairs and Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, tasked with providing continuous administrative and coordination support to the Joint Commission, the Senior Officials Committee, and the thematic Joint Working Groups, and maintaining the official record of commitments made under this Framework.

Sectoral ministry-to-ministry linkages constitute a further essential institutional mechanism, given that effective implementation of many of the thirty-one pillars requires direct engagement between specific line ministries. This Framework recommends that each relevant pair of counterpart ministries, particularly those responsible for energy, agriculture, health, and finance given the scale of cooperation already underway in these domains, establish or strengthen direct institutional linkages to complement and operationalize the broader coordination provided through the Joint Commission architecture.

Development finance institution coordination represents an additional institutional mechanism of particular relevance given the centrality of concessional financing to this relationship, and this Framework recommends structured coordination between India's Export-Import Bank and relevant Mozambican financial and planning authorities, ensuring that financing decisions are systematically informed by the priorities established through this Framework's broader institutional architecture.

Private sector advisory mechanisms represent a further institutional dimension recommended under this Framework, encompassing structured consultation arrangements between the Joint Working Groups and relevant business chambers, building directly on the existing and active engagement of institutions including the Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique, the Indian Business Council of Mozambique, and Mozambique's national investment promotion agency APIEX, all of which have already demonstrated engagement with the bilateral relationship through business roundtables and related commercial diplomacy events (High Commission of India, Maputo, 2026).

Parliamentary and civil society engagement mechanisms represent a further important dimension of the broader institutional ecosystem supporting this Framework, including the Parliamentary Friendship Group recommended under the Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation pillar, alongside appropriate channels for civil society input into implementation of pillars with direct social and community impact, particularly relevant to cooperation initiatives affecting communities in Cabo Delgado province and cyclone-affected regions.

Dispute resolution and escalation mechanisms represent a necessary institutional safeguard, and this Framework recommends that any disputes arising in implementation be addressed in the first instance at the relevant Joint Working Group level, escalating to the Senior Officials Committee if unresolved, and ultimately to the Joint Commission itself for matters requiring ministerial-level resolution.

Institutional knowledge management represents a final important dimension of the institutional mechanisms established under this Framework, and this Framework recommends that the Bilateral Secretariat maintain a comprehensive institutional archive documenting the history, rationale, and implementation experience associated with each of the thirty-one pillars, ensuring continuity of institutional memory as personnel change over time on both sides of this partnership.

Joint Working Groups

The Joint Working Group structure constitutes the primary operational mechanism through which the thirty-one pillars of cooperation established under this Framework are to be implemented, coordinated, and monitored on a sustained basis. Consistent with the rationalized approach adopted in comparable frameworks, this Framework recommends grouping closely related pillars under consolidated Joint Working Groups, each responsible for coordinating implementation across its associated thematic cluster.

The Political and Diplomatic Affairs Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Political Cooperation and Diplomatic Cooperation pillars, alongside the Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation and Legal and Judicial Cooperation pillars, co-chaired by senior officials from each country's foreign ministry, building directly on the existing Foreign Office Consultations mechanism already functioning between the two countries.

The Economic and Financial Affairs Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Economic and Trade Cooperation, Financial Cooperation, and Investment Cooperation pillars, co-chaired by senior officials from each country's finance and commerce ministries, with structured input from the Export-Import Bank of India and Mozambique's national investment promotion agency APIEX.

The Energy and Natural Resources Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Energy Cooperation pillar alongside relevant dimensions of the Investment Cooperation and Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillars specific to the hydrocarbon, coal, and mineral processing sectors, reflecting the outsized significance of this cluster to the overall bilateral economic relationship and warranting the most senior and frequent level of institutional attention among the thirteen Working Groups.

The Security and Defence Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Defence and Security Cooperation pillar and relevant dimensions of the Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation pillar, co-chaired by senior defence ministry officials, with

particular attention to coordination regarding the security situation in Cabo Delgado province and its implications for energy infrastructure security.

The Maritime, Water and Environment Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Maritime and Blue Economy Cooperation, Water Resources Cooperation, and Environmental and Climate Cooperation pillars, reflecting the close interconnections among these domains given Mozambique's extensive coastline and major transboundary river systems.

The Agriculture and Food Security Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation pillar as a standalone thematic cluster, with close coordination linkages to the Industrial and Manufacturing Working Group given the priority attention to cashew and pulse value chain development.

The Science, Technology and Digital Affairs Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation, Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Cooperation, Digital and Cyber Security Cooperation, and Space Cooperation pillars, building directly on digital public infrastructure's explicit identification as a shared priority during the 2026 Foreign Office Consultations.

The Infrastructure and Industrial Development Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation and Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillars, with particular priority attention to the Nacala and Beira transit corridors given their significance to regional trade architecture.

The Human Development Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Academic and Educational Cooperation, Healthcare and Public Health Cooperation, Youth Cooperation, and Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Cooperation pillars, building on the existing momentum generated by the Jaipur Foot rehabilitation partnership and expanded scholarship programming.

The Labour and Social Affairs Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Labour, Employment and Migration Cooperation pillar, working closely with the Energy and Natural Resources Working Group given the importance of local employment generation within Mozambique's energy sector.

The Tourism, Culture and Sports Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Tourism Cooperation, Sports Cooperation, and Culture and Heritage Cooperation pillars, with particular attention to the distinctive historical and cultural documentation priorities given the centuries-old trade connections between the two coastlines.

The Multilateral Affairs and Sustainable Development Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Multilateral and Regional Cooperation and Sustainable Development Cooperation pillars, building on the demonstrated pattern of active coordination already evident in recent Non-Aligned Movement and World Trade Organization engagements.

The Innovation and Entrepreneurship Working Group shall coordinate implementation of the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Cooperation pillar, with particular near-term priority attention to information technology given its explicit identification as a priority sector by the Mozambican government.

Each Joint Working Group shall meet at minimum on an annual basis, with additional meetings convened as required, and shall submit consolidated progress reports to the Senior Officials Committee ahead of each of its annual meetings, feeding into the biennial reporting cycle of the Joint Commission and the broader Monitoring and Evaluation Framework described in the following section.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework establishes the systematic mechanisms through which progress in implementing the thirty-one pillars of cooperation, and the broader vision and guiding principles articulated in this document, will be tracked, assessed, and reported over the lifetime of this Cooperative Framework. Consistent with the transparency and accountability principle articulated in the Guiding Principles of this Framework, this architecture is designed to ensure that commitments made under this document translate into verifiable outcomes.

At the foundation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework lies a results-based reporting architecture, under which each of the thirteen Joint Working Groups established under the preceding section is required to develop, for each of its associated pillars, a defined set of measurable indicators against which progress can be tracked over time, incorporating both quantitative indicators, such as bilateral trade volume, investment diversification metrics, and scholarship numbers, and qualitative indicators relevant to dimensions of cooperation less readily captured through numerical measures alone.

Annual reporting represents the primary periodic mechanism through which implementation progress will be documented, with each Joint Working Group required to submit a structured annual progress report to the Senior Officials Committee, consolidated by the Bilateral Secretariat into a comprehensive Framework-wide progress report submitted to the Joint Commission ahead of each of its biennial plenary sessions.

Independent evaluation represents a further important dimension of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and this Framework recommends that, at intervals of no less than once every five years, an independent evaluation of overall Framework implementation be commissioned jointly by both governments, potentially drawing on relevant expertise from academic institutions or independent policy research organizations in either country.

Baseline data establishment represents a necessary precondition for meaningful monitoring and evaluation, and this Framework recommends that the Bilateral Secretariat compile baseline data reflecting the state of cooperation across each of the thirty-one pillars as of the

adoption of this Framework, drawing on the historical trade, investment, and cooperation record documented in existing bilateral sources.

Trade diversification tracking represents a distinctive and particularly important indicator category for this Framework specifically, given the current concentration of bilateral trade value in hydrocarbons and a narrow set of commodity categories. This Framework recommends that the Economic and Financial Affairs Working Group develop specific indicators tracking progress toward trade and investment diversification, providing a clear and measurable proxy for the broader structural transformation objectives articulated throughout this Framework.

Transparency and public reporting represent an important complementary dimension of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and this Framework recommends that a summary version of the consolidated Framework-wide progress report be made publicly available following each Joint Commission plenary session, while recognizing that certain sensitive matters, particularly within the Defence and Security Cooperation pillar given the situation in Cabo Delgado province, may warrant appropriately calibrated confidentiality in public reporting.

Data collection capacity within Mozambican institutions represents an important practical consideration for the effective operation of this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and this Framework recommends that capacity building support for data collection and management systems be prioritized as an enabling investment supporting the broader Monitoring and Evaluation Framework's effective functioning.

Linkage to the Periodic Review Mechanism described in the following section represents a final essential feature of this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, ensuring that the results generated through ongoing monitoring directly inform the more fundamental strategic reassessment of the Framework's priorities and structure.

Periodic Review Mechanism

The Periodic Review Mechanism establishes the process through which this Cooperative Framework as a whole will be systematically reassessed at defined intervals, ensuring that the Framework remains responsive to evolving circumstances, including the trajectory of the security situation in Cabo Delgado province, the pace and direction of global energy transition affecting the strategic value of Mozambique's hydrocarbon resources, and Mozambique's own progress toward Least Developed Country graduation.

Comprehensive Framework review shall occur at five-year intervals, timed to coincide with the independent evaluation exercise described under the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, conducted under the auspices of the Joint Commission, with substantive preparatory work undertaken by the Senior Officials Committee and the Bilateral Secretariat, addressing the continued relevance and prioritization of each of the thirty-one pillars and the effectiveness of the institutional mechanisms established under this Framework.

Interim strategic adjustment represents a complementary mechanism operating between the five-year comprehensive review cycles, allowing for more limited and targeted adjustments to specific pillars in response to significant intervening developments, including but not limited to shifts in global energy markets affecting the economics of Mozambique's gas sector, developments in the Cabo Delgado security situation, or major cyclone events requiring reallocation of cooperation priorities toward reconstruction and resilience.

Political leadership transitions on either side represent a particular circumstance warranting specific attention within the Periodic Review Mechanism, and this Framework recommends that, following any change in the head of government or foreign minister in either country, a dedicated briefing and consultation process be undertaken to reaffirm both governments' continued commitment to this Framework, building on the demonstrated pattern of sustained engagement across multiple changes in political leadership already evident in the relationship's history since 1982.

Alignment with the Roadmap for Future Cooperation, described in the following section of this document, represents an essential function of the Periodic Review Mechanism, ensuring that the Roadmap's Short-Term, Medium-Term, and Long-Term priorities remain grounded in periodically updated assessment of actual implementation progress and changing circumstances, particularly relevant given the inherent uncertainty associated with global energy market trajectories over the multi-decade horizon this Framework addresses.

Stakeholder consultation represents an important dimension of the review process, extending beyond the core government institutional architecture to incorporate structured input from the private sector advisory mechanisms and parliamentary friendship group described under the Institutional Mechanisms section.

Documentation and institutional memory preservation represent a final important function of the Periodic Review Mechanism, with each review cycle required to produce a formal written record of the assessment conducted and the adjustments agreed upon, maintained within the institutional archive described under the Institutional Mechanisms section.

Through this Periodic Review Mechanism, taken together with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, Joint Working Groups, and Institutional Mechanisms described in the preceding sections, this Cooperative Framework establishes a comprehensive and self-correcting system of implementation governance, designed to sustain and progressively deepen the India-Mozambique partnership across the multi-decade horizon envisioned in the Roadmap for Future Cooperation that follows.

Roadmap for Future Cooperation

Strategic Vision 2050

The Strategic Vision 2050 articulates the long-term aspirational endpoint toward which the India-Mozambique Cooperative Framework is oriented. By the year 2050, this Framework envisions a bilateral relationship substantially transformed from its present configuration, one still characterized by a trade relationship weighted heavily toward hydrocarbons and raw commodities and an investment relationship concentrated substantially in a single sector, toward a comprehensive strategic partnership marked by diversified, high-value trade, deep energy and maritime integration extending well beyond current hydrocarbon dependence, and a dense web of institutional, educational, and people-to-people connections spanning both societies.

In economic terms, the Strategic Vision 2050 envisions bilateral trade having grown substantially beyond its current base of approximately US\$5 billion, with the composition of that trade meaningfully rebalanced toward processed agricultural goods, value-added mineral and coal products, and expanded manufactured goods trade in both directions. Indian investment in Mozambique by 2050 is envisioned to span not only the energy sector, currently the dominant recipient of the approximately US\$11 billion in existing Indian investment, but also agriculture, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and tourism infrastructure, reflecting a genuinely diversified investment relationship consistent with the sectors explicitly prioritized by the Mozambican government.

In energy terms, given the centrality of this sector to the current relationship, the vision anticipates that Mozambique's substantial gas resources will have been developed in a manner that has generated broad-based national development benefit, including strengthened downstream industrial capacity, and that the relationship will have successfully navigated the global energy transition, with Mozambique's own domestic renewable energy and hydropower resources, complemented by continued but evolving hydrocarbon cooperation, together supporting the country's electricity access and industrial development objectives.

In maritime and connectivity terms, the vision anticipates that Mozambique's port and transit corridor infrastructure will have been substantially modernized, supported in part by Indian investment and technical cooperation, cementing Mozambique's position as the primary logistics gateway for the landlocked states of the Southern African interior, and that Mozambique's considerable coastal and marine tourism potential will have been substantially realized, supported by improved air connectivity and hospitality sector investment.

In social and human development terms, the vision anticipates that the cumulative effect of expanded educational, healthcare, and skills development cooperation will have contributed meaningfully to improved human development outcomes within Mozambique, including expanded access to quality healthcare building on the foundation established through the Jaipur Foot rehabilitation partnership, a substantially expanded cohort of Mozambican

professionals trained through Indian educational and technical cooperation programmes, and Mozambique's successful graduation from Least Developed Country status.

In security terms, the vision anticipates a Mozambique that has achieved durable stability in Cabo Delgado province, supported in part by the sustained international security cooperation and development engagement described under the Defence and Security Cooperation and Sustainable Development Cooperation pillars, with the energy infrastructure central to the bilateral relationship operating in a secure and stable environment.

Environmentally and in terms of climate resilience, the Strategic Vision 2050 places particular emphasis on Mozambique having achieved substantially strengthened resilience against the cyclone, flood, and drought risks that have historically caused significant humanitarian and economic damage, supported by the sustained early warning system, infrastructure resilience, and climate adaptation cooperation described throughout this Framework.

Institutionally, the vision anticipates that the Joint Commission, Joint Working Group structure, and broader institutional architecture established under this Framework will have matured into a well-established and durable feature of the bilateral relationship, building on an institutional foundation that, uniquely among India's African partnerships, already demonstrated considerable strength and regularity at the time of this Framework's adoption.

Ultimately, the Strategic Vision 2050 envisions India and Mozambique as exemplars of a mature, mutually beneficial South-South partnership, one in which Mozambique's exceptional combination of natural resource wealth, strategic maritime position, and young population has been channeled toward genuine and broad-based national development, supported by a reliable, diversified, and technologically sophisticated partnership with India.

Short-Term Priorities (1–5 Years)

The Short-Term Priorities established under this Roadmap identify the specific initiatives across the thirty-one pillars that this Framework recommends be prioritized for implementation within the first one to five years following its adoption, building on the already demonstrated institutional momentum evident in the relationship.

Formalizing the institutional architecture described under the Implementation Framework, Institutional Mechanisms, and Joint Working Groups sections represents the most immediate priority, given that this architecture builds substantially on already functioning mechanisms, including the Foreign Office Consultations and Joint Commission processes, and can therefore be established more rapidly than would be the case absent this existing foundation. This Framework recommends that all thirteen Joint Working Groups hold their inaugural meetings within twelve months of Framework adoption.

Expanding scholarship and technical training allocations under the Academic and Educational Cooperation, Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation, and Healthcare

and Public Health Cooperation pillars represents a readily achievable short-term priority, given the existing institutional infrastructure for such programmes and the demonstrated recent engagement across agriculture, capacity building, and information technology described under earlier pillars of this Framework.

Expanding the Jaipur Foot rehabilitation partnership beyond Maputo to additional Mozambican provinces represents a further readily achievable near-term priority, building directly on the successful June 2025 inauguration at Maputo's Central Hospital.

Establishing the Investment Facilitation Cell described under the Investment Cooperation pillar, with immediate priority attention to healthcare, education, and information technology given their explicit identification as priority sectors by the Mozambican government, represents an important near-term institutional priority.

Conducting technical assessments and feasibility studies for priority infrastructure projects along the Nacala and Beira transit corridors, described under the Infrastructure and Connectivity Cooperation pillar, represents an appropriate near-term priority given the strategic significance of this infrastructure to both bilateral and regional trade objectives.

Launching cashew and pulse value chain development initiatives under the Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation and Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillars represents an achievable near-term priority with direct and immediate relevance to strengthening the existing bilateral trade relationship.

Establishing the digital public infrastructure technical cooperation programme under the Digital and Cyber Security Cooperation and Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Cooperation pillars represents a time-sensitive near-term priority given this domain's explicit and recent identification as a shared priority during the Third Foreign Office Consultations.

Establishing the Parliamentary Friendship Group described under the Parliamentary and Governance Cooperation pillar represents a readily achievable near-term institutional priority.

Conducting the baseline data compilation exercise described under the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework represents an essential and time-sensitive near-term priority, with particular attention to establishing baseline indicators for trade and investment diversification given their centrality to this Framework's broader objectives.

Strengthening cyclone early warning system cooperation under the Space Cooperation and Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation pillars represents an urgent near-term priority given the recurring and severe humanitarian consequences of cyclone events affecting Mozambique.

Collectively, these short-term priorities are designed to build rapidly on the already substantial institutional and economic foundation of the relationship, generating early and visible cooperation successes across a range of pillars while conducting the preparatory

technical work necessary to support the more capital-intensive initiatives envisioned under the medium-term and long-term horizons of this Roadmap.

Medium-Term Priorities (5–15 Years)

The Medium-Term Priorities established under this Roadmap identify the substantive expansion of cooperation anticipated across the five to fifteen year horizon, building on the institutional foundations and early initiatives established under the Short-Term Priorities.

Achieving meaningful trade diversification, with processed agricultural goods, value-added mineral products, and manufactured goods constituting a measurably greater share of bilateral trade relative to the current concentration in hydrocarbons and raw commodities, represents a central medium-term economic objective under the Economic and Trade Cooperation and Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillars.

Completing priority infrastructure projects along the Nacala and Beira corridors, identified during the short-term feasibility assessment phase, represents a central medium-term priority requiring the mobilization of concessional and commercial financing described under the Financial Cooperation pillar, alongside completion of port capacity expansion projects at Mozambique's major ports.

Establishing operational agro-processing facilities for cashew, pigeon pea, and other priority agricultural commodities represents an important medium-term priority under the Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation and Agriculture and Food Security Cooperation pillars, enabling Mozambique to capture substantially greater value from its established agricultural export base.

Diversifying Indian investment beyond the energy sector, with measurable expansion of investment in healthcare, education, and information technology consistent with the priorities explicitly identified by the Mozambican government, represents a central medium-term priority under the Investment Cooperation pillar.

Achieving substantial strengthening of Mozambique's cyclone and flood early warning capacity, supported by the space-based monitoring and disaster management cooperation established during the short-term period, represents an important medium-term priority with direct relevance to reducing the humanitarian and economic toll of the country's recurring natural hazards.

Achieving meaningful expansion of Mozambique's participation in India's scholarship and technical training programmes, building a substantially larger cohort of Mozambican professionals trained across engineering, medicine, agriculture, and energy sector-relevant disciplines, represents a medium-term human capital development priority.

Establishing direct air connectivity or substantially improved connecting flight arrangements between India and Mozambique represents an important medium-term priority under the

Tourism Cooperation pillar, serving as an enabling precondition for more substantial coastal and cultural tourism sector development.

Achieving measurable progress in stabilizing the security situation in Cabo Delgado province, supported by the sustained security cooperation and development engagement described under the Defence and Security Cooperation and Sustainable Development Cooperation pillars, represents an important medium-term priority given its direct relevance to the security of energy infrastructure central to the bilateral relationship.

Establishing a functioning innovation ecosystem within Mozambique, including operational business incubation facilities centered in Maputo, represents a medium-term priority under the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Cooperation pillar.

Conducting the first two comprehensive Periodic Review cycles under the mechanism established earlier in this document, occurring at the five-year and ten-year marks following Framework adoption, represents an essential medium-term institutional priority.

Collectively, these medium-term priorities are designed to translate the institutional foundations and early initiatives established during the short-term period into substantial, measurable progress across the economic diversification, infrastructure, security, and human development dimensions of the bilateral relationship.

Long-Term Strategic Goals (15–30 Years)

The Long-Term Strategic Goals established under this Roadmap articulate the culminating objectives toward which the cumulative implementation of the thirty-one pillars is directed over the fifteen to thirty year horizon, bringing the bilateral relationship into close alignment with the Strategic Vision 2050 articulated earlier in this Roadmap.

Achieving a fundamentally rebalanced and diversified bilateral trade and investment relationship, in which hydrocarbon and raw commodity trade, while remaining significant, no longer constitutes the overwhelmingly dominant share of bilateral economic engagement, represents a central long-term economic goal, reflecting the cumulative impact of sustained investment in agro-processing, pharmaceutical manufacturing, information technology, and other value-added sectors described across the Investment Cooperation and Industrial and Manufacturing Cooperation pillars.

Establishing Mozambique as the pre-eminent logistics and connectivity hub for the landlocked states of the Southern African interior, supported by the sustained infrastructure cooperation described throughout this Framework, represents a further long-term strategic goal, positioning Mozambique's ports and transit corridors as critical regional infrastructure serving not only its own economy but the broader Southern African Development Community trade architecture.

Achieving substantial and durable improvement in Mozambique's human development indicators, including successful graduation from Least Developed Country status, reflecting

the cumulative impact of sustained cooperation under the Healthcare and Public Health Cooperation, Academic and Educational Cooperation, Youth Cooperation, and Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Cooperation pillars, represents a central long-term social development goal of this Framework.

Achieving durable stability across Mozambican territory, including full resolution of the security challenges that have affected Cabo Delgado province, supported by the cumulative impact of sustained cooperation under the Defence and Security Cooperation and Sustainable Development Cooperation pillars, represents an essential long-term goal, recognizing that the full realization of the economic and social objectives described above depends substantially on a stable and secure operating environment throughout Mozambican territory.

Achieving the long-term resilience of Mozambican communities and infrastructure against cyclone, flood, and drought risk, supported by the cumulative impact of sustained cooperation under the Environmental and Climate Cooperation, Water Resources Cooperation, and Disaster Management and Humanitarian Cooperation pillars, represents a long-term goal of considerable humanitarian significance given the historically severe toll of these recurring natural hazards.

Establishing a dense and durable network of institutional, educational, and people-to-people connections between the two societies, reflecting the cumulative impact of sustained cooperation under the Culture and Heritage Cooperation, Sports Cooperation, Tourism Cooperation, and Youth Cooperation pillars, and building on centuries of pre-colonial trade connections between the two coastlines, represents a further long-term goal, ensuring the bilateral relationship rests on a broad societal foundation extending well beyond its current commercial and energy sector concentration.

Establishing a mature and well-tested institutional architecture, having successfully navigated multiple Periodic Review cycles and demonstrated resilience across political transitions in both countries and across the full arc of the global energy transition, represents a final long-term institutional goal, ensuring the cooperative framework established through this document endures as a durable feature of the bilateral relationship well beyond its initial thirty-year strategic horizon.

End Note

This Cooperative Framework between the Republic of India and the Republic of Mozambique represents a deliberate attempt to formalize, structure, and substantially diversify a bilateral relationship that already stands as one of India's more economically consequential and institutionally mature partnerships on the African continent. From trading links between Mozambique and the western states of India that predate the colonial era, through India's support for FRELIMO during Mozambique's liberation struggle, to a modern relationship generating over five billion dollars in annual bilateral trade and approximately eleven billion dollars in cumulative Indian investment, the relationship documented throughout this Framework reflects a partnership of genuine substance, distinguished among India's African bilateral relationships by both its historical depth and its current economic scale.

The thirty-one pillars of cooperation articulated in this document are not intended as an exhaustive or immutable list, but rather as a comprehensive starting architecture reflecting the current understanding of where the most significant opportunities and shared interests between India and Mozambique lie. As the Periodic Review Mechanism established within this Framework makes clear, this architecture is expected to evolve as circumstances change, particularly given the multi-decade horizon over which global energy markets, Mozambique's security situation, and the broader trajectory of Southern African regional integration will continue to develop.

This Framework has been prepared with full recognition of the real constraints that continue to affect the bilateral relationship, including the ongoing security situation in Cabo Delgado province, Mozambique's recurring and severe exposure to cyclones and flooding, the structural vulnerability created by the current concentration of bilateral trade and investment in hydrocarbons and raw commodities, and the broader uncertainty surrounding the pace of global energy transition and its implications for the strategic value of Mozambique's substantial gas reserves. Rather than eliding these constraints, this Framework has sought to address them directly, incorporating realistic sequencing through its Short-Term, Medium-Term, and Long-Term Priorities, and establishing institutional mechanisms designed to manage risk and adjust course as circumstances require.

Ultimately, the value of this Cooperative Framework will be determined not by the comprehensiveness of its written provisions, but by the sustained political will, institutional follow-through, and resource commitment that both governments bring to its implementation in the years ahead. It is the shared hope underlying this document that the partnership between India and Mozambique, already among the more substantial of India's African relationships and strengthened further through the mechanisms and priorities articulated here, will contribute meaningfully to the prosperity, security, and wellbeing of the citizens of both nations, and stand as a model of how a bilateral relationship rooted in centuries of organic connection can be structured into a diversified and resilient twenty-first century strategic partnership.

A further consideration underlying this Framework is the importance of ensuring that bilateral cooperation remains genuinely reciprocal and responsive to the priorities of both countries. The objective should not be limited to expanding the volume of trade, investment, or technical exchanges, but to ensuring that such engagement produces durable institutional capabilities, employment opportunities, technological learning, and improved development outcomes within Mozambique while also creating meaningful economic and strategic opportunities for India. Reciprocity in this context should therefore be understood not simply as equivalence in individual transactions, but as a sustained commitment to shared value creation.

The Framework also places particular importance on institutional continuity. Individual projects, agreements, or high-level visits can generate momentum, but lasting bilateral relationships require mechanisms capable of preserving cooperation across political cycles and changing economic circumstances. The Joint Working Groups, Foreign Office Consultations, periodic review mechanisms, and sectoral dialogues proposed throughout this document are therefore intended to provide the institutional memory and accountability necessary to maintain implementation over time.

Equally important is the human dimension of the partnership. The expansion of educational exchanges, youth programmes, cultural engagement, professional mobility, healthcare cooperation, and sporting exchanges can create relationships extending beyond governments and businesses. These people-to-people connections can provide the social foundation necessary for a durable partnership, while strengthening mutual understanding between two societies connected historically through the Indian Ocean.

The success of this Framework should ultimately be measured through tangible outcomes: infrastructure delivered, workers trained, enterprises created, students educated, communities supported, investments diversified, environmental resilience strengthened, and institutions made more capable. If implemented with consistency, transparency, and mutual respect, the Framework can provide not merely a catalogue of bilateral initiatives, but a practical long-term architecture through which India and Mozambique can deepen an already substantial relationship and adapt it to the opportunities and challenges of the decades ahead.

The Framework should also remain sufficiently flexible to accommodate emerging areas of cooperation that cannot be fully anticipated at the time of its adoption. New opportunities in digital technology, renewable energy, artificial intelligence, healthcare, maritime development, climate finance, and sustainable industry may create additional avenues for partnership as both economies evolve. The institutional mechanisms established through this Framework should therefore function as platforms for identifying and incorporating such opportunities without requiring fundamental restructuring of the overall partnership architecture.

References

High Commission of India, Maputo. (2026). *India-Mozambique relations*. <https://www.hcimaputo.gov.in/page/india-mozambique-relations/>

High Commission of India, Maputo. (2026). *India-Mozambique economic and commercial relations*. <https://www.hcimaputo.gov.in/page/india-mozambique-economic-and-commercial-relations/>

High Commission of India, Maputo. (2026, March 26). *India Mozambique Defence Industry Seminar at Maputo (26 March 2026)* [Press release]. <https://www.hcimaputo.gov.in/section/press-releases/india-mozambique-defence-industry-seminar-at-maputo-26-march-2026/>

Lusa. (2026, March 27). *Mozambique: Government seeks business investment in India's defence sector*. <https://aman-alliance.org/Home/ContentDetail/101664>

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2026). *India-Mozambique bilateral relations*. <https://meacms.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/IndiaMozambique26.pdf>

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2026). *India-Mozambique brief*. https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/CountryQuickLink/931_India-Mozambique_brief_for_website_e.pdf

Mozambiqueexpert. (2026). *Mozambique India trade relations*. <https://www.mozambiqueexpert.com/en/mozambique-india-trade-relations/>

Press Information Bureau, Government of India. (n.d.). *India, Mozambique discuss bilateral trade targets and investment cooperation*. <https://www.taxtmi.com/news?id=1732>

Press Information Bureau, Government of India. (n.d.). *India assists Mozambique's development through lines of credit, grants and scholarships*. <https://www.taxtmi.com/news?id=11780>

Testbook. (2026). *Mozambique India relations for UPSC: Trade, agreements & strategic partnership*. <https://testbook.com/ias-preparation/mozambique-india-relations>

Tribune India. (2026). *India, Mozambique review bilateral partnership at 3rd Foreign Office Consultations in Maputo*. <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/india-mozambique-review-bilateral-partnership-at-3rd-foreign-office-consultations-in-maputo/amp>

Vivekananda International Foundation. (2026). *India's defence exports touch all-time high in FY 2025-26*. <https://www.vifindia.org/print/14585>

Aviation & Defence Universe. (2019, March 25). *Indian Navy gets diaspora support in Mozambique relief operations.*
<https://www.aviation-defence-universe.com/indian-navy-gets-diasporas-support-in-mozambique-relief-operations>

Eastern Eye. (2019). *India provides assistance to Mozambique following Cyclone Idai.*
<https://www.easterneye.biz/india-provides-assistance-to-mozambique-following-cyclone-idai/>

Embassy of India, Addis Ababa. (2025, November 19). *India to provide Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) support to Mozambique.*
<https://eoiaddisababa.gov.in/india-to-provide-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-relief-hadr-support-to-mozambique/>

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (2025, April). *India-Mozambique bilateral brief.*
<https://fsi.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Mozambique-April-2025.pdf>

Raksha Anirveda. (n.d.). *India gifts two Fast Interceptor Craft to Mozambique, Indian Navy hands over the FICs at Nacala.* <https://raksha-anirveda.com/tag/mozambique/>

Raksha Anirveda. (n.d.). *Local Indian diaspora join Indian Navy's humanitarian efforts in Mozambique.*
<https://raksha-anirveda.com/local-indian-diaspora-join-indian-navys-humanitarian-efforts-in-mozambique>

WION. (2019). *India ups its aid for cyclone-ravaged Mozambique.*
<https://www.wionews.com/world/india-ups-its-aid-for-cyclone-ravaged-mozambique-205138>
