



UNITED NATIONS
MOZAMBIQUE



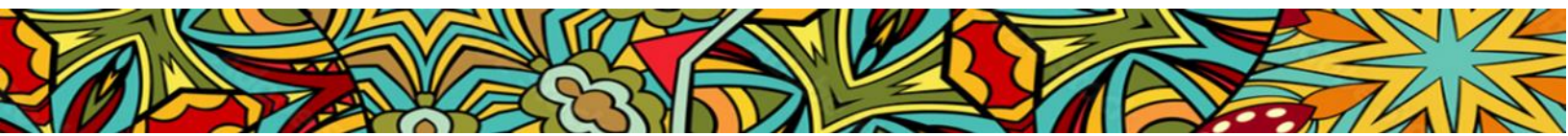
UN Mozambique UNDAF (2017 – 2021) Results Report



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List of Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AGYW | Adolescent Girls and Young Women |
| BDS | Business Development Services |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CHW | Community Health Workers |
| CIAs | Centers of Integrated Assistance |
| CoW | Coalition of the Willing |
| CSE | Comprehensive Sexuality Education |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| DCO | Development Coordination Office |
| DCP | Development Cooperation Platform |
| EMBs | Electoral Management Bodies |
| ENSSB II | National Strategy on Basic Social Security 2016 – 2024 |
| GBV | Gender-based violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HDP | Humanitarian – Development – Peace |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICPA | Ibo Coffee Producers' Association |
| IDP | Internally Displaced People |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IWT | Illegal Wildlife Crime |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| PASD-PE | Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency |
| PEDSA | Strategic Plan of the Agriculture Sector |
| PEPFAR | U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PNISA | National Investment Plan for the Agriculture Sector |
| PSSB | Basic Social Protection Programme |
| RPBA | Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SBCC | Social Behaviour Change Communication |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SEJE | State Secretary for Youth and Employment |
| SI | Spotlight Initiative |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| SRSP | Shock-Responsive Social Protection Approach |
| SRHR | Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights |
| UNCT | UN Country Team |
| UN RC | United Nations Resident Coordinator |
| UPR | Universal Period Review |
| VAWG | Violence Against Women and Girls |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WEE | Women Economic Empowerment |



Foreword by the United Nations Resident Coordinator



"On behalf of the United Nations in Mozambique, I am pleased to present the final progress report of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2017-2021), focused on the entire UNDAF cycle".

Jointly developed by the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations Development System in 2015 – 2016, this final report of the UNDAF (2017–2021) highlights the overall strategic and collective contributions of UN Entities over the last five years to the country's sustainable development, outlined in the Government's Five-Year Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo – PQG) and the 2030 Agenda.

Inspired by the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals and other global agendas and the priorities agreed upon between the UN and the Government of Mozambique, the foundation for this UNDAF (2017–2021) is built on a shared approach: Delivering as One.

The results are organised around the 10 outcomes including: (i) Food Security, (ii) Economic Transformation, (iii) Education, (iv) Gender, (v) Social Protection, (vi) Health, (vii) Youth, (viii) Governance, (ix) Natural Resources Management, and (x) Resilience. The report presented the context, achievements by outcome challenges and lessons learned for the reporting period.

Throughout the UNDAF period, the country experienced several significant events including an economic crisis as a result of the hidden debt crisis discovered in 2016; the inception of the conflict in the North in 2017 which escalated over the UNDAF period such that, as of November 2021, there were 740,000 people forcibly displaced due to the conflict, as well as 3,000 deaths and the vast destruction of infrastructure; Cyclone Idai and Kenneth that occurred within the space of six weeks in 2019, leaving a trail of death, displacement, damage and destruction; and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and the resulting socio-economic impacts.

Despite the ensuing challenges presented by these events, the United Nations Development System remained committed to supporting the Government of Mozambique in achieving the 2030 Agenda, implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind.

The preparation of this report was possible due to the dedicated efforts of the Programme Management Team and the Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Group, with the support of the Resident Coordinator Office.

I take this opportunity to thank all our partners in Government, civil society organisations, academia, the media and Mozambique's development partners, for the joint work and collaboration in the implementation of the UNDAF (2017–2021).

We look forward to fruitful discussions on the content of the report.

Estamos juntos!

Myrta Kaulard

United Nations Resident Coordinator
in Mozambique and Humanitarian Coordinator
for Mozambique

Executive Summary

Overview of UNDAF (2017–2021)

Jointly developed by the Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the United Nations Development System, this final report of the UNDAF (2017–2021) highlights the overall strategic and collective contributions of UN Entities to Mozambique's sustainable development outlined in the Government's Five-Year Plan and the 2030 Agenda over the last five years. There are 10 outcomes including: Food Security, Economic Transformation, Education, Gender, Social Protection, Health, Youth, Governance, Natural Resources Management and Resilience.

Key development in the country and regional context

Two-thirds of Mozambique's estimated population of 30.8 million in 2021 are below 25 years of age, with the current population dynamics characteristic of the early stage of a transition towards a demographic dividend. After decades of successful development of its constitutional architecture, Mozambique's political landscape is characterised by a remarkably high rate of women's participation.

The country has made significant strides towards peace consolidation with the signature of the Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation in 2019 between the Government and RENAMO, however, this is being threatened by the situation in the North. Since 2017, the country experienced several significant events including the inception of the conflict in the North in 2017 which escalated over the UNDAF period such that, as of November 2021, there were 740,000 people forcibly displaced due to the conflict, as well as 3,000 deaths and the vast destruction of infrastructure; Cyclone Idai and Kenneth that occurred within the space of six weeks in 2019, leaving a trail of death, displacement, damage and destruction; and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and resulting socio-economic impacts.

Overview of results

Through Outcome 1 Food Security and Nutrition, the UN contributed to the design and implementation of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies with the GoM. This includes assessments and evaluations of strategies related to food and nutrition security and decentralised planning for the reduction of malnutrition. The UN supported producers in agriculture and fisheries sectors to enhance capacity to adopt sustainable production techniques for own consumption and markets including strengthening agriculture extension services, national seed system and livelihood diversification.

The UN supported the public and private sector to invest in resilient, efficient and nutrition sensitive food systems. This included an electronic voucher system for quality agricultural inputs, vaccinations and improve surveillance and control of agricultural and livestock pests and diseases.

The UN supported communities to acquire knowledge to adopt appropriate practices and behaviours to reduce chronic under-nutrition including gender-transformative and nutrition sensitive interventions, delivery of nutrition intervention packages and life-saving food assistance to internally displaced people and host communities.

Through Outcome 2 Economic Transformation, the UN supported national and sub-national systems and institutions to enhance economic policy coherence and implementation including support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on their leadership role on job creation, development and reviews of urban policies. The UN supported the public and private sector to enhance the business environment, competitiveness and employment creation.

This included construction, horticulture and agro value chains, support to small and medium enterprises and workers to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 and strengthen renewable energy access. The UN strengthened the national capacity to collect, analyse and use high quality data on poverty deprivation and inequalities to inform economic policy, including research on the impact of COVID-19 on employment and conduction of the Labour Force Survey and the COVID-19 survey on industrial policy response.

Through Outcome 3 Education, the UN supported the GoM to ensure children, youth and adults have access to a full cycle of school readiness, primary and lower secondary education. The UN supported distance learning during school closures as a result of COVID-19 across all levels, the accelerated school readiness programmes, the development of the new Education Sector Plan, school feeding programmes for student retention and the rollout of adult education programmes. The UN supported children, youth and adults to acquire basic literacy, numeracy and life skills, including catch-up lessons, development of new profile for teacher trainers and training of cycle coordinators.

The UN supported education planners and managers to engage in evidence-based policy and strategy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation including, capacity development of education officers in the use of adult education methodologies, implementation of the education sector plan, rollout of a new module of the education management information system on gender-sensitive planning,



budgeting and monitoring and capacity building of the Institute for Distance Learning.

Through Outcome 4 Gender, the UN partnered with the ministries for Gender, Children and Social Action, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Parliament to coordinate, monitor and oversee the implementation of commitments on gender equality including the creation of an enabling institutional and legislative framework to advance gender equality and empower women and girls, advancement of gender-sensitive planning and budgeting, support the development and implementation and of laws focused on gender and revision of laws to better respond to gender issues in line with global standards.

The UN supported key actors at local levels to contribute to the transformation of discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls, including awareness raising on gender-based violence (GBV), early unions and early pregnancies. The UN supported the provision of multi-sectoral integrated assistance to women and girls affected by GBV, including support to Centres of Integrated Assistance and the development of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat to GBV. The UN supported the systematic collection of gender-disaggregated data for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation, including improvements to the National Statistics System, capacity building of technicians and gender focal points and improvements in GBV case reporting.

Through Outcome 5 Social Protection, the UN contributed to the adoption of the National Strategy on Basic Social Security 2016-2024 and expansion of coverage from 500,000 in 2017 to 1.1 million in 2021, and progress towards a shock-responsive social protection approach. The UN supported the transparent and more effective implementation of social programmes including capacity building trainings, support to national planning meetings and decentralised social welfare service provision programme.

The UN supported enrolment in social protection programmes to improve access of vulnerable groups to health, nutrition and education services. This included technical assistance for the interoperability of national social protection institutions, provision of cash transfers to households affected by climate-related disasters, development of child-sensitive cash transfers for children aged 0 to 2 years old and conduction of a social dialogue process on a proposal for a universal health insurance system.

The UN supported the GoM to ensure social programmes and services effectively address social exclusion, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation including human trafficking legislation, case management for children protection and awareness raising of social welfare.

Through Outcome 6 Health, the UN supported the GoM in their COVID-19 response including the continuity of essential health services and the preparation process for obtaining vaccines under the COVAX mechanism. Additionally, the UN supported the MISAU on developing and implementing effective policies and programmes, including the new National Health Policy; National Plan for Health Sector 2020-2024; National Law of Public Health; National Pharmaceutical Policy; and Community Health Strategy.

The UN supported the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of HIV, TB and malaria, including the testing of children with signs and symptoms of HIV infections, technical assistance to develop a National HIV Prevention Roadmap, supporting a network of people living with HIV. It provided support to expand coverage throughout mobile brigades and Community Health Workers to deliver community case management of malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia, newborn care along with measles vaccination and cholera management. Additionally, the UN supported the GoM to ensure access to sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation services through the provision of improved drinking water sources in rural and urban areas and the improved provision of improved sanitation facilities.

Through Outcome 7 Youth, the UN was part of the implementation of evidence-based policies and strategies to harness the demographic dividend including awareness raising on population issues, preparation of the National Development Strategy (2022–2042) and the evaluation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage (2016-2019).

The UN capacitated youth to actively participate in economic, social, cultural and political development including mentorship programmes on sexual and reproductive health, HIV and GBV, as well as the introduction of women's economic empowerment for survivors of violence against women and girls. The UN provided support for increased demand for quality access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention services through increased friendly services for adolescent centres, awareness raising on ending child marriage, contraceptive use and HIV prevention.

Through Outcome 8 Governance, the UN strengthened the actors and mechanisms that promote a culture of peace and dialogue, including stabilisation, recovery and transformation in the North and capacity building of teachers to address peace and social cohesion themes in schools.

The UN supported the strengthening of democratic institutions and processes to improve accountability, law making, representation and civic participation including support to elections and strengthening the oversight function of Parliament. It supported the decentralisation process and local governance systems to improve service delivery including the revision and development of laws, capacity building of institutions on the localisation of the SDGs, revisions of resource allocations formulas, and support for the 2022 Social and Economic Plan and State Budget.

The UN strengthened equitable access to justice services and human rights frameworks including improving the implementation of African Union Treaties, capacity of judiciary on human rights, GBV and HIV/AIDS, and the ratification of the Kampala Convention. It also supported the GoM in the Universal Periodic Review process.

Through Outcome 9 Natural Resource Management, the UN supported the improvement of the governance of natural resources and environment in a transparent, inclusive and gender-sensitive manner, including the new Forestry Policy and its Strategy and Action Plan, the development of a manual of best practices for the implementation of local adaptation plans and preparations for the UN Climate Change Conference 26.

The UN supported research into the redistribution of benefits from natural resources exploration and mapped environmental action in Mozambique. The UN supported the development for sustainable management of natural resources and environment to ensure equitable access to land and ecosystem services including the establishment of the Mozambican Federation of Timber Operators, and trainings on conservation law, security plans for national parks and reserves, planning and application of resources for community development, supporting career development and on-the-job training of the National System of Conservation Areas. The UN supported advocacy, public education and awareness on sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection and the enhancement of the financial mechanism towards a green-blue economy.

Through Outcome 10 the UN supported the coordination of mechanisms for information management for climate change and disaster risk reduction. This included the implementation of Mozambique's nationally determined commitments on climate change, the conduction of the post disaster needs assessment following cyclones and support for the analysis of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. It supported the creation of a national monitoring system on climate change and development of an action plan for impact-based forecast and diagnosis on data collection.

The UN strengthened capacities to build resilience including the provision of training and equipment to the GoM for disaster risk reduction, increased availability and access to weather-related information, grants to finance resilient local development and support for resilient recovery. It supported households with livelihood and income generation activities and businesses with management training, access to microfinancing and market linkages. It supported rehabilitation of public infrastructure, development of local adaptation plans, capacity building on climate resilient cities and communities. The UN supported the development of evidenced-based policy and legislative frameworks to effectively address climate change and disaster risk reduction including policy briefs, guidelines and diagnostics on various sectors.

Support to partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN continues to strengthen its partnerships with the international community in Mozambique. Since the inception of the Development Partner's Group (DCP), the UN has contributed significantly advancing the DCP support to the Government objectives towards sustainable development and strengthen collaboration.

In 2019, the UN was requested to chair its Secretariat and in 2021 the UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC) became the co-chair of the DCP for a one-year period. With regards to the COVID-19 response, through the secretariat, the UN has supported the DCP's response, ensuring the DCP is provided with regular situation reports and supporting the coordination between the Task Force on COVID-19 and the DCP. It has also coordinated the development of a COVID-19 Resource Tracker to capture the financial response of the international community to COVID-19.

The International Crisis Task Force was established in 2020 as a platform for high-level dialogue and coordination in response to COVID-19. It has since been expanded to include the situation in Cabo Delgado and the North. The UN RC contributes the UN convening power and policy dialogue with authorities on health, social protection, macro-fiscal space, the private sector and education.

At the request of the GoM, the UN was requested to participate in the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA). The UN strengthened its partnerships with the European Union, AfDB, WBG as the four Entities leading the process.

The UN RC represented the UN at a strategic level while over 100 UN experts provided technical inputs to the 24 sectors notes of the RPBA. Furthermore, the UN has engaged in raising financial support locally to support the coordination of the response in the North. This is of critical importance to enhance coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of the UN response through the HDP nexus to stabilise the situation. This will also contribute to advancing the SDGs starting with those furthest behind as the three northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula are the poorest in Mozambique.

Partnerships for Financing the 2030 Agenda is a key issue identified in the first new generation Common Country Analysis approved in May 2021 and will take centre stage in the implementation of the first UNSDCF (2022–26). During the implementation of UNDAF (2017–21), the UN supported the GoM in tracking expenditures towards priority sectors (health, education, social protection and agriculture).

The GoM has generally maintained its allocative commitments despite the reduction of fiscal space after the discontinuation of budget support by donors that followed the discovery of US \$2.2 billion of undisclosed sovereign debt in 2016. In addition, gender-sensitive budgeting was piloted at the MEF and some impact budgeting classifiers were introduced in the electronic financial management system, for reporting purposes.

Key Government partners

The UN engaged with over 30 Government Institutions throughout the UNDAF (2017–21). The top Government partners (by number of UN programmes implemented) are the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Human Development, Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction.

UN working more and better together

The UN Reform is taking full effect in Mozambique with positive results and benefits for the UN Country Team (UNCT), GoM and partners. Throughout 2021 the UNCT configuration remained unaltered. There will be an expansion of the UNCT for the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26) from 22 to 25 UN Entities with the participation of UN ECA, UNOPS and WMO. This ensures a UNCT configuration required for the effective deliver of the UNSDCF (2022–26). The development of the UNSDCF (2022–26) exemplifies the UN working more and better together. In 2021, four UN Entities including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP developed their Country Programme Documents derived from the UNSDCF (2022–26), ensuring complete alignment. Furthermore, through their alignment with UNSDCF (2022–26), they support the national development goals as the CF (2022–26) was developed jointly with the GoM and national counterparts.

Through the implementation of joint initiatives, the UN improved the effectiveness and efficiency of engagement, emphasising UN Entities' comparative advantages and avoiding a duplication of efforts. Throughout the UNDAF (2017–21), 32 joint initiatives were implemented and included 14 UN Entities across five Outcome groups including food security, education, social protection, health, and resilience. The total amount of resources for these activities enumerated \$119,690,325, representing 9% of the total resources mobilised for the UNDAF (2017–2021).

Evaluations and lessons learned

The UNDAF (2017–2021) was evaluated across five areas including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Although the UNDAF (2017–2021) was aligned to the Mozambican context, some Government priorities were not integrated, and central issues not addressed. The structure was broad with 10 outcome areas, however, it lacked clarity in the centrality of the newly implemented SDGs. It could not have anticipated the ensuing humanitarian or the suspension of international donor support in response to the hidden-debt crisis.

In terms of effectiveness, budgeting performance was high at 87%. Despite unforeseen crises, the UNDAF (2017–2021) adapted to a rapidly changing context and kept imperative issues for the development of Mozambique at the forefront. Additionally, the normative focus and capacity building were prioritised and concretised along with the work highly dedicated to emergencies.

Efficiency was affected by unpredicted crises, the absence of a UN RC for nine months and bureaucracy and administrative procedures negatively effecting implementation. The adoption of the UNINFO data management system contributed to better planning, implementation and monitoring, and good practices, such as joint monitoring visits were conducted however, further improvements are required.

The resources allocated were generally adequate and extra funding allowed the UN to balance the operational emergency funding and the normative and capacity building vocation. The impact of planned activities planned was potentially reduced due to the suspension and cancellation of many activities as a result of crises. The UN's performance and direct impact in emergency work was highly recognised by the GoM and partners.

Sustainability of the results was not sufficiently clear in the design of the UNDAF (2017–2021). The weight of the efforts in emergency work compromised sustainability and the portion of results likely to be continued is predicted to be lower. Continuous decreases in budget allocations to social areas threatens the sustainability of UN investment. With regards to coordination, the Delivering as One approach was consolidated throughout, particularly through the joint emergency interventions, as well as 32 joint development programmes. However, the outcome grouping hindered coordination, increasing demands for UN Entities participating in multiple groups.

Despite joint programmes, UN Entities are still perceived to be working for different or competing objectives. Particular mechanisms and systems have helped to improve coordination, with the most salient being the UNINFO system.

The participation of UN Entities in thematic working groups with national and international partners provided the opportunity for improved coherence. The alignment of the UNDAF (2017–21) to all Government priorities was not always visible. The emergency response further signalled the necessity for decentralised presence and work in the whole territory. The drafting of the UNDAF (2017–21) did not anticipate events such as the extensive humanitarian crises or COVID-19 pandemic, however, it is possible to adapt flexibly to rapidly changing contexts and, at the same time, maintain normative work.

Financial Overview and resource mobilisation

The planned four-year UNDAF programme, was originally costed at US\$ 704 million. With the one-year extension and the exogenous and endogenous shocks leading to an increased support to humanitarian response, the UNDAF (2017–21) ended with a total of US\$ 1.3 billion. The most funded outcome area was food security and nutrition, followed by health and by education while the least funded were youth and gender. Major donors were the European Union, DFID, Canada, Iceland, Koika, Norway, Sweden, Australia and Ireland as well as UNICEF, IFAD and UNDP who used their core funds.

Focus for next year

The year 2022 marks end of the UNDAF (2017–21) and the commencement of the UNSDCF (2022–26). The primary focus of the UNCT for 2022 will be the development of the workplan and implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26). The UNCT will focus on the strong implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26); ensure the configuration of the UNCT is suitable for the needs of the country and the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26); establish a coherent funding mechanism; and ensure a triple nexus approach to UN engagement in the North.

The UNCT will jointly identify key areas of engagement in each SP areas for 2022 to ensure coherent and collective engagement in Mozambique with clearly defined priorities. The UNCT will establish a Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Mozambique as a vehicle through which the UNSDCF (2022–26) can be funded aiming to raise US\$ 400 million. Additionally, the UNCT are developing a funding strategy that will be aligned with the UNSDCF (2022 – 26) and updated based on the evolving context and situation over the next five.

UN Country Team

In Mozambique, there are 20 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes with a physical presences and 3 without a physical presence.

In keeping with the Global UN Reform, the UN Country Team functions under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and delivers as ONE to meet country and regional priorities and address development concerns.



With Physical Present



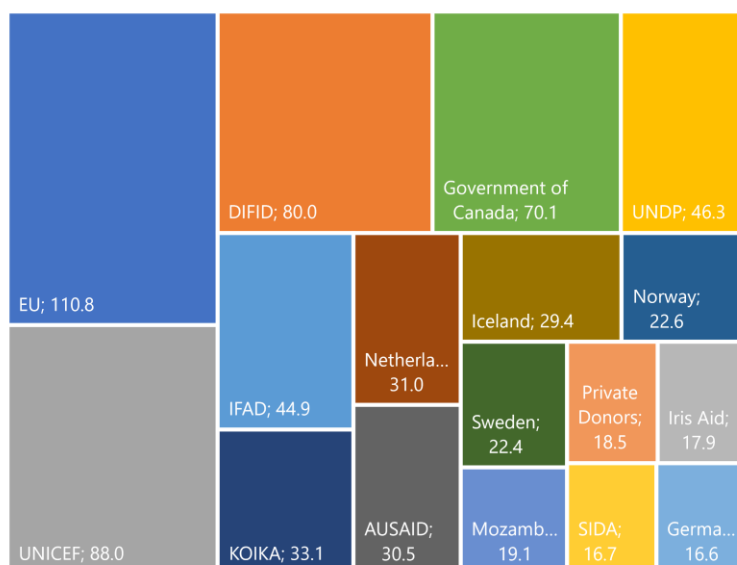
Without Physical Presence



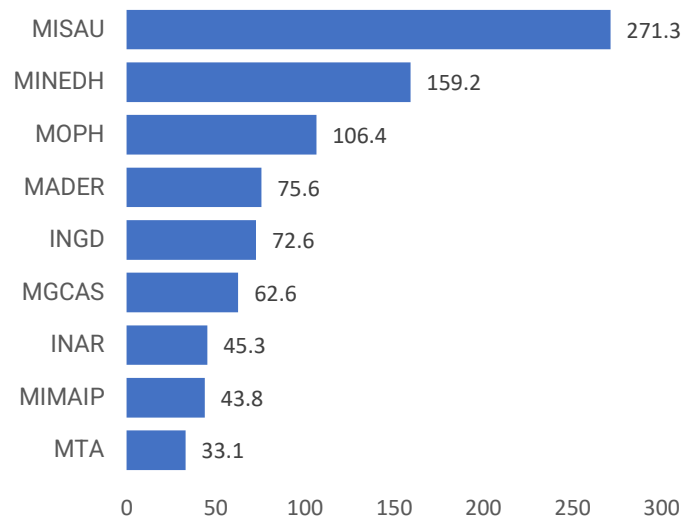


Key Development Partners of the UN Development System in Mozambique

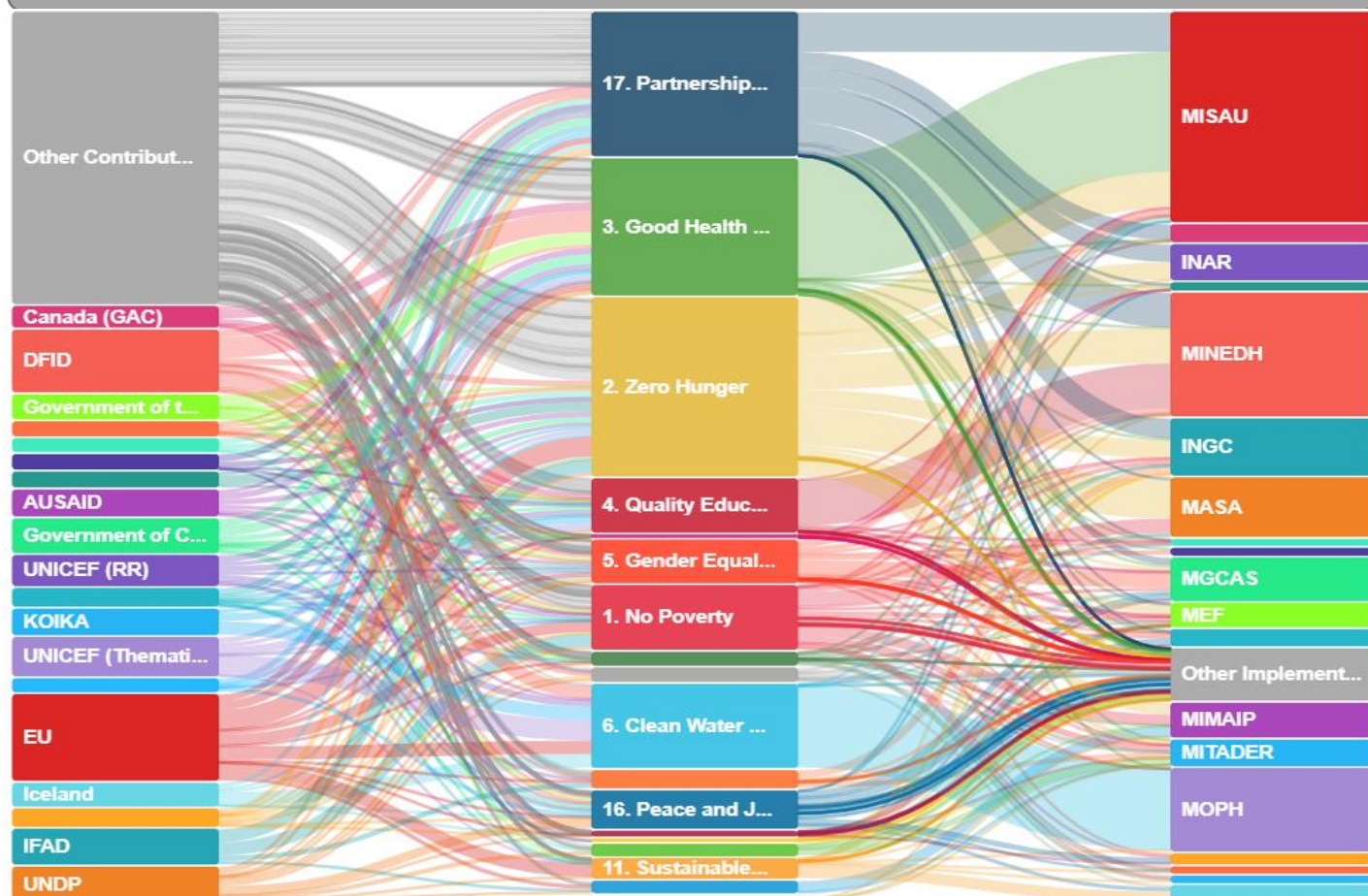
Top Contributing Partners (by US\$ Millions)



Top 10 Implementing Partners (by US\$ Millions)



CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS > SDGS > IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS Resources Flow Chart



CHAPTER 1

Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

The period between 2017 and 2020 was one of the most difficult in the last two decades, marked by sizeable exogenous, endogenous and hybrid shocks to the economy, society and ecology of the country.

Socio-economic factors

Mozambique ranked 181 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Indexⁱ. According to the latest Household Budget Survey, real consumption per capita fell below 2008 levels, dropping 17% from 2014–15 with a larger drop in urban areas (24%) than rural areas (13%)ⁱⁱ and a higher decline for the poorest population quintiles (-48% and -21% for the 1st and 2nd quintile respectively). Structural economic vulnerability and the impact of multiple and sometimes concurrent shocks have polarised the structure of household consumption. The first four quintiles, encompassing 80% of the population, consume less than US \$1 a day, while the average consumption of the richest 20% of the population is several times above this threshold.

There have been significant improvements in several socio-economic indicators during the period 2011 – 2019. Chronic malnutrition, measured by the stunting rate has reduced from 43% to 38%ⁱⁱⁱ for the first time in decades. Illiteracy rates fell from 45% to 30% (although 71% of the poorest 10% of the population remain illiterate). Furthermore, access to safe water improved from 50% to 56%, access to electricity increased from 25% to 30% and access to health services improved slightly from 68% to 70%.

Two-thirds of Mozambique's estimated population of 30.8 million in 2021 are below 25 years of age and the population dynamics is characteristic of the early stage of a transition towards a demographic dividend. With a current population growth rate of 2.9%^{iv}, the population is projected to reach 38.7 million by 2030 and 60 million by 2050.

After decades of successful development of its constitutional architecture, Mozambique's political landscape is characterised by a remarkably high rate of women's participation compared to global and regional standards. Mozambique ranks 5th in Africa and 19th globally for representation in the Parliament. 34% of local Governments and 47.8% of the Cabinet are comprised of women. However, the predominant patriarchal culture has hindered the ability of these encouraging changes to trickle down to all levels of society. The ensuing incapacitating cycles of gender-based discrimination, continue to block the realisation of human potential of women and girls.

The improvements in socio-economic indicators vindicate a reinvigorated focus to increase livelihoods resilience by reducing deprivations in key dimensions of multidimensional poverty, where the UN is well positioned to support the Government of Mozambique (GoM). However, this is set against the backdrop of rapidly increasing inequalities and the polarisation in average consumption levels and rising inflation globally, which could become a risk and source of social instability. The special sensitivity of the UN to the multiple forms of inequality and its experience in human rights and leave no one behind approaches uniquely position it to influence policy, regulation and programming delivery systems to increase their inclusiveness to tackle all the multiple forms of inequality, ensure protection and reach the most vulnerable

Economic developments

In 2016 undisclosed debts, worth US \$2.2 billion, issued around 2014 without approval of the Parliament regarding due process, resulted in an economic crisis. This included a 100% depreciation of the local currency, sovereign debt jumping from 60% of gross domestic product (GDP) (2013) to 110% (estimated 2020), the loss of access to international capital markets and a severely constrained fiscal space for public services and investment. The country avoided a systemic financial crisis with the bail out of the largest domestically owned commercial bank limiting a further depreciation of the Mozambican Metical. As a result, financial partners shifted from budget support to project support and humanitarian aid. Although this resulted in financing gaps in public services when the country was hit by the cyclones and COVID-19, overall funding by financial partners increased substantially. Overall official development assistance (ODA) levels have remained largely stable at around US \$2 billion per year as a result of switches in ODA modality.


\$2.2
Billions

After an economic recession in 2020, the economy resumed modest but broad based growth in most sectors including agriculture and fishing, which provides livelihoods to two-thirds of Mozambicans. 2021 marked the beginning of Mozambique's economic recovery, recording positive GDP growth of 2.9%, however, there was still zero growth on a per capita basis, with population growth at an estimated 2.9% rate per annum.

In 2021, Mozambique benefited from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) special drawing rights expansion worth over US \$300 million and other IMF modalities for reserves funding and temporary debt suspension.

In 2021, the banking sector risk (related to non-performing loans) and country risks decreased, despite the difficult economic environment brought about by COVID-19. Nevertheless, the slump in global demand and commodity prices impacted the economy which recorded its first contraction in two decades (-1.3%) uncovering the extreme vulnerability of the current economic model to exogenous shocks, aggravated by the hidden debt crisis. Small-scale agriculture and fishing, which engages 70% of the labour force, grew at 2.7% partially cushioning the impact, highlighting it as a key source of resilience for Mozambique despite low productivity.

As well as increasing accountability and transparency in policy, regulation, service delivery, revenue collection and expenditure is likely to bring “inclusion dividends” to help develop a broader-based development model that is economically, socially, and environmentally more sustainable. However, with a shrinking fiscal space for services and investment due to the burden of debt, the GoM will have to identify additional sources of financing both domestically and externally. The GoM has embarked on negotiations for an extended credit facility with the IMF which has resulted in a policy focus on sustainability and the long-term. This constitutes a “double opportunity” for the UN to support both sides of the negotiation table, supporting the IMF and the GoM in the definition of multidimensional floors and targets that reach the furthest behind first, helping to reverse inequalities.



The GoM is developing its strategic foresight capability, moving the focus from year-to-year “shock after shock” to long-to-medium-to-short term that includes prevention, mitigation and adaption. This is evidenced through the revised nationally determined contributions (NDC) implementation plan, including an emergency fund and design of a financial protection strategy against climate change and the Government’s launch of the process to design its long-term National Development Strategy up to 2050. This provides a key opportunity to design an integrated financing strategy that encompasses the private sector for the first time. The Government has strengthened the quality of its Medium-Term Fiscal Framework and integrated its State Budget with its Economic and Social Plan into a single document, potentially increasing policy coherence and effectiveness and unlocking the financial resources needed to gain traction in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Peace and security

Mozambique has made significant strides towards peace consolidation with the signature of the Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation in 2019 between the GoM and RENAMO. As of 2021, through the disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration process, 3,267 out of 5,221 disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration beneficiaries, representing 63% were demobilised and 11 bases were closed.

However, this progress towards peace is being threatened by the situation in the North, as Cabo Delgado has been the centre of a highly complex conflict in recent years, beginning in October 2017, with a significant deterioration of the security situation in 2021. This resulted in the suspension of the biggest component of Africa’s largest private investment, the gas liquification plant in the district of Palma. As of November 2021, 740,000 people were displaced internally due to the conflict, as well as 3,000 deaths and the vast destruction of infrastructure. In April 2021 alone, a major attack on Palma Sede and subsequent clashes resulted in the displacement of over 100,000 people. Additionally, in November 2021, there was an expansion of the conflict to the neighbouring province of Niassa. The conflict has also heightened food insecurity and malnutrition, with families forced to abandon their homes and fields and erratic rainfall compounding crop losses.



740,000
IDP

Following approval by the Extraordinary Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit of Heads of State, the SADC Mission in Mozambique was deployed in July 2021. This is in addition to interventions by the Rwandan Forces at the invitation of the GoM. This resulted in securing areas in Cabo Delgado previously under control of the non-state armed groups allowing for a shift towards early recovery and development.

As a result of the deteriorating situation in the North there has been an expansion of UN Entities with a presence in Cabo Delgado, including UNDP and UNOPS establishing presences. Additionally, there has been an increase in the number of UN staff on the ground in Cabo Delgado from 140 in 2020 to 253 in 2021. Additionally, as a result of the urgent humanitarian crisis unfolding in the North, there was a shift to a more short-term emergency response to address the urgent needs.

As the situation continues to stabilise there has been a shift towards early recovery. The humanitarian–development–peace (HDP) nexus is of critical importance in ensuring a holistic response in the North. In line with the GoM, the response to the situation in the North has become a key focus for the UN.

Climate change and environmental degradation

Mozambique is the third most exposed and vulnerable country in Africa to climate events and natural disasters^v, suffering from periodic cyclones, droughts, and floods^{vi}. These affect livelihoods, economies, the environment, migration and displacement, and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. This is of critical importance as 60% of the population live in low-lying coastal areas^{vii}.

2^d
Cyclones

1.5M
People affected

In 2019, Mozambique was hit by two cyclones, Cyclone Idai in Sofala and Manica provinces and Cyclone Kenneth in Nampula province. Combined, these cyclones resulted in the loss of almost 700 lives, the displacement of 1,500,000 people and US \$1.4 billion worth of estimated damages to infrastructures and livelihoods, plus US \$1.4 billion worth of estimated losses^{viii}.

The country also faces challenges in environmental degradation through the unsustainable overexploitation of natural resources. Combined these elements are drivers of intergenerational poverty, migration and displacement, food insecurity and malnutrition. As a result of the two major cyclones that hit the country and the ensuing humanitarian crisis, there was a scale-up of UN operations primarily in the centre of the country. This also resulted in a shift towards a short-term emergency response and the redirection of financial resources towards the humanitarian response.

COVID-19 pandemic

Globally, 2020 was marked by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The GoM implemented prudent prevention measures with substantial support from the international community (approximately US \$1 billion in ODA for the COVID-19 response between 2019 and 2021).

This, together with the low population density and large rural, scattered populations enabled the country to contain the expansion of COVID-19 and record low prevalence levels compared to neighbouring countries such as South Africa and eSwatini. Furthermore, by the end of 2021, the GoM successfully administrated 12 million vaccinations against COVID-19 mostly donated by bilateral donors and WHO's COVAX mechanism.

The socioeconomic impacts of the prevention measures, including lockdowns, early closures of businesses and banning of street sales had significant impacts on the urban and informal economies. The measures hit the economy of the greater Maputo area significantly, representing approximately 40% of the entire economy, especially the services sector, with large losses in formal employment and informal income generation opportunities in urban areas. Furthermore, there were significant impacts on the number of people falling below the poverty line and the impact of school closures on students' attendance rates which were already very low.



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CHAPTER 2

Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The alignment of the UNDAF (2017–21) to the Government's Five-Year Plan ensures coherence between the UN's engagement and the GoM priorities. During the UNDAF period the country context changed significantly with several major events resulting in the reorientation of UN engagement. Most significantly were the humanitarian situation following the 2019 cyclone season, the deterioration of the situation in the North and the COVID-19 pandemic. The initial four-year UNDAF cycle was costed at US\$ 704 million, however, due to the crises throughout the period, as well as the extension of the cycle by one year, the UNDAF (2017–21) ended with a total of US\$ 1.3 billion. The UN has successfully responded to the evolving country context, as well as the GoM's priorities, in particular prioritisation of engagement and response to the North.

UN Multisector Response Plan for COVID-19

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN developed the UN Multisector Response Plan for COVID-19 to respond to the immediate and secondary impacts of COVID-19 across four pillars including (i) Health first, (ii) Protecting people, (iii) Economic recovery, (iv) Social, cohesion and community resilience, and cross-cutting issues. The UN response has been integrated into ongoing activities implemented through the UNDAF (2017–21). To this end, 13% of development programs have redirected their funds to support the COVID-19 response.

Through the first pillar, Health first, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health (MISAU), the UN engaged with the health sector to strengthen and sustain the capacity of the health system to respond to COVID-19. The UN supported the transformation of public health laboratory network in response to COVID-19 testing. The UN trained healthcare facility staff and community health workers (CHW) in COVID-19 infection prevention and control and 2,895 of healthcare providers in detecting, referring and appropriately managing COVID-19 cases among children, pregnant and breastfeeding women. Personal protective equipment was distributed across the country at all levels to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Risk communication and community engagement to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 through the provision of information and COVID-19 messaging were implemented.

With regards to continued access to health services, throughout 2021, over 40,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) (37% women, 48% children) accessed primary health care services through thirteen integrated mobile brigades in Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Over 9,000 refugees and

asylum seekers residing in the Maratane community benefitted from enhanced primary health services. In relation to sexual and reproductive health (SRH), 108 mobile brigades with a specific station for SRH services were made available in Maputo benefiting 21,526 individuals (55% female). Additionally, comprehensive health education, pregnancy prevention and family planning methods and information on early marriages was provided to 45,662 young people aged between 15 and 49 (53% female), as well as the distribution of 1,000 menstrual and hygiene products. Furthermore, CHW were trained to conduct discussions on SRH care with young people aged 15 to 29 via WhatsApp.

68,307 new beneficiary households in Zambezia and 17,356 households in Tete were registered for social assistance in coordination with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and logistical support for gender mainstreaming and COS engagement was provided to support Government structures and information management systems.

Through the second pillar, Protecting people, the UN supported some 1,960,601 beneficiaries. Within the education sector, the UN, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) developed a crisis response, systems for efficient delivery, contingency planning and continuity of learning and provide access to remote learning. 1,015,330 children were supported with distance and homebased learning and 131,170 children received a take-home ration as an alternative to meals.

The UN responded to the increase of violence cases against children and women providing community based mental health and psychosocial support to 13,852 children, parents and primary caregivers. Additionally, support was provided for a large-scale social protection response to COVID-19, including unconditional cash transfers to new beneficiaries in urban and peri-urban areas, top-ups for current beneficiaries in urban and peri-urban areas enrolled in the non-contributory social protection system plus those currently on the waiting list. 778,559 beneficiaries are engaged in cash transfer programmes.

23,365 beneficiaries received water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies. Support was provided to IDP dense areas in the north and centre of the country to increase access to handwashing points including water pump machines for running water for some 17,000 users of health centres and the provision of improved water tank infrastructure for two border posts in Manica and Tete, to ensure the continuous supply of water for sanitation.



Through pillar three, Economic response and recovery, there were 7,302 formal sector workers beneficiaries and 707,516 beneficiaries through food supply protection regimes. Throughout 2021, 20,000 migrant workers accessed comprehensive occupational health screening services, including COVID-19 screening, through operating an Occupational Health Centre, in partnership with MISAU, at the Ressano Garcia border with South Africa. Livelihood skills training for 98 beneficiaries to support migrant communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic took place in Maputo and Gaza, as well as reintegration assistance for 49 migrants returning from South Africa following job loss.

Throughout 2020 and 2021, 164 individuals living in extreme poverty, including refugees, asylum-seekers and host community members living in the Maratane community benefitted through the Graduation Approach from a comprehensive package to promote their livelihoods and economic inclusion. Furthermore, 50 refugees and host community members were engaged in the production of face masks. Through community-based organisations, they have engaged in income generating activities through the production of more than 30,000 masks. Additionally, refugees with a relevant health background were engaged in a cash-for-work initiative as CHW.

Through the fifth pillar, Social Cohesion and community resilience, three community-based organizations were supported. As part of a sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) programme at the Ressano Garcia border crossing, multi-stakeholder dialogue including community leaders, health, migration police, Government staff and community members including small scale cross-border traders, youth, and sex workers took place.

These focused on topics including SRHR prevention of abuse, trafficking and Gender Based Violence (GBV). Additionally, as part of support on advocacy and political engagement spaces at national level, communication material on COVID-19 and safe migration was broadcast on *Radio de Moçambique* three times covering the province of Gaza, reaching an estimated 4 million people with COVID-19 messaging.

Spotlight Initiative

Through the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative (SI), the UN has supported the advancement of gender equality and girls and young women's empowerment. The SI was launched in Mozambique in 2019 and to date has impacted the lives of over 2 million individuals. The initiative contributed to the design of seven laws on ending violence against women and girls (VAWG), to protect and promote the rights of all women and girls, including access to SRHR.

Through the SI, over 1 million girls and young women received access to SRH services including essential service packages. 3,493 service providers, including community court members, social workers, health services providers and law enforcement staff, received training in essential service packages to better assist GBV survivors.

Given the important role of community authorities in transforming social norms, the initiative raised awareness and strengthened capacities of 2,822 leaders of the 10 districts, to advocate for the implementation of legislation on ending VAWG. Additionally, over 700,000 children (60% girls) were reached through out-of-school programme that promote gender-equitable norms and promote access SRH services.

Furthermore, the SI Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) activities reached over 11,000 women and young women which contributed to reduction of feminisation of poverty and vulnerability to GBV. SI also contributed to strengthening the national GBV data by supporting the development of the GBV information management system (InfoViolência) and the digital migration of the justice sector to expedite criminal investigation processes of GBV cases.

Furthermore, the SI strengthened existing national mechanisms that coordinate multi-stakeholder efforts to end VAWG at multiple levels. More specifically, the SI supported the coordination of four mechanisms, namely the Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth; the Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women's Victims of Violence; Gender Units of Justice Administration System institutions; and the Coalition to End Child Marriage.

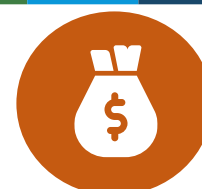


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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

OUTCOME 1:

UN AGENCIES
FAO, IFAD, IOM,
UNICEF, UNCDF,
UNWOMEN, WFP



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

MASA; MIMAIP; MITADER;
MJACR; MINT; MGCAS;
MINEDH; MISAU; MEF;
MITESS; INAR; INGC; INE

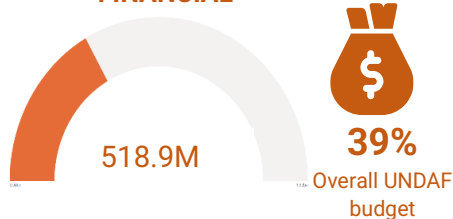
GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019: Priority II. Developing human and social capital; **Priority III.** Promoting employment, productivity and competitiveness; **Pillar 2.** Promotion of a balanced and sustainable macroeconomic framework
PQG 2020-2025: Priority I. Developing human capital and social justice; **Priority II.** Boosting economic growth, productivity and job creation; **Pillar 1.** Strengthening democracy and preserving national

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

Adaptation Fund; Spanish Development Fund; ASTF; Belgian Cooperation; Sweden; BFFS; BMG; CERF; DFID; Irish Aid; SIDA; EU; Brazil; Canada; Germany; Japan; Korea (Rok); Norway; Portugal; USAID; Spanish Cooperation; Refugees and Migration (PRM); Iceland; Private Donors; Private Donors; Austrian Cooperation OFID, unity

FINANCIAL



1.1 Government and Stakeholders' Ownership and Capacity Strengthened to Design and Implement Evidence-Based Food Security and Nutrition Policies

The UN supported the GoM to conduct food and nutrition security assessments, to ensure reliable and up-to-date information for policy decisions, emergency preparedness and planning, including COVID-19. A food security and nutrition programme was defined as a transversal programme in the new budget structure of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), enabling financial tracking and advocacy for longer-term state investments in food security and nutrition.

With UN support, the decentralised planning capacity was strengthened, in particular for the implementation of multi-sector action plans for the reduction of chronic malnutrition at provincial and district levels. The UN contributed to the establishment of the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition, a multi-sector decision-making body under the Prime Minister Cabinet, approved in May 2017, as well as the creation of provincial Councils in three provinces by 2021.

The UN provided policy support to the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security and stakeholders to finalise the evaluation of the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy II and develop the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy III and its operational plan, which have been put forward by the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition and are pending approval by the Council of Ministers.

In partnership with the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security and other stakeholders, the UN provided important information and conducted food security and nutrition assessments including the integrated phase food security analysis and identified critical areas of interventions related to food security and nutrition which helped the GoM and its partners in promoting evidence-based decision making. The UN is currently supporting the elaboration of the strategic plan and the national investment plan for the agricultural sector. A draft document was produced, and the formulation will be finalised in early 2022. In the fisheries sector, the UN supported the elaboration of the Aquaculture Development Strategy (2020-30). set up within the community and is managed by one of the UN beneficiaries contributing to enhanced poultry market linkages.

Furthermore, the UN supported the GoM on the development and dissemination of the National Strategy on Infant and Young Children Feeding. A Cost of Hunger study was conducted and revealed that the effects of widespread hunger have a huge economic cost to Mozambique, representing at least 10.9% of GDP through lost productivity and increased health and social care costs. The Cost of Hunger study findings were used for advocacy campaigns and policy dialogue.

The level of stunting of children under-five dropped to 38% (IOF 2019/20) following ten years of stagnation at 43%. In the global Nutrition for Growth Summit in December 2021, Mozambique committed to maintaining at least 10% of the state budget investment in food security and nutrition.

1.2. Producers in Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors with Enhanced Capacity to Adopt Sustainable Production Techniques for Own Consumption and Markets

The UN strengthened the agriculture extension services under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), through the promotion of Farmer Field Schools and Pastoralist Field Schools Methodology. The UN contributed to the development of the Farmer Field Schools National Action Plan, and the capacity development of extension services who transmitted acquired knowledge and skills on climate smart agriculture and livestock production techniques, post-harvest and marketing to 698,975 farmers. Through this, farmers also enhanced understanding of gender and nutrition matters.



Additionally, the UN supported the national seed systems, where pre-basic and basic seeds were produced and new varieties released, improving adoption of agricultural technologies by seed producers. To reduce post-harvest losses and increase the shelf life of agricultural products, the capacity of artisans, extension agents and farmers was enhanced. This included the construction of 4,134 improved silos at household level along with training on post-harvest management.

The UN improved the lives of approximately 887 people in the community of Maratane in Nampula and surrounding communities. More than 50% of the beneficiaries supported in poultry husbandry increased their monthly income by US \$80, beneficiaries engaged in horticulture production earn an average of US \$240 per household per season and those engaged in sesame and ground nuts production earn US \$200 per season. Moreover, as a result of a partnership with a local private company, a shop to supply poultry inputs was

1.3. Public and Private Sectors Invest in Resilient, Efficient and Nutrition Sensitive Food Systems

The UN supported an electronic voucher system which facilitated access of over 173,952 farmers to quality agricultural inputs, while simultaneously promoting agribusiness and boosting local economy. Additionally, the UN engaged with MADER for the production of vaccine against Newcastle disease, rehabilitation of the national laboratory, training of laboratory technicians and community vaccinators, establishment of cold supply chains and availability of the vaccination to over 515,000 households, leading to the eradication of the disease in UN target areas with a great impact on food security and nutrition.

Additionally, the UN continued to support MADER to build capacity to improve surveillance and control of agricultural and livestock pests and diseases to increase productivity and production. Farmers were trained on Fall Armyworm monitoring and early warning system and overall, maize yields increased from 0.78 ton/ha in 2020 to 2.3 ton/ha in 2021. This information is key to support decision making and resource allocation. The UN continued to support the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to strengthen the national salt iodization programme, through rehabilitation of regional laboratories for food testing, updating of laboratory standard operating procedures, and creation of regional associations of salt producers.

1.4. Communities (and Women in Particular) Acquire the Knowledge to Adopt Appropriate Practices and Behaviors to Reduce Chronic Under-Nutrition

The UN supported over 47,000 women on horticulture for own consumption and markets in over 85 districts. The UN continued implementing gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive interventions targeting 1,500 families through an integrated package of food assistance for assets using commodity vouchers, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and post-harvest loss management. More than 200 CHW have been trained and SBCC information sessions on gender, maternal nutrition and WASH were conducted.

The UN developed an SBCC campaign called NutriSIM, to apply a nutrition-sensitive lens on ongoing programmes which reaches beneficiaries with multimedia messaging and education to increase dietary diversity and nutritious food choices.

Together with cooperating partners, the UN continued supporting government efforts on the 2nd year of a Roadside Wellness Centre for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Tuberculosis services for mobile populations in the Beira transport corridor. The interventions reached 12,813 people (65% female) through individual SBCC.

With UN support, 927 CHW in four priority provinces were trained to deliver the Nutrition Interventions Package of seven essential nutrition interventions for young children in an estimated 9,200 remote communities. In addition, in 2021, over 150,000 primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months received infant and young child feeding counselling and messages through facility, community outreach, social media and other communication channels.

The UN also delivered life-saving food assistance to 935,000 IDPs and commodity vouchers to the most vulnerable conflict-affected households in the North (IDPs and host communities). A survey conducted showed increased access to nutritious food, highlighting that assistance contributed to stabilising food consumption despite the challenging conditions imposed by the economic fall-out of extreme weather events, COVID-19 restrictions and conflict.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

Informed risk analysis conducted jointly by Government and partners can enhance community resilience and decision-making in emergency situations. There should be an improve understanding of relevant livelihoods and interconnected challenges, leading to more specific and sustainable interventions on food security, infrastructure development and equitable resource distribution.

Given the dominant role played by women agricultural production and child feeding, gender mainstreaming in local agricultural and food security and nutrition plans reduced chronic undernutrition in rural areas. The UN and GoM can coordinate efforts to capitalise on behaviour change interventions that have the highest potential impact for attaining better nutrition.

Local government and citizen involvement in project prioritisation, design and management increases ownership and are important conditions for sustainability. Decentralised funding for food and nutrition security interventions at the local level, combined with community involvement in decision-making ensures capital grants are used for local priorities.

Linkages between humanitarian action and development are clear in the UNDAF (2017–21). It is important to focus on generating evidenced-based knowledge on how to operationalize the HDP nexus approach and push for multi-year agreements with partners addressing HDP needs, throughout the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2022-26) implementation.

The gatekeepers of Mozambique's community seed banks

These food heroes are guardians of their villages' food security "Sometimes we are faced with droughts and other times we have floods," says Anita António Candeeiro, leader of a women's group of smallholder farmers in Chemba, Mozambique. Aside from losing food and income sources, these disasters also often wipe out fields, making it necessary for farmers to start from scratch, requiring fresh seeds to begin anew. This basic necessity, and arguably the most important part of farming, isn't as automatic or readily available.

Seed saving has been the answer for millennia, a practice that farmers and their families have necessarily undertaken. However, it is a skill in its own right and knowledge of proper seed storage methods is vital to ensuring that seed saving is successful. Seed storage was the weak point for Anita's community. "We used to put them in the bags, and they would rot," she explains. On several occasions, they even had to leave the "field empty" due to lack of seeds, comments Anita.

Farmer Field Schools assisted communities to change this situation by establishing seed banks and undertaking agricultural conservation techniques. With this acquired knowledge, Anita's association "*Manja Athu*" (our hands in the local language) fittingly put their hands to good use to collect and store seeds that could be used in times of agricultural adversity. "We used to struggle looking for seeds, and we couldn't get them, but now we have saved a stock," says Anita. In the community seed banks, these valuable inputs are kept safe from pests and diseases. Farmers can access this stock for the next planting season or as a fallback in times of emergency.



ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

OUTCOME 2:

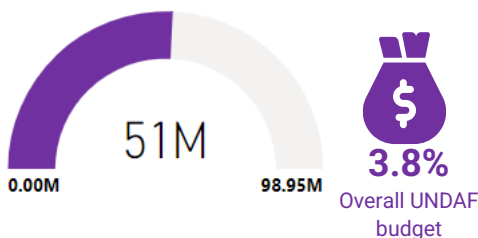
UN AGENCIES



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:
MASA; MIREME; MITADER;
MAEFP; MOPH; MITESS, MIC

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:
PQG 2014-2019: Priority III.
Promoting employment, productivity and competitiveness; **Pillar 2.**
Promotion of a balanced and sustainable macroeconomic framework
PQG 2020-2025: Priority II.
Boosting economic growth, productivity and job creation; **Pillar 1.** Strengthening democracy and preserving national unity

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:
Canada; NORAD; ACCD, Core funds; EU; GEF; Italy: KOIKA; One Fund; Sweden UNDP; US Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)



2.1 National and sub-national Systems and Institutions Enabled to Enhance Economic Policy Coherence and Implementation

Through “MozTrabalha”, the UN contributed to the strengthening of the national employment policy and institutional environment through support provided to the State Secretary for Youth and Employment and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on their leadership role to coordinate dialogue on work and job creation in the country visible through the high-level meeting on employment and social dialogue.

The UN continued promoting a progressive approach to dialogue on urbanisation in the country which resulted in the establishment of an inter-ministerial and multidisciplinary task force led by the Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service for the development of a national urban policy, an enabler of economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

The UN contributed to the review of sub-national urban policies which included the allocation of US \$290,000 to the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and the provincial Government of Inhambane.

2.2 Public and Private Sectors Enabled to Enhance Business Environment, Competitiveness and Employment Creation

UN support focused on construction and horticulture value chains. The Employment Intensive Investments Programme addressed the reconstruction of buildings damaged by natural disasters including resilience and skills development through housing construction. This intervention also developed alternative construction materials including soil cement blocks which are currently being used by development partners and the Government Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC) along the Beira Corridor.

Regarding horticulture, the UN promoted the creation of market linkages between agricultural producers, business development service (BDS) and input suppliers that allowed smallholder farmers associations to successfully access markets through improved production techniques more fitted to end buyer demand. Monitoring and evaluation data indicates a productivity and sales increase of at least 15% amid COVID-19.

As result of a sound decision-making process and revision of the Territorial Development Plan for Inhambane the development of a matrix of functions has been put into action. This will maximise the benefits from investments and foster more balanced territorial development patterns, contributing to peace and economic growth and bridging the gaps with urban development plans.

The UN continued efforts to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and workers to mitigate the health and socio-economic impact of COVID-19, focused on infrastructure improvement in three markets. This, combined with access to finance opportunities through a partnership with a financial service provider gave SMEs the opportunity to stay afloat and/or create new income-generating alternatives. Over 300 SMEs were given financial and technical support; more than 400 decent jobs were created generating the equivalent of more than 20,000 working days through both through SME development and public works.

During 2021, a total of 152 people from the private and public sectors in the country, engaged with the “ClimateScience” platform, benefiting from climate change-related training courses online and through designated social media apps.

The contribution to economic transformation through strengthening the off-grid energy sector, continued in 2021, aimed at increased participation of the private sector in rural agro-processing activities through an inclusive market development approach. To that effect, US\$ 1,000,000 for accessible loans were made available to SMEs, in partnership with a commercial bank. 55 expressions of interest were received, 27 firms received direct technical support and a total amount of US \$165,638 was disbursed for loan beneficiaries. Additionally in 2021, a grant of US \$250,000 was committed and a call for proposals announced, for demonstration of renewable energy technologies for productive uses, by small to medium size pilot projects.



Access to clean and safe water through Installation of the 1.4 Kilowatt solar system Nhacamba Community, Tete province
©UNIDO Mozambique/2021

The UN supported the improvement of inclusive and sustainable agro-value chains development in two provinces through a public and private partnership approach, focused on increasing smallholder's livelihoods, inter alia, awards to the best of 15 candidates and a scholarship for a master's degree in Coffee Economics and Science in the 2022 academic year. It supported a consultation process in support of the Ibo Coffee Producers' Association (ICPA) which enabled the design of an institutional development strategy for the next three years.

The UN also supported the implementation of on-the-job training benefitting ICPA responsible staff for the installation and management of the coffee nursery, which was further extended to District Services for Economic Activities staff. ICPA also benefits from capacity building towards value addition through secondary processing and in marketing, with the creation of a logo and a package promoting the Ibo Coffee. The UN also delivered two training events on local good agricultural practices awareness in Manica, targeting small scale commercial lichi growers, small scale commercial fresh vegetable growers, Government extension agents, 4th year students enrolled in a bachelor programme in agribusiness, and staff from the Higher Polytechnic Institute of Manica, benefiting 54 trainers (30% female).

2.3. National Capacity to Collect, Analyze and Use High Quality Data on Poverty, Deprivation, and Inequalities to Inform Economic Policy is Strengthened

Tripartite dialogue with the GoM, workers' and employers' associations continued and a steering committee was created to propose and discuss employment-related initiatives, technically and financially supported by the UN. Special support was provided to the Employment Implementation Plan (2021-2024) by promoting a high-level meeting, and a technical workshop on employment strategies for vulnerable rural women and youth amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Technical assistance was further provided to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security through studies around the effects of COVID-19 on employment creation, a gender approach towards employment promotion and the use of occupational, safety and health practices in the marketplace.

The UN supported the National Directorate of Labour Market Observatory to conduct the Labour Force Survey which provides updated information on the labour market and inform policy reforms. Through capacity building, the National Employment Institute is becoming a strategic branch of the GoM in implementing active labour market policies. The UN also contributed to several data collection exercises including the completed and published Country and Industry Profile”, a two-decade overview of the industrial sector performance, useful for policy decisions, trade facilitation and infrastructure development pertinent to SMEs participation in regional and global trade.

The UN facilitated the completion by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and online uploading in the designated portal, of an updated version of COVID-19 online survey on industrial policy responses with country-specific data and information on measures and policies supportive of SMEs and industries to repurpose and adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic, as part of an Africa-wide compilation. The UN also contributed to the preparations for the Survey of the Market for BDS, to be rolled out in 2022, in consultation with the Government and Business Association to establish the demand and supply of BDS, and opportunities for matchmaking, sourcing, access to technology and training.

Renewable Energy for Enhanced Crop Production

The leader of an agribusiness company from Tete which became the second recipient of loans enabled by the UN through the credit line for productive uses of energy, said: *“We are going to install a solar submersible pump and assemble solar panels facing the sun to enable the pumping of water for irrigation of over 30 hectares of crops compared to the previous 10 hectares”.*

Previously the agribusiness company used a diesel-powered mill to grind over 500kgs of maize using 20 litres of diesel daily at a high cost and inaccessible due to the lack of petrol stations in the district to enable the purchase of the same. The solar system will enable crop production throughout the year, maize grinding benefiting 250 families and increase poultry and piggery production from the current 79 to 600 per year.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

The contribution of interventions through an employment intensive investment programme approach on the promotion of decent work employment creation is less apparent as it concentrates on infrastructure work that only uses temporary intensive labour. It is critical to focus on sustainable interventions that will last longer and outlive the lifecycle of the project for which a more market-driven approach to designing interventions might help.

Promoting local expertise through early district services for economic activities involvement in all project activities is a strategic means to ensure ownership of the project by local authorities and guarantee long-term sustainability.

Project interventions are well accepted by the beneficiaries if they are conducted to complement on-going intervention.

The facilitation of workshops and roundtables discussions yielded positives results in active engagement with key stakeholders in project-targeted provinces in relation to their involvement in the process of planning project activities.

Using local opinion of leaders as agents/champions of change to communicate the project implementation helps to overcome inertia to change and increases adoption of good practices among farmers and extension agents.

Regular meetings with intervention partners including government counterparts, private sector partners and civil society organisations (CSOs) is crucial for joint programming, more effective information sharing and exploring potential synergies.



EDUCATION

OUTCOME 3:

UN AGENCIES
UNESCO,
UNICEF, WFP,
UN Habitat,
UNHCR

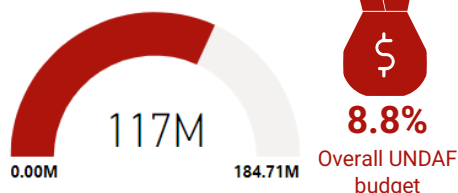


INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:
MINEDH; MISAU, MCTESTP;
MITADER; MITESS; IEDA

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:
PQG 2014-2019: Priority II.
Developing human and social capital
PQG 2020-2025: Priority I.
Developing human capital
and
social justice

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:
World Bank; Norway; Sweden;
Dubai Cares; Finland; Brazil;
Canada; Germany; Russia;
Private Donors; WFP;
Mozambique; DFID; SIDA;
Ireland.

FINANCIAL



3.1 Children, Youth and Adults have Access to a Full Cycle of School Readiness, Primary and Lower Secondary Education

The UN supported the COVID-19 and humanitarian responses, including education in emergencies and distance learning programmes ensuring learning continuity of 101,000 pre-primary school children, 6.9 million primary school children, 1.25 million secondary school children, 85,000 students enrolled in technical and vocational education, 200,000 university students, and 370,000 learners enrolled in adult education programmes.

8.3M
School children

The UN supported other critical development initiatives, including the Accelerated School Readiness programme, the development of Early Learning Development Standards for children aged 0-6 years, strengthening of the early childhood education sub-system, the launch of a new inclusive education strategy, and capacity building of school councils and managers. The UN also contributed to the enhancement of the programme management capacity and production of evidence-based school advocacy tools in MINEDH. The UN also supported the Educator Sector Trust Fund supporting the comprehensive development of the sector.

With the reopening of schools in 2021, the school feeding programmes implemented and/or supported by the UN were crucial to ensure school attendance and retention. In collaboration with the MINEDH, the UN reached over 335,135 students and their families with on-site hot school meals or take-home food rations. The UN also supported the provision of homegrown school meals by creating favourable conditions for local smallholder farmers.

The UN supported MINEDH in the roll out and implementation of the 1st year of the curriculum for youth and adults targeting 35,792 (21% female) learners, as well as the testing of the 3rd year curriculum for youth and adults in four provinces. In addition, as a result of the UN's intervention 318 (78% female) successfully concluded the intensive literacy programme in local language "Learning to Change" in Cabo Delgado. In 2021, in Maratane community 1,562 refugees and asylum seekers (52% girls) and 879 from the host-community (49% girls) were enrolled in Maratane primary school and 641 asylum seekers and refugees (48% girls), and 218 nationals (44% girls), were enrolled in the secondary school. The provision of education services to refugees and asylum seekers has been fully mainstreamed into the government system through a partnership with the Nampula District Service of Education.

3.2. Children, Youth and Adults Acquire Basic Literacy, Numeracy and Life Skills

In order to improve numeracy and literacy skills of students affected by school closure due to COVID-19, the UN supported 8,000 students (46% girls) from the 6th and 8th grade with catch-up lessons in mathematics and Portuguese in Zambezia. This included 203 teachers (38% female) and 8,000 caregivers who were skilled to support students to work with learning supporting materials.

The UN continued supporting the development of a new profile for teacher trainers and training of cycle coordinators, aimed at improved teachers' pedagogical competencies and increased literacy and numeracy among students. In addition, the UN supported newly aligned curriculum for distance teacher training which is expected to bring improvement to teachers' performances and the level of learning. Moreover, the UN delivered supplementary literacy and numeracy kits to improve the quality of the teaching-learning process and worked on digital education and targeting learning crises as a part of global initiative with Microsoft and the World Bank Group (WBG), respectively.

The UN further supported MINEDH with the development and dissemination of an operational plan for violence against children referral and reporting mechanisms and the development of a life skills manual for teachers. As part of the back-to-school campaign following the reopening of schools, the UN supported MINEDH in disseminating a training guide for school councils on cross-cutting issues determining whether children go to and remain in school. The UN supported MINEDH to empower 21 (57% female) gender focal points in Gaza province in addressing gender inequality such as school related GBV and operationalisation of referral mechanism on GBV in schools.



Lidia Manjate, elderly woman attending literacy classes at the Irmãs Uxas training centre, in the Kongolote district, Matola. ©UNESCO Maputo 2021.

Within the framework of the promotion of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) among adolescents and young people, the UN supported MINEDH to develop a primary school CSE teacher's guiding manual for teaching of transversal content (CSE, education for sustainable development, gender, health and nutrition), teaching and learning methodologies in the classroom.

3.3 Planners and Managers are able to Practice Evidence Based Policy and Strategy Development, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

The UN supported the capacity development of 158 (30% female) education officers in Sofala and Nampula in the use adult education methodologies for the testing of the 3rd year of curriculum for youth and adults available in Portuguese and five local languages. Within the implementation of Education Sector Plan 2020-2023, the UN strengthen the capacity of education planners and education managers at central and provincial level in the implementation and dissemination of the Education Sector Plan and its operational plan.

The UN also supported the rollout of a new module of the education management information system, a module with emphasis on gender-sensitive planning, budgeting and monitoring and the new school management module. District supervision training was delivered to focal points and the UN continued to support the National Institute of Education Development to enhance their capacity to conduct the national learning assessment and a national longitudinal dropout study providing valuable information on school dropout. The UN supported the development and approval of the Action Plan for the Acceleration of Literacy for Youth and Adults in Mozambique with the aim to contribute to reduce the illiteracy rate from the current 39% to 26% in 2024 and 23% by 2029.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

The implementation of catch-up lessons in numeracy and literacy for students can be replicated to ensure positive learning outcomes following the interruption of learning due to COVID-19.

The prioritisation of capacity development of key early childhood education stakeholders for systems strengthening at all levels is critical.

The UN needs to work with, and consult the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and MINEDH and find ways for effective collaboration.

In terms of emergency responses, long-term agreements, in addition to a shortlisted database of construction companies, as well as local suppliers of required materials are recommended to speed up construction or rehabilitation works and setting-up of temporary learning spaces and continuation of education.



GENDER

OUTCOME 4:

UN AGENCIES

UNFPA, UNDP,
UNICEF, WHO,
UN WOMEN,
UNHCR



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

CNCs; MINEDH; MGCAS;
MJACR; MINT; MISAU,
DPGCAS, INGC, INE,

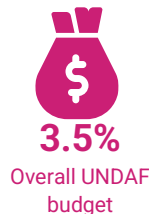
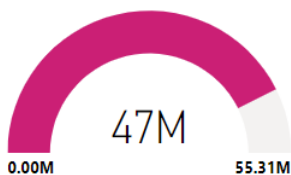
GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019: Priority II.
Developing human and social
capital
PQG 2020-2025: Priority I.
Developing human capital
and social justice

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

Canada; DFID; USAID; EU;
Netherlands; Sweden;
Spanish NatCom; DRTFund;
Belgian Cooperation; Norway;
Iceland; Irish Aid; Spain;
Madrid Council; Portugal

FINANCIAL



4.1 Capacity of Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Action, Economy and Finance and Parliament strengthened to coordinate, monitor and oversee the implementation of commitments on gender equality.

The UN contributed to the improved capacity of the GoM to coordinate and monitor the implementation of gender commitments at all levels, including the creation of an enabling institutional and legislative framework to advance gender equality and empower women and girls. This included the development of two national action plans namely on the advancement of Women, and Women, Peace and Security. The UN supported the strengthening of the GoM's capacity to oversee the implementation of commitments on gender equality, supporting the revision of the planning and budgeting sub-system to enable public allocation and tracking of resources for gender equality, and training of 200 government officials at all levels in its use.

Additionally, the UN supported the development of a Guideline for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting which includes a proposal of specific and standard activities to promote gender equality as a reference to facilitate planning and budgeting. The UN supported Government sectors in the development of gender responsive social and economic plans and seven sectors have specific strategies

for gender mainstreaming. A National WEE Programme under the leadership of MGCAS was established with UN support.

Regarding national and international commitments, the UN supported the submission of two reports namely, CEDAW III Report and the Beijing+25. Annually, the UN also provided technical and financial support for the preparation and participation of the country to the Commission on the Status of Women. At the policy level, the UN supported the development and implementation of seven laws focused on gender and revision of four other laws to better respond to gender issues in line with global standards. 1,300 public servants at all levels increased their knowledge about existing and recently approved legislation and policies and 2,372 district administrators and key decision-makers increased their knowledge on GBV legislation and policies and regulations and integrated service delivery for GBV survivors.

The UN supported the creation of Gender Units at the Forensics National Criminal Investigation Service, as well as the revitalisation of the Attorney General's Office Gender Unit, capacitating prosecutors in GBV legislation. The UN also initiated the development of four gender strategies and GBV action plans for the ministries within the Justice Administration System.

4.2. Key actors at local level able to contribute to the transformation of discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls

A joint violence eradication platform was established, and community sensitisation contributed to the increased denunciation of GBV as a public crime at the local level. Massive awareness raising sessions, communication and advocacy campaigns were conducted by activists acting as agents of change. Additionally, inactive and new associations were organised in platforms and disseminated widely the key laws including the law against early unions, domestic violence and the inheritance law.

The UN also contributed to a greater involvement of the education sector, disseminating information identifying, preventing and responding to cases of violence against girls and provide proper follow-up, making schools a safer place for girls. Since 2019, over 1 million women, girls, men and boys increased their knowledge on discriminatory socio-cultural practices and 52,430 adolescents and youth (99% girls and young women) increased their GBV awareness through peer-to-peer mentorship sessions. Additionally, 30,000 local leaders were mobilised through engagements by activists on ways to address discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls.

Specific attention was given to increasing the gender awareness of matrons across three provinces recognising the role of matrons as influencers of social and gender norms at the community level. 106 CSOs benefited from capacity building on gender transformative approaches to sexual and gender based violence and early marriage enhancing their capacity to use gender transformative approaches to address discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls. 10 media houses consistently disseminated gender transformative messages.



Interaction with matrons under the SI
©UN Women/2021

4.3 Multi-sectoral integrated assistance to women and girls affected by Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The UN strengthened the capacity of multi-sectoral integrated mechanisms of assistance to survivors of GBV, increasing access to quality services in the Centers of Integrated Assistance (CAIs) across seven provinces.

The UN supported the MGCAS in developing capacities of other sectors and service providers of CAIs namely, health workers, social workers, justice and police on the provision of essential quality and coordinated services to GBV survivors; conducting a needs assessment on essential service provision across the four sectors (health, gender/children and social action, police and justice) in three provinces; constructing, rehabilitating and equipping CAIs to operationalise the implementation of integrated services including the use of a single reporting format for GBV cases; and the development and dissemination of CAI Operating Regulations to align CAIs with international standards. To facilitate access to integrated services, 446 mobile clinics for outreach interventions were provided to assist GBV and SRH cases in remote and hard-to-reach areas in three provinces, reaching 67,779 people (63% female), resulting in 1,025 GBV cases assisted since 2019.

The UN also supported the development of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat to GBV, clinical guidelines addressing sexual violence in children and post exposure prophylaxis, as well as the expansion of 60 new health facilities to include GBV care services. To scale up and strengthen the quality and coordination of multi-sectoral GBV response in the North, joint GBV referral pathways were developed for Cabo Delgado and GBV Standard Operating Procedures and a Strategic Advisory Group was formed and a Technical Working Group on GBV Case Management reactivated.



Set-up of a remote-based mobile clinic led by GoM with support from the SI.
©UN Women/2021

Focusing on the particular vulnerabilities and needs of forcibly displaced people in Cabo Delgado, the UN organised multiple activities with the government, partners, NGOs and members of displaced and host communities to raise awareness on GBV prevention and response. The UN also organised a march with the Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child, and Social Affairs to end VAWG and raise awareness of services available to GBV survivors involving 130 people from displaced and host communities (54% women, 31% children).

4.4 Gender-disaggregated data is systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation

The National Statistics System improved its capacity to collect, analyse and use gender statistics to inform policy and decision-making at national level resulting in 100% of surveys produced providing gender-disaggregated data and six government institutions included gender disaggregated data in their planning. The UN engaged in capacity building of 162 technicians and gender focal points from relevant institutions at all levels in the compilation, processing, analysis and reporting of gender statistics; linking the gender focal points in the National Statistics Institute provincial offices to the central office in Maputo; and production of a new framework for reporting gender statistics from the census, aligned with the indicator framework for the monitoring of the SDGs. The framework was used in planning processes for humanitarian support, designing the national strategy of the UN and drafting the Government's Five Year Plan (2020-2025).

The UN contributed to the improved availability of data to inform policy making, supporting the development of the software InfoViolencia, for the registration, management, and coordination of GBV cases, representing the first successful initiative in the sector's efforts to digitise and systematise GBV data. Additionally, the UN provided support to the justice sector with the establishment of a GBV case management electronic database to enhance their ability to better collect, manage, analyse, store, and use data on criminal investigation and prosecution more efficiently.

The UN also supported the availability of gender data, producing statistics and qualitative data on the impact of cyclones, displacement and conflict from a gender perspective; conducted a survey on violence against women in three provinces and improved the production of gender data by producing statistics and information on the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls in Maputo Municipality and a nationwide gender assessment on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. The UN also supported the development of a gender statistics handbook.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

The engagement of men, boys and community leaders as drivers of transformation of discriminatory socio-cultural norms against women and girls at community level is efficient in addressing harmful practices.

Innovative approaches, such as face-to-face outreach in public transport and door-to-door campaigns in local languages are crucial to ensure social mobilisation and engage community members, particularly youth.

The engagement of leaders at the community level in awareness raising actions related to GBV and harmful practices and gender-based discrimination, understanding of the mandate of CAIs and GBV services is critical to improve demand of services.

Continued technical and institutional assistance and post-training support to providers of integrated service is crucial to improve service provided.

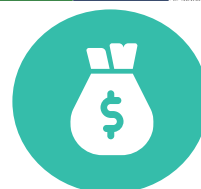
Mobile clinics are a successful initiative in ensuring the complete package of minimum essential services for women and girls subject to violence reach the most hard-to-reach communities and population groups in particularly vulnerable situations. Mobile clinics and brigades consist of an effective way for enhanced GBV-SRH integration.

Working with community level organisations of women and gender equality activist enables greater outreach and ownership to implement gender transformative approaches, especially in remote areas where accessibility is an issue.

The cascade training approach is an efficient and cost-effective way of reaching and training stakeholders at the community level and an effective measure to mitigate COVID-19 challenges.

The piloting of *InfoViolência* represents the first successful initiative to digitise GBV data, allowing for an enhanced ability to manage, analyse and use data on violence in almost real time.





INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

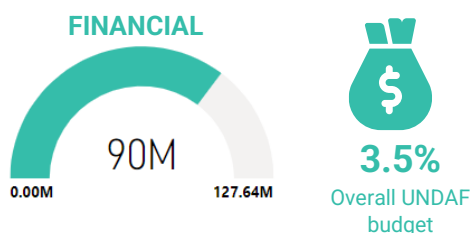
GoM; MEF; MINEC; MITESS;
MAEFP; MITADER; MJACR;
MINT; MISAU; MOPH; MGCAS;
DPGCAS; INGC; INAS; PGR;
PRM; INAR; INAS; INSS; INE;

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019: Priority II.
Developing human and social
capital
PQG 2020-2025: Priority I.
Developing human capital and
social justice

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

Canada; CERF; DFID; Ireland;
Japan; Italy; Irish Aid;
Netherlands; Sweden; SDC
EU; Austrian Cooperation;
Belgian Cooperation;
Germany; Norway; World
Bank; WFP; OSISA; SIDA;
Portugal; Switzerland; USA



5.1 Political and fiscal space for social protection is enhanced

In 2016, the GoM adopted a new strategy for its non-contributory social protection system, the National Strategy on Basic Social Security 2016-2024 (ENSSB II). The UN supported the implementation of the ENSSB II through the UN Joint Programme on Social Protection 2017–21.

Between 2017–21, Mozambique witnessed a growth in fiscal resources allocated to basic social security as a proportion of the state budget, from 1.5% in 2017 to 2.8% in 2021. Coverage expanded with the number of individuals receiving social protection benefits increasing from 500,000 in 2017 to 622,000 in 2020 and 1.1 million in 2021. The sharp increase was due to the expansion of the Direct Social Support Programme – Post Emergency (PASD-PE) COVID-19 to 707,000 new beneficiaries. However, this programme was designed to provide temporary support and is funded by financial partners. The activation of PASD-PE during crises speaks to the importance this programme as an adaptable and flexible emergency intervention.

Although the number of people living in poverty covered by state-funded social protection increased from 17% to 22% between 2017 and 2020, 78% of Mozambican households living in poverty remain deprived of their right to social protection. The UN supported the mid-term review of ENSSB II (2016-2021) and provided strategic and operational recommendations for the second cycle of implementation (2021-2024).

The UN contributed to enhancing political and fiscal space for expanding social protection coverage, including through evidence-based advocacy, awareness-raising trainings and events, and technical support for the development of social protection policy frameworks to expand coverage and reach vulnerable groups. These include the publication of the Social Action Budget Brief, which feeds the national debate on the social protection sector and support to the GoM for the organisation of the annual Social Protection Week which provides an opportunity for discussing challenges and opportunities related to social protection and carry out advocacy for more fiscal space.

5.2 Social Protection Programmes are Implemented in a Transparent and More Efficient Way

The UN supported the e-INAS, the management information system for basic social security programmes that allows for better management of registration and payments was rolled-out at all levels in 2018 and officially launched in 2019. Additionally, extensive training and capacity building was conducted for INAS staff to make its operationalisation sustainable and data migration from the old system to e-INAS was completed, reaching 100% of beneficiaries of the basic social protection programme (PSSB).

The UN supported the annual national planning meetings of MGCAS and INAS allowing for discussions on institutional needs related to planning, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting and statistical capacities, and opportunities to enhance efficiency and efficacy of social protection delivery. The UN also provided capacity building to improve transparency and efficiency of MGCAS and INAS.

The UN assisted MGCAS with the finalisation and operationalisation of the Communication and Advocacy Strategy for Basic Social Security, including training of MGCAS and INAS staff and the development of a new operational manual for the largest PSSB. The UN assisted MGCAS and INAS with the design and implementation of the child grant, including case management component and development of evaluation management response aiming to redefine the role of community child protection committees and shifting the focus to professionalisation of social workers.

The UN also supported ENSSB II through developing the decentralised social welfare service provision programme, including a social action services directory, a geo-referenced map, a capacity assessment and trainings on the use of the national registry for alternative care.

5.3 Enrolment in social protection programmes improves access of vulnerable groups to health, nutrition and education services

Technical assistance was provided to support the interoperability of national social protection institutions including the organisation of a study visit to Lisbon, including technical seminars to build synergies and discuss next steps towards better cross-referencing of data and information. This led to the creation of the Interinstitutional Working Group on interoperability and the elaboration of a diagnostic assessment including recommendations on reforms and adjustments.

Significant progress was made towards developing a shock-responsive social protection approach (SRSP), including, the

establishment of the Government led Adaptive Social Protection Working Group to enhance coordination between social protection, disaster risk management and climate adaptation efforts, and develop a roadmap on priority areas for SRSP.

Throughout the UNDAF (2017–2021), INAS, with the support of the UN and other partners provided assistance to 24,000 households in Tete province affected by drought during the lean season. Additionally, INAS approved the activation of PASD to provide cash transfers to 14,000 households in Gaza affected by climate-related impacts. The UN supported an assessment and analysis of damages and losses in the social protection sector as part of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment following cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Together with the WBG, a joint social protection recovery strategy was developed based on the findings, including the activation of two temporary programmes: a conditional cash-for-work programme under Mozambique's Productive Social Action Programme, and PASD-PE. The UN supported the implementation of PASD-PE for 7,500 displaced households due to Cyclone Kenneth and the conflict in the North. Building on experiences of SRSP for Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, in 2020 the government developed a large-scale social protection response to COVID-19 to reach 1.1 million beneficiaries with PASD-PE. The UN provided support to implement PASD-PE in Zambezia and Tete, reaching 91,000 households with digital payment.



The UN provided support to improve access of vulnerable groups to social protection programmes including the development of child-sensitive cash transfers for children aged 0-2 years old within the PSSB programme. The Child Grant 0-2 pilot was launched in 2018, including 15,345 beneficiaries in four districts in Nampula with unique design of cash and care model, providing regular cash benefits, SBCC and case management to address other vulnerabilities. AN impact evaluation revealed positive results resulting in its expansion by the GoM six priority provinces that have high stunting and poverty rate, starting in 2022.

As part of the UN efforts to increase disability inclusion in Mozambique, a study visit on rights-based approaches for social assistance for persons with disabilities was undertaken in South Africa including participation of CSOs and the Government, as well as the organisation of a roundtable on inclusive social protection during the celebrations of International Day of People with Disabilities in Cabo Delgado in 2021. The UN also assisted the Government with the formulation of national commitments for the Global Disability Summit, including advocacy and consultation with CSOs and people with disabilities. In Cabo Delgado, efforts were undertaken to identify, assess and assist people with disabilities and 210 people (40% women were provided with assistance devices.

As part of the UN efforts to increase disability inclusion in Mozambique, a study visit on rights-based approaches for social assistance for persons with disabilities was undertaken in South Africa including participation of CSOs and the Government. The UN also assisted the Government with the formulation of national commitments for the Global Disability Summit, including advocacy and consultation with CSOs and people with disabilities.

In the health sector, the UN supported MISAU to conduct a social dialogue process on a proposal for a universal health insurance system; conducted an actuarial study on proposed packages of essential health services, bases for the preliminary actuarial study for health insurance and steps for the establishment of universal health insurance; and provided specialised trainings on health social protection to health officials. Through the partnership with the National Institute for Refugee Support, supply of drinking water to asylum seekers and refugees as well as the host communities in Maratane community remained stable and sufficient throughout 2021. Particular attention was given to the Maratane health centre, and schools including extending the supply of water and ensured their functionality.

5.4 Social Programmes and Services are Effectively Addressing Social Exclusion, Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation

The UN provided assistance for implementing national and international human trafficking legislation, including a referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking. Three shelters for victims of trafficking, GBV and vulnerable children were refurbished and direct practical assistance to victims was provided. Within the framework of the Child Grant pilot, the UN involved Community Child Protection Committees to identify over 71,000 children and provided services directly or referred children to existing services.

The UN supported the strengthening of community-based case management mechanisms for children along the continuum of care from communities to statutory services through partnerships with national and international CSOs and provincial stakeholders. In Zambézia province, the UN-supported programmes reached 7,238 children, trained 34 community child protection committees, 102 staff from district social action and health services and conducted 53 monitoring visits. Partnerships with national non-governmental organisations resulted in integrated service delivery at 26 health and social services fairs, reaching 20,000 vulnerable families with HIV, health and other services. To enhance access of IDPs in Cabo Delgado to social programmes and services, the UN supported the government in its efforts to provide access to civil documentation.

To enhance access of IDPs in Cabo Delgado to social programmes and services, the UN supported the government in its efforts to provide access to civil documentation. The UN also supported awareness raising and capacity building events including the first conference on social work with the objective of strengthening the capacity of the social welfare workers organised by the UN and National Association of Social Workers; a Conference and Training on the Protection of Persons with Albinism, with 120 participants from CSOs and governmental actors from Portuguese speaking African countries; and six capacity building sessions on the protection of persons with albinism were conducted for key stakeholders, including journalists, Government officials and CSOs in Niassa, Zambezia and Tete. The UN also provided return assistance to 283 Mozambicans returning from South Africa, including economic, psychosocial, health and educational support, as well as a community-based project of the rehabilitation of a health centre involving cash for work schemes for a number of returnees.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The institutionalisation of coordination arrangements of thematic working groups comprised of national institutions and international partners is critical, particularly in crisis and emergencies situations.

The National Council of Social Action should be made operational to strengthen inter-sector coordination and be responsible for monitoring the results of the implementation the ENSSB II. The UN should continue to contribute to evidence informed policy making, exhibited by the GoM decision to expand the Child Grant programme based on the results of the impact evaluation.



*MozTrabalha,
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HEALTH

OUTCOME 6:

UN AGENCIES
WHO, UNAIDS,
UNFPA, IOM,
UNHCR, UNODC



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

MEF; MIC; MINEDH; MGCAS;
MOPH; MJD; MCTESTP;
MITESS; MISAU; MCT; INS;
INAR; INGC; CNCS;
PARLIAMENT

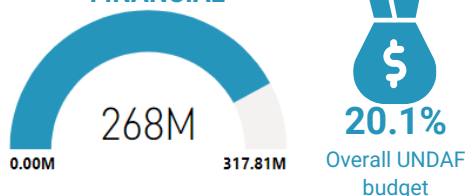
GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019: Priority II.
Developing human and social
capital
PQG 2020-2025: Priority I.
Developing human capital and
social justice

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

Belgian Cooperation; Canada;
KIMCHI fund; CERF; Norway;
China; DFID; EU; Iceland;
KOIKA; GAVI; Irish Aid;
USAID; Germany; FLA;
Netherlands; Italy; Japan;
Portugal; Sweden;
United Nations foundation;
World Bank

FINANCIAL



The UN strengthened the capacity of the health sector to respond to health and humanitarian needs. The response was focused on responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the continuity of essential health services and the preparation process for obtaining vaccines under the COVAX mechanism; technical and financial assistance to reinforce the institutional capacity of the health sector and community-based associations at central and decentralised levels, assistance for the health of IDPs; advocacy, fundraising and technical assistance for the health sector; and support the MISAU to respond to the major epidemic-prone diseases and public health concerns.

Additionally, UN support was provided to the MISAU on developing and implementing effective policies and programmes, including the new National Health Policy and its strategy for implementation; finalisation of the National Plan for Health Sector 2020-2024; development of National Law of Public Health; adoption of the new structure of policy dialogue in the health sector; National Pharmaceutical Policy; and Community Health Strategy to expand universal health coverage, including the development of a training package for CHW.

The UN supported the adoption of the Community Health Strategy plan and its implementation in 5 provinces (phase 1 – pilot), aimed at expanding health service delivery at the community level and the interface between community and health services, to increase the access of the population in terms of health needs and ultimately contribute to improving the Universal Health Coverage index. One of the main changes will be to convert the current *Agentes Polivalentes Elementares* into new tailored CHWs. The changes will not be only in terms of the background of the features of the health workers, but also include the process of recruiting the new CHWs integrating to the public administration. Phase 1 – pilot has commenced in 6 provinces, with five out of the six pilot provinces in supported by UN.

To protect the young girls against the risk of cancer, the UN supported the introduction of the Human Papillomavirus vaccine into the national calendar, expected to cover more than 450,000 young girls a year.

The UN supported the health sector to ensure better availability of contraceptives and other SRH products and strengthened the supply chain for medicines and health products through the development of a tracking system between health units and

distribution warehouses to facilitate real-time knowledge of stocks levels and inform management processes. Furthermore, the UN supported the MISAU in the provision of pre- and in-service training of health care providers in 11 training institutions, including more than 300 nurses across 9 provinces who benefited from 13 courses, 9 of which focused on initial maternal and child health and 4 on more advanced maternal and child health courses.

The UN supported the delivery of integrated child health and nutrition services through a two-pronged approach of lifesaving interventions coupled with early recovery and resilience-building actions, to affected and displaced populations in 43 conflict and cyclone-affected districts in 6 provinces.



*Vaccination campaign,
©WHO/2021*

In 2021, 24,982 children with signs and symptoms suggestive of HIV infection were tested for HIV at the sick child clinic/immunisation programme. Of these, 170 children had positive results and started antiretroviral therapy, contributing to an estimated 8% of the provincial targets of the new paediatric antiretroviral therapy treatment initiations.

The UN supported the expansion of m-health (UpScale) for CHWs, representing an increase of 70% rollout of UpScale in communities compared to 2020. Upscale currently indirectly

reaches 3,662,500 people of which 622,625 are children under five years old. The UN provided support to expand coverage throughout mobile brigades and CHWs to deliver community case management of malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia, newborn care along with measles vaccination and cholera management.

In total, 1,357,824 children received vitamin A supplementation, 487,834 were screened for malnutrition, 9,729 were treated for severe wasting, 1,864,890 sick child consultations took place, and 5,798 pregnant women received antiretroviral treatment. Additionally, 6,555,933 children received vitamin A capsules in all provinces and more than 65,000 children from 6-59 months in hard-to-reach communities supported to access nutritional screening, counselling, and treatment of acute malnutrition.

The UN continues to support the MISAU's response to HIV/AIDS, providing technical Assistance to the National AIDS Council to develop a National HIV Prevention Roadmap that will describe a comprehensive HIV prevention framework to accelerate HIV prevention at the country level. The draft roadmap was reviewed in a national consultation in 2021 and will be finalised in 2022.

Furthermore, the GoM, with technical and financial support from the Fast Track Cities Initiative and the UN, launched the higher education initiative, named TXEKAJA, in September 2021. Key elements of the initiative include training of peer educators, conducting health education sessions and provision of HIV prevention and treatment services in universities. The pilot is currently implemented in four institutions in Maputo City.

Additionally, the UN collaborated with the MISAU to conduct a study to identify HIV vertical transmission rate among pregnant and lactating adolescent girls and young women (AGYW). The UN co-convened the 2021 United States of America President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Sustainability Index Dashboard, a tool completed every two years by country stakeholders and PEPFAR teams through a participatory process to sharpen the understanding of the country sustainability landscape in relation to the HIV response and to assist PEPFAR in making informed HIV investments.

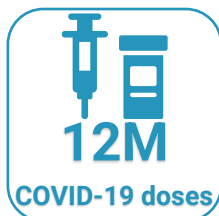
The UN supported five local CSOs supported with seed funding to trace 6,400 individuals and link them back to HIV services in 37 sites in three districts in Cabo Delgado. Furthermore, a network of people living with HIV and key populations were supported to develop tools for community-led monitoring and 25 community monitoring data collectors were trained to pilot Community-led Monitoring in five facilities. 10,000 people living with HIV were interviewed, and the results informed the development of Mozambique People's COP21.

The UN also supported the capacity building of the MISAU through trainings. The UN trained 419 health workers working at the health facility level in four provinces on integrated disease surveillance and response with a focus on COVID-19 training, and trained and deployed 300 new CHWs, in underserved communities of Zambezia and Sofala reaching 375,000 new beneficiaries with community case management, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, nutrition, and HIV package, of which 63,000 are children under the age of five years. Furthermore, the UN supported the hiring of 25 data management staff to support provinces in entering laboratory data contributing to the provision of timely laboratory results.

In the area of WASH, the UN supported the MISAU towards providing people in rural and peri-urban areas with a sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation services through the provision of improved drinking water sources for 3,900 people in rural areas and 8,000 people in urban areas, as well as the provision of improved sanitation facilities in rural areas to 12,512 new users with and 4,500 individuals in urban areas.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN supported the country to respond to the health and social crises due to COVID-19. The UN played the leading role among partners to technically and financially assist to the country in different sectors including health, education, WASH, and the economy.

The national capacity to prevent, detect and respond to the outbreak was strengthened particularly in terms of capacity building, laboratories, surveillance, risk communication, and community engagement, and case management support by providing equipment, oxygen and personal protective equipment. The UN provided support to the country throughout the COVAX initiative mobilising and making available 12,003,620 doses of vaccines against COVID-19 for the country in 2021 to protect the most vulnerable people and the frontline workers (health workers, teachers).



The vaccines critically contributed to reducing hospitalisation, and mortality. The UN contributions have been made available at the national and subnational levels. Furthermore, the UN conducted Intra Action Review (midterm review) on five thematic COVID-19 technical working groups which benefited to document lessons learned and identify gaps and challenges to improve the response.

The partners, including UN Entities and the MISAU adopted a new structure to promote and support the coordination mechanism and policy dialog in the health sector. Six thematic groups were established (service delivery, resilience, emergency response, supply chain for medicines and medical products, human resources, planning and health financing and health information system). Three out of the six thematic working groups are co-chaired by UN Entities.

These coordination mechanisms contribute to better alignment of the resources from partners to respond to the national priorities and strengthen the national authorities' capacity in terms of leadership, ownership, and decision making. Under this policy dialogue, the partners and the MISAU will work to promote one planning process, one budget, and one monitoring framework.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

It is critical that the UN contribution is aligned with the national priorities.

Through the renewed Partners Coordination Mechanism the national health policy dialogue in the health sector was improved.

Knowledge capacity transfer to the national authorities to strengthen the resilience and emergency response to the outbreaks and COVID-19 pandemic is critical.

There is an opportunity to develop direct collaboration from UN Entities at the district and province level to promote UN presence closest to the community.





YOUTH

OUTCOME 7:

UN AGENCIES

UNFPA, UNICEF,
WHO



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

MEF; MIC; MINEDH; MGCAS;
MOPH; MJD; MCTESTP;
MITESS; MISAU; MCT; INS;
INAR; INGC; CNCS;
PARLIAMENT

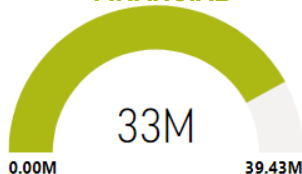
GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019: Priority II.
Developing human and social
capital
PQG 2020-2025: Priority I.
Developing human capital and
social justice

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

Belgian Cooperation; Canada;
KIMCHI fund; CERF; Norway;
China; DFID; EU; Iceland;
KOIKA; GAVI; Irish Aid;
USAID; Germany; FLA;
Netherlands; Italy; Japan;
Portugal; Sweden;
United Nations foundation;
World Bank

FINANCIAL



2.5%

Overall UNDAF
budget

7.1. National Capacity to Implement Evidence-Based Policies and Strategies to Harness Demographic Dividend Reinforced

High-level advocacy was undertaken for awareness raising on population issues, with particular reference to a high-level conference on population and development. The UN supported improved technical and implementation capacity at the MEF on demographic dividend planning and implementation in the preparation of the National Development Strategy (2022-2042).

The UN also supported the Government in hosting youth consultations to inform the preparations of the strategy. The UN contributed to the expansion and consolidation of membership of the national Youth Partners Group which provides strategic advisory and multi-sector coordination among 20 key stakeholders, to maximise investments in the youth agenda and harness the demographic dividend. Recurrent knowledge sharing sessions have been held to strengthen the dissemination of data and evidence and enhance capacity building of relevant actors.

The UN supported the Government in the evaluation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage (2016-2019). The findings and lessons learnt from the evaluation form the basis for the development of a succeeding strategy to end child marriage that will be developed in 2022. Additionally, the UN contributed to the development and dissemination of the National Strategy for Schools and Adolescent Health and its operational plan (2019-2029). In order to improve strategic information for advocacy, planning and monitoring of adolescent health programmes, the UN supported the MISAU on the integration of disaggregated data for adolescent and youth in district health information software by adapting data collection and analysis systems to ensure that they are able to provide sufficient detail about adolescents' health and health service usage.

7.2. Adolescent & Youth Capacity Strengthened to Actively Participate in Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Development

The UN supported the training of 5,608 mentors from the Rapariga Biz Joint Programme to lead mentorship sessions of 761,153 AGYW in more than 4,000 safe spaces in the 20 Rapariga Biz districts in Nampula and Zambezia.

Furthermore, a mentorship manual for adolescent boys and young men with information about SRHR, HIV, GBV and positive masculinities was developed and piloted. Given the success of the mentorship approach in Rapariga Biz, it was further replicated under the SI in the SI provinces. A total of 1,392 young women were trained as mentors to lead sessions aimed at empowering young women to exercise their rights, including on SRH and GBV prevention and response, and referring survivors to services in coordination with established referral mechanisms.

Recognising the critical need for economic empowerment interventions for survivors of VAWG the SI introduced a WEE package for survivors of sexual and gender based violence, with the aim of increasing girls' and young women's economic autonomy and thus reducing their vulnerability to violence. In 2021, 1,420 girls and young women survivors of GBV benefited from training on business opportunities/management, economic empowerment and a mobile platform for savings, loans and microfinance. 1,370 of the participants were provided with start-up kits to support them with income generating activities with 95% continuing to benefit from ongoing economic activities. Additionally, 216 youths (53% female) were trained on human rights concepts, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion to enhance their potential to make important contributions to protection and solutions for themselves and for their communities.

The UN supported the creation of an Adolescent and Youth Advisory Group to provide an inclusive group who collectively express their voices about needs, aspirations and intention to build relationships to promote youth. The group aims to ensure adolescent and youth participation in decision making that affects them and strives to inform policy development, plans and strategies, and implement actions to promote the improvement of life for adolescents and youth.

Mozambique took a prominent role at the Nairobi Summit in 2019 celebrating the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development where 179 countries adopted the landmark Programme of Action. The UN Mozambique experience on Universal Periodic Review (UPR) through the Rapariga Biz was selected to be part of the publication UN good practice showcasing the best models on UPR engagement worldwide.

7.3 Increased Demand for Quality Access to ASRH and HIV Prevention Services

Through Rapariga Biz mentorship groups 667,219 AGYW received support to visit friendly services for adolescents centres to access services and supplies and counselling with 314,737 adopting a modern method of contraceptives.

Furthermore, some 459 community and religious leaders were empowered and trained under the Rapariga Biz Joint Programme and the Global Programme to End Child Marriage in 2021 to speak about the rights of girls and young women. They reached 134,545 community members through community dialogues. The community dialogues, which have been ongoing since 2016, contributed to a favourable enabling environment for AGYW to claim their rights, enhance their agency and decision making. Under the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage, and in partnership with the Government and civil society partners, more than 8,600 adolescent girls have received support to avoid an early, child or forced marriage.



In 2021, a campaign was launched reaching almost 4 million regular radio listeners with spots about condom use and distribution sites and 205,000 views on Facebook. In the same year, 132,813,663 male condoms and 3,473,338 female condoms were distributed at national level through health facilities, in different entry delivery points and community partners. Furthermore, to date, the SMS Biz online peer to peer counselling for SRH and HIV prevention, counts over 340,000 young users (42% female) with an average response rate of 62%. The most popular topics included COVID-19, sexuality, and family planning and pregnancy.

With the UN's support, the MISAU training package for health service providers was updated with a comprehensive adolescent health care package for adolescent care in adolescent and youth friendly services and school corners. The My Choice project, in Tete and Cabo Delgado, contributed to reaching a total of 546,915 couples with different family planning methods. A total of 78,005 adolescents and youth were reached through community-based family planning.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

Mentorship sessions have proved to be an effective method for achieving positive behavioural change outcomes evidenced by the remarkably low number of child marriages and early pregnancy cases among girls while enrolled in the mentorship programme. In 2021, out of 91,655 participants there were just 566 cases of child marriage (0.62%) and 396 early pregnancy cases (0.43%).

WEE, when coupled with comprehensive training on business opportunities and management, is a successful initiative to increase young women's and girl's economic autonomy and thus reduce their vulnerability to violence.





GOVERNANCE

OUTCOME 8:

UN AGENCIES

UNDP, UNESCO,
UNICEF, WHO,
OHCHR, UNODC,
IOM, UN Women



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

MEF; MIC; MINEDH; MGCAS;
MOPH; MJD; MCTESTP;
MITESS; MISAU; MCT; INS;
INAR; INGC; CNCS; MJACR,
TS, CNE, STAE, CC, CNDH,
GPJ, PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019

Priority I: Consolidating National
Unity, Peace and Sovereignty;

Pillar I: Consolidate the Rule
of Law, Good Governance and
Decentralization.

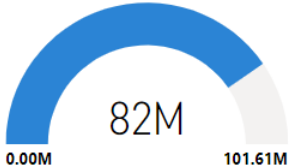
PQG 2020-2025

Priority II: Boosting economic
growth, productivity and job
creation; **Pillar II:** Promoting
Good

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

The Global Fund; Core funds;
USA; SIDA; DFID; Canada;
Norway; Iceland; Finland;
Netherlands; Irish Aid; EU;
Japan

FINANCIAL



6.2%

Overall UNDAF
budget

8.1 Actors and Mechanisms that Promote a Culture of Peace and Dialogue Strengthened

In 2021, the UN launched the "Stabilisation, Recovery and Transformation program", to address the immediate management of the ongoing crisis in Cabo Delgado and development deficits in the North with time-sensitive integrated responses. Stabilisation has been provided to communities severely affected by violent extremism, including activities to ensure peace consolidation and restoration of basic services. In three districts, 957 community members (48% women) benefited from cash for work activities. Some 700 families improved their livelihoods and have better conditions to generate sustainable income in Mecufi district, through cash for work in construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructure resulting in better sanitation conditions for 80 families with the rehabilitation or construction of 180 community latrines. Focus group discussions and community consultations on concepts of human rights, mitigation of protection risks and peaceful coexistence were carried out, engaging more than 300 youths in Pemba neighbourhoods, to strengthen social cohesion between IDPs and host communities is strengthened and that communities are empowered to address their own needs and concerns.

Furthermore 200 teachers, school's collaborators and staff (60% women) and 9,000 students (40% girls) from eight schools are better prepared to address peace and social cohesion themes at school and in their communities. 500 youths (36% women) in six communities acquired soft skill and leadership and disseminated peace messages through art expression.

8.2 Democratic Institutions and Processes Strengthened to Improve Accountability, Law Making, Representation and Civic Participation

Following the approval of the UN needs assessment mission report on Mozambique, the UN Under Secretary General recommended the extension of support to elections in the country. With UN support, the collection of all judgements on electoral legislations (2003-2019) and compilation of electoral claims and complaints was conducted.

The UN provided support to the Parliament in strengthening its oversight functions through the provision of training to 66 parliamentarians and parliament staff (62% women) on oversight on Gender Responsive Budgeting and an oversight mission on post legislative scrutiny on gender budgeting and budget laws.



The translation of the Constitution of the Republic in two local languages (for the first time), Braille for the visually impaired citizens and English was carried out giving the most vulnerable groups and minorities access to the national constitution and legal framework. With regards to the COVID-19 response, approximately 20 million individuals were reached through social media campaigns using five audios (one in Portuguese and four in local languages) disseminating fact-based content countering disinformation on COVID-19 provided. Furthermore, 93 (22% female) journalists and media professionals were trained and certified in fact-checking.

8.3 Decentralization Process and Local Governance Systems Strengthened to Improve Service Delivery

At the policy level, the UN contributed to the revision of laws contributing to clarifying the division of competencies among key authorities at provincial level; supported the drafting the new revised observatory guideline adapted to the new context of decentralisation to facilitate the dialogue and articulation between stakeholders for better local accountability; contributed to the development of the new law on the new regulation for the official civil servants of the General Statute of State Officials and Agents; and supported the Supreme Audit Institution in the process of revision of visa law which will ensure public sector delivery and better control of public financial management system.

The UN has supported institutional capacity building including the integration of the SDGs localisation process into provincial agendas to revise strategic plans, carry out participatory process and enhance the multi actor and multi-level governance. The UN trained 508 MEF civil servants (33% women) working at province level, from both representative and decentralized authorities, on monitoring and evaluation methodologies, provincial global production methodologies and alignment of national SDGs indicators with the provincial annual plan benefiting three provinces.

The UN supported the revision of the process of resource allocation formula to municipalities through consultation exercises with 21 municipalities in seven provinces to assess the actual financial allocations from central government to municipalities as well as the municipalities own revenue collections.

The UN supported the elaboration of the proposal for the 2022 Social and Economic Plan and State Budget by the provincial state institutions, as well as the 2022 Plan and



Budget of the decentralised bodies in Maputo, Cabo Delgado and Sofala. The UN supported training on internal control and internal audit of the Internal control body's in MEF delegation based at provincial level, benefiting 125 officials (52% women), as well as the enrolment of 26 senior officials (58% women) of the Parliament, MEF and Administrative Tribunal to a course on public financial management. Furthermore, the UN supported the training of 61 members (43% women) of CSOs working on Public Financial Management social monitoring in matters related to social monitoring of public expenditure and policies focus on gender responsive budgeting in order to ensure effective social monitoring of public financial management system.

8.4 Equitable Access to Justice Services and Human Rights Framework Strengthened

The UN has supported capacity building including training for 43 stakeholders to enhance and increase their understanding and knowledge on how to improve the implementation of African Union Treaties with a focus on African Charter at country level; and strengthening the capacity of the judiciary on Human Rights, GBV, HIV/AIDS as 120 professionals (51% women) were trained on the module developed by the Legal and Judicial Training Center and on the newly approved criminal law package.

The Ministry of Justice improved its capacity to deliver justice at the community level through the pilot of the first mobile court, which was piloted in 11 districts, benefitting 29 complainants, (62% women) living in out-of-reach communities and in areas of difficult access to official justice premises.

The Ministry of Interior improved its management capacity with the installation and operationalisation of the small arms, light weapon and explosives management system at central and provincial level as part of the digitalisation process to support efforts of the GoM to monitor, track, register and better manage information of civilian firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

In 2018, the UN supported the GoM with a national training on treaty body reporting and the socialisation and domestication of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to improve government capacity to review the legal, policy and institutional framework and to report on and provide technical guidance on its implementation. In 2019, the GoM ratified the African Union Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention) and deposited its instrument of ratification in January 2020. The Kampala Convention was domesticated through the development and adoption of the National Policy and Strategy for internal Displacement Management in 2021. The UN worked closely with the National Disasters Management Institute (INGD) during the strategy's drafting, which now forms the backbone of the emergency and recovery response to displacement in Mozambique.



Mozambique was reviewed during the 38th session of the UPR Working Group in 2021, with the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its 48th session. Mozambique accepted 236 out of the 266 recommendations put forward, covering several areas such as ratification of key human rights instruments, strengthening of the national human rights protection framework and crosscutting and non-discrimination issues affecting persons with disabilities, women and IDPs.

The UN collaborated and assisted the GoM, through the Ministry of Justice in the framework of UPR and has also facilitated CSO engagement within the UPR process. The UN supported the establishment of a platform of 140 CSOs to consistently engage with the UPR.

The UN has supported the institutionalisation of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up with representatives of the mechanism further trained by the UN, on international human rights law and international humanitarian law, which created an opportunity for an initial discussion on development of a plan of action for follow-up to the UPR recommendations accepted by Mozambique.



The consultative committees of the districts of Cabo Delgado
©UNDP Mozambique

The UN supported the National Human Rights Commission through technical cooperation and assistance enabling human rights monitoring of emblematic cases and the overall human rights situation in Mozambique; assistance for the monitoring of the conditions of detainees and conduct human rights investigations with respect to allegations of human rights violations, particularly sexual exploitation and abuse in prisons and detention centres in Maputo, Gaza and Nampula.

The UN supported the GoM to improve National Human Rights Commission alignment with the Paris Principles. The UN, under the Triangular Partnership Programme, assisted the revision of the statute law of the Commission and supported the development of a case management manual. The development of the new Community Policing Strategy began in 2021 with UN support.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

COVID-19 allowed for the introduction of alternative means of work and source of service delivery including engagement with the Government to initiate a process of digitalisation for improved service delivery.

Human rights mechanisms and systems were strengthened in Mozambique as both the GoM and the CSOs were capacitated and supported and thus actively participated with their submissions to the Human Rights Council addressing the 3rd UPR Cycle.

Coordinated discussions, organisation and support (technical and financial) of the events between the UN and the GoM for the international day of the Human Rights is critical.



NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

UN AGENCIES
UNDP, FAO,
UNESCO



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

MEF; MIC; MINEDH; MGCAS;
MOPH; MJD; MCTESTP;
MITESS; MISAU; MCT; INS;
INAR; INGC; CNCS;
PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019

Priority I: Consolidating National Unity, Peace and Sovereignty;
Pillar I: Consolidate the Rule of Law, Good Governance and Decentralization.

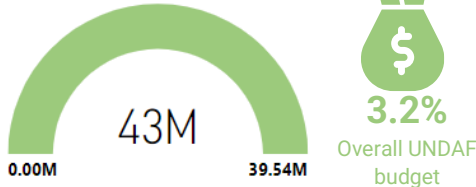
PQG 2020-2025

Priority II: Boosting economic growth, productivity and job creation; **Pillar II:** Promoting Good

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

The Global Fund; Core funds;
USA; SIDA; DFID; Canada;
Norway; Iceland; Finland;
Netherlands; Irish Aid; EU;
Japan

FINANCIAL



9.1 Governance of Natural Resources and Environment Improved in a Transparent, Inclusive and Gender-Sensitive Manner

The UN provided technical and strategic support to the implementation of the Forest Investment Project in alignment with other forest investments efforts in the country and the sub-region. Through the project the new Forest Policy as well as its Strategy and Action Plan (2020 - 2035) was formulated and approved; the Commission for the Revision of the Forest Law and its Regulation was reactivated; and the consultation process for the new forest law is ongoing. The Forest Management Units approach was developed, promoting the sustainable use of forest resources and ensuring the restoration of productive forests and community participation in forest management. Additionally, the forest information system that makes the management of forest resources more transparent and efficient was developed.

The MITADER received support to design a manual of best practices for the implementation of local adaptation plans to be adopted by the districts when implementing CCA interventions. The manual has been approved and will be disseminated next year. The UN also supported the development of the NDC for Mozambique submitted to the

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the preparations for the UN Climate Change Conference 26.

Through the National Directorate for Planning and Budgeting, the MEF received support to initiate a study aiming to assess and improve the mechanisms to channel 2.75% of tax revenues from mineral resources to local budgets of districts where exploration takes place. The results will contribute to enhance transparency in the equitable sharing of benefits from natural resources exploration. Additionally, through the new state budget coding system, tracking of environmental expenses at national, district and municipality level were included in the government budget system for the first time.

Furthermore, a study was conducted to map environmental actions from 2017-2020 which concluded that there is a huge amount of expenses which is not captured under the specific environmental actions code due to deficient planning and presented recommendations for the GoM to use in the next planning exercises to correctly track environmental expenses.

To improve the national capacity to combat Illegal Wildlife Crime (IWT) the National Administration for Conservation Area refined its IWT strategy and drafted the respective action plan with UN support. Four major anti-crime operations, engaging the National



Administration for Conservation Areas, the Environmental Protection Police, the Environmental Quality Agency, and the Forensics National Criminal Investigation Service were held, while several other small-scale operations continued to be made in suspect markets for detention and seizure of illegal wildlife products.

The Anti-Poaching Coordination Unit, operational since 2020, has been fully functional since 2021 carried out inspections, patrolling, ambushes in traffic risk regions, mainly in the proximity of Kruger National Park.

In Sofala the UN contributed to the development of the Environmental Management Plan for the conservancy in the Cheringoma and supported the development of five-year workplans for 16 National Risk Management Centres. Moreover, the UN supported the creation of three community conservancy areas in the province intended for the protection, conservation and exploitation of natural resources by local communities, promoting the improvement of living conditions, through the sustainable use of natural resources. In Niassa Special Reserve, the UN supported the development of a Law Enforcement Strategic Plan under the Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants programme, as well as the establishment of community management zones in five districts.

9.2 Capacity Developed for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment to Ensure Equitable Access to Land and Ecosystem Services

The UN facilitated the creation of the Mozambican Federation of Timber Operators, as one of the main national's private forest sector interlocutors and strengthened the community governance's systems and capacity for natural resources management through 78 natural resource management committees in four provinces.

Training was also provided on conservation law, focusing on organised crimes for judges and prosecutors, as well as advanced legal training for lead rangers and tactical training of ranger law-enforcement officers as well as to 28 natural resources management committee members on good governance for natural resources management. Additionally, the UN supported the disposal of 284 tonnes of obsolete pesticides and empty containers.

Additionally, the UN supported the development of four security plans for three national parks and one national reserve and developed information products on the Biodiversity Conservation Law and billboards for the national campaign "Poaching Steals from Us All", which contributed to raise awareness about the illegal wildlife

biodiversity. In addition, support was provided on implementation of income generating activities such as beekeeping, small livestock, fruit growing, and horticulture.

In Niassa Special Reserve, the UN supported planning and application of resources for community development, as well as formalisation of management committees. In partnership with Gorongosa Restoration Project, the UN conducted a study to determine the status of 66 fences and 178 beehives which concluded that all are active and functioning as intended and continued to support real-time data collection on conflict reports humans-wildlife. Additionally, and as part of the elephant barrier initiatives, through the IWT programme, the UN implemented 105 elephant-proof silos in the communities, targeting women-led households, senior citizens, and more vulnerable constituents.

The UN continued to support career development and on-the-job training of the national system of conservation areas, benefiting 140 protected area staff from 12 different parks and reserves. This group of staff was equipped with knowledge on normative tools to perform their tasks in a more informed and effective way. Additionally, the UN supported the planning and implementation of career development trainings over a 2-year period covering conservation areas directly managed by the National Administration of Conservation.

The UN has been contributing to changing the conditions of protected areas in terms of basic services, despite their remote location. For example, the working conditions and infrastructures in Pomene National Reserve have been improved, with the installation of solar panel systems allowing for the supply of renewable electricity from a reliable source for National Reserve buildings and equipment, including daily-use appliances by staff.

9.3 Advocacy, Public Education and Awareness on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, in a Gender-Sensitive Manner is Enhanced

The UN supported training activities and awareness campaigns on natural resource management and environment protection, including uncontrolled burns. Communities can now identify the main threats for their sources and design strategies to mitigate them through the development and implementation of local resources management approaches.

9.4 Financial Mechanisms Towards a Green-Blue Economy Are Enhanced in a Transparent and Equitable Manner

The UN supported the institutionalisation of an inter-ministerial coordination-working group to harmonise the procedures and discuss eventual payment for environmental services mechanism. In addition, support was provided for the coordination of the in-country NDC Partnership interventions in the agrarian sector, through the NDC partnership Plan (2018-2021) and NDC Action Plan (2020-2025).



The UN supported the integration of cross-cutting issues into budgeting and planning processes at all levels through the training of 110 technicians from MITADER and MEF across the country.

With support from the UN, the expansion of informatic platforms for revenue collection in Limpopo National Park and Pomene National Reserve was completed. The installed digital mechanisms for revenue collection and processing will enable beneficiary protected areas to improve reporting instruments to a more integrated and interactive system, which will reduce underreporting and leakages.



*The president of speech during Crescendo Azul Conference
©UNDP Mozambique*

The UN supported the government to start the implementation of two biodiversity restoration projects as offset pilots in two conservation areas. These pilots are a practical trial to generate useful knowledge in terms of requirements, needs, feasible technical approaches and technical resources, including practical challenges in an area covering more than 200 hectares. The acquired knowledge will help to develop guideline models proposals for effective implementation of biodiversity offset once the specific regulation is approved and enacted. Moreover, support was provided to the drafting and consultation process of a Ministerial Diploma on Guidelines of Independent Reviewers of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports of category A and A+ projects. This complementary legal instrument on independent reviewers constitutes a significant progress towards building a legal and regulatory package to allow implementation of biodiversity offset mechanisms, an innovative and sustainable finance mechanism, for which development and creation of enabling conditions started in 2018, including technical requirements and capacity building of stakeholders.

Lessons learned

The UN needs to continue adapting and finding innovative and alternative ways to ensure continuity of activities including community engagement and activities at the local level. In addition, natural disasters and other events need to be taken into consideration during formulation and planning of activities.

RESILIENCE

OUTCOME 10:

UN AGENCIES

UNDP, FAO, IOM,
UNESCO, WFP, UN
Habitat, UNCDF,
UNFPA, UN WOMEN



INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS:

MEF; MIC; MINEDH; MGCAS;
MOPH; MJD; MCTESTP;
MITESS; MISAU; MCT; INS;
INAR; INGC; CNCS;
PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES:

PQG 2014-2019

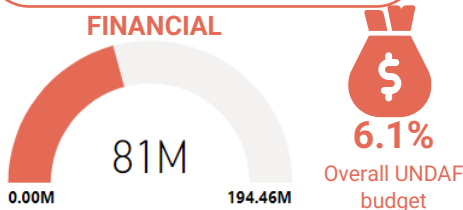
Priority II . Developing human
and social capital; **Priority V**:
Ensuring
Sustainable and Transparent
Management of Natural
Resources
and the Environment

PQG 2020-2025

Priority II: Boosting economic
growth, productivity and job

FINANCIAL PARTNERS:

The Global Fund; Core funds;
USA; SIDA; DFID; Canada;
Norway; Iceland; Finland;
Netherlands; Irish Aid; EU;
Japan



10.1 Mechanisms for Information Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction are Enhanced and Coordinated

The UN continued to support the GoM and other stakeholder efforts to enhance coordination on climate change and disaster management. The UN actively supported the establishment and implementation of Mozambique's NDC under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; the coordination between the agricultural and environmental sectors; the integration of climate change into national strategies and plans; and the establishment of a ministerial environment and climate change unit.

Through UN support, 12 local adaptation plans were designed and implemented, incorporating CCA aspects, contributing to better planning at the local level. A round-table session with 41 key stakeholders in the field of disaster management agreed to continuous discussion and engagement to effectively assist INGD in maintaining a robust and integrated database management system to generate information for informed decision making.

The UN reinforced local governance and development processes in eight provinces through decentralised finance

support via national-district government systems to finance local resilient development. The intergovernmental fiscal transfers component reinforced local government capabilities to finance social, economic, cultural, resilient development considering the voices and experiences of local populations in 35 districts, benefiting approximately 2.7 million people.

2.7M
Beneficiaries

Following the COVID-19 National Response Plan, the UN actively contributed to assessing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and other recurrent shocks on agriculture production, food prices, market flows, trader activities, and food security, contributing to better policy making, programming and response planning in the agriculture sector and food security.

The UN supported the analysis of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, providing decision-makers with rigorous, evidence and consensus-based analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, to inform emergency responses and as medium- and long-term programming.

The UN supported the MITADER in the creation of a national monitoring system on climate change to build a more systematic analysis and mapping of vulnerabilities and potential CCA measures at district level, resulting in more targeted local government CCA strategies used to identify priority investments. The UN continued to support INGD in the development of an information management system related to disaster preparedness and response to support with timely decision-making during emergency responses. An online system was designed and tested in 2021.

Additionally, the UN supported the review of needs assessment tools and processes, development of an action plan for impact-based forecast and diagnosis on data collection and information flow. The UN supported INGD with the installation of information technology equipment to country focal points to ensure they can work independently, connect with the National Emergency Operations Centre, and report in a timely manner. The UN strengthened the national disaster risk assessment capacity through the acquisition of a server for storage and management of datasets ensuring a central database of information for the National Emergency Operations Centre.

10.2 Capacity of Communities, Government and Civil Society to Build Resilience is Strengthened

The UN supported the strengthening of Government capacity through training and the provision of equipment for disaster risk reduction in arid and semi-arid zones and for disaster preparedness and Early Warning System. The UN provided capacity building to 189 district administrators and other stakeholders (32% women) in the decision-making process for better coordination of disaster risk management and emergency response actions.

The UN contributed to increase availability and access to weather-related information including the rehabilitation and maintenance of a National Institute of Meteorology weather station, training of farmers and technicians and the reinforcement of data collection and reporting network. The UN allocated US \$8.4 million in grants to finance resilient local development through participatory process. A total of 42 infrastructures resilient to climate change were chosen by local consultative councils and fully financed. The UN continued to support to capacity strengthening of GREPOC to manage, monitor and coordinate resilient recovery.

The UN supported the GoM through the Urban Task Force for COVID-19 with increased access to sustainable solutions on WASH, preventive measures and behaviour change techniques, with a special focus on public spaces, markets and informal settlements for the response and preparedness in 9 Municipalities, benefiting 600 people.

The UN supported 185,118 households (51% female-headed households; 9% headed by elderly people; 3% by people with disabilities; and 38% most affected) with livelihood and income generation activities in 12 districts of Sofala and Cabo Delgado affected by cyclones Idai and Kenneth; 400 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with business management training and mentorship; pilot projects for access to microfinances and market linkages and 300 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are in process to receive recovery and reactivation packages. 30 savings groups with 600 beneficiaries received training in saving and business plan and funded to invest in their business.

The UN supported the rehabilitation of the public library of Dondo Municipality, rehabilitated the Beira District Administration Office Complex and supported the construction of eight primary schools including, 40 new classrooms, 32 administration offices and 64 latrines, benefiting 13,921 students, 360 teachers and 32 administrative staff.

The UN contributed to increase the capacity of Government institutions on CCA practices, increasing the resilience of over 85,000 producers. The UN also contributed to diversifying farmer's income through the promotion of cash crops and livestock production. These were complemented by the creation and support to credit and savings groups, which contributed to small private investments at household level. 131 farmer groups received support to implement microprojects resulting in enhanced production, access markets and income.

Sustainable and resilient development actions were implemented in Gaza benefiting approximately 269,000 people. Additionally, the UN trained approximately 3,500 government officials and local consultative council members on the implementation of social audit of governmental plans and budgets, as well as gender and youth sensitive planning and budgeting.

The UN invested in infrastructure, public services, agricultural development and entrepreneurship to restart the economies of conflict-affected communities. Through technical assistance and capacity building for local governments, 14 districts have started planning and budgeting local resilient development interventions.

To support government efforts to reduce climate vulnerability through improved delivery of climate resilient basic services, the UN provided capacity and finance for local adaptation plans for 35 districts in 8 provinces, mainstreaming CCA in locally led decision-making processes and planning tools.

A national workshop on Safe and Inclusive Schools Strengthening School and Children's Preparedness and Response in Mozambique was organised with the main objective of fostering implementation of actions and mechanisms to improve preparedness and response of Schools to natural disasters.



The UN in conjunction with GREPOC, INGD, MISAU and MINEDH supported the post damage assessment of 50 health centres and provided technical support on reconstruction activities in healthcare facilities affected by cyclones Idai, Chalane, and Eloise. It allocated US \$2 million to provide technical assistance for the post damage assessment of 3,000 classrooms and reconstruction of affected school facilities. Additionally, the UN in collaboration with the GoM are strengthening the national capacity in disaster risk reduction and management with focus to the education sector.

The UN supported the GoM in the dissemination of information on the vulnerability of the existing healthcare infrastructures and the importance of strengthening and harmonising the health sector reconstruction system. A national workshop on resilient construction of health infrastructures resulted in a defined criteria for the joint elaboration of a reconstruction plan including the development of guidelines and technical standards, integration of gender inclusiveness concepts, and development of methodologies for emergency preparedness in healthcare infrastructures. For this purpose, a grant was allocated and it is expected that scale-up interventions take place in the upcoming years with the view of deploying structural interventions in the Health Sector with resilience measures.

The UN supported the GoM in the development and delivery of capacity building package to incorporate resilient standards in the public infrastructures (including training sessions, materials and methods). Specifically, through workshops and temporary learning spaces, 74 Government members at different levels, the private sector and key stakeholders including 530 contractor and artisans expanded their capacity in the resilient (re)construction, retrofitting and rehabilitation of public and social infrastructures.

10.3 Government Has Evidenced-Based Policy and Legislative Frameworks in Place to Effectively Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

The UN developed a policy brief to inform on climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria aiming to reduce the risk and vulnerabilities of health infrastructures. As part of the process, a set of qualitative assessments of combined risks in primary and secondary health care infrastructures in six provinces were conducted in close collaboration with GoM, specifically the MINEDH.

In the education sector, the UN supported the construction and rehabilitation of 420 resilient classrooms resulting in increase of access to school of 40,000 students in the areas affected by the cyclones.

The UN facilitated the development of the Diploma Ministerial on Guidelines on Resilience to Natural Hazards for School Buildings which informed national-wide application of resilient building codes in the school infrastructure, resulting in an increase in access to safe and resilient schools for all new infrastructures.

The UN developed a diagnostic on the legal and institutional framework of climate change of the urban sector. This policy instrument comprises a set of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions that are now being mainstreamed in the normative frameworks of the urban sector.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practice

Local level coordination needs to be improved.

The integration of a gender lens and women empowerment into reconstruction strategies and action has the potential to expand their participation and benefits in the reconstruction process.

Community-based promoters are key to sustaining and replicating project activities.

Investing in associations and business groups created into micro-enterprises, is a guarantee of self-employment for vulnerable families.

The involvement of the government and local structures allowed for greater involvement of communities in the reconstruction, rehabilitation, and construction of infrastructure.

The detailed selection criteria and operational plan is an effective in ensuring selection of the right beneficiaries, prevention of community conflict and ensuring local and community ownership of interventions.

Incorporating resilience building mechanisms and principles in school infrastructures into the legal framework constitutes a key step to drive a change in resilient construction from local to national levels.



2.2 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN continues to strengthen its partnerships with the international community in Mozambique. Since the inception of the Development Partner's Group (DCP) the UN has contributed significantly. In 2019, the UN was requested to chair its Secretariat and in 2021 the UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC) became the co-chair of the DCP for a one-year period, reflecting the UN's positive perception within Mozambique further to the Reform. The DCP provides a platform through which the members can present their contribution to the Government objectives towards sustainable development and strengthen collaboration.

The DCP re-set its direction and expanded its focuses in November 2020, focusing on economy, climate change, gender and governance. Four Coalitions of the Willing (CoWs), comprised of specialised UN Entities, Government Institutions and cooperation partners including members of DCP support these themes, in part through renewed and developed relationships with international financial institutions (the IMF, WBG, African Development Bank [AfDB]), for example, are all members).

There are four CoW focused on macro-fiscal, climate change and resilience, governance and gender equality. The CoW are made up of members of the DCP to help the DCP focus its cross sectoral work on identified priorities in collaboration with Sector Working Groups and the GoM. Furthermore, there are 14 sector working groups comprised of the internal community that plan and implement the thematic strategies and operational plans, ensuring alignment and contribution to the Government's Five-Year Plan.

With regards to the COVID-19 response, through the secretariat, the UN has supported the DCP's response, ensuring the DCP is provided with regular situation reports and supporting the coordination between the Task Force on COVID-19 and the DCP. It has also coordinated the development of a COVID-19 Resource Tracker to capture the financial response of the international community to COVID-19. The International Crisis Task Force was established in 2020 as a platform for high-level dialogue and coordination in response to COVID-19. It has since been expanded to include the situation in Cabo Delgado and the North. Members of the International Crisis Task Force include ambassadors from Members States with the largest development portfolio in Mozambique, International Financial Institutions and the UN. The UN RC contributes the UN convening power and policy dialogue with authorities on health, social protection, macro-fiscal space, the private sector and education.

The UN was requested to participate in the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) by the GoM. The UN strengthened its partnerships with the European Union, AfDB, WBG as the four Entities leading the process. The UN RC represented the UN at a strategic level while over 100 UN experts provided technical inputs to the 24 sectors notes of the RPBA.

Furthermore, the UN has engaged in raising financial support locally to support the coordination of the response in the North. This is of critical importance to enhance coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of the UN response through the HDP nexus. This will also contribute to advancing the SDGs starting with those furthest behind as the three northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula are the poorest in Mozambique.

The UN in Mozambique is engaged in South-South cooperation. One example is that of the UNDP Electoral Support project to enhance the transparency of electoral processes and assure credibility. The project supported Mozambique to host the Conference of Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC and Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa to discuss and share the African experience on transparency, inclusion, integrity of the electoral processes, particularly on electoral dispute resolution and legal framework. In continuation of series of South-South activities and triangular cooperation with the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) of SADC countries, the project supported the participation of EMBs of Mozambique in the electoral observation missions in the African region.

Two electoral management delegations from Timor-Leste and three from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were invited to exchange experiences during the 2019 electoral cycle resulting in involved EMBs enhancing their capacity, through a collective learning process. For instance, Timor-Leste, which is just beginning to conduct and manage elections, had an opportunity to strengthen its own national electoral management system and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which has a similar electoral management system, learned from the Mozambican experience before its own 2020 parliamentary elections. Such cooperation is sustainable as it can substantially enhance the transparency of electoral processes and assure credibility.

Partnerships for Financing the 2030 Agenda is a key issue identified in the first new generation Common Country Analysis approved in May 2021 and will take centre stage in the implementation of the first UNSDCF (2022-2026). During the implementation of UNDAF (2017-2021), the UN provided oversight over Government expenditures towards priority sectors (health, education, social protection and agriculture).



The Government has generally maintained its allocative commitments despite the reduction of fiscal space after the discontinuation of budget support that followed the discovery of US \$2.2 billion of undisclosed sovereign debt in 2016. In addition, gender-sensitive budgeting was piloted at the MEF and some impact budgeting classifiers were introduced in the electronic financial management system, for reporting purposes.

The response to cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019 contributed to addressing first-response and recovery financial constraints, based on a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment in 2019 co-led by the UN and the European Union and with participation of the WBG and the AfDB. Furthermore, the socio-economic response to COVID-19 in 2020 included temporary cash transfers.

The UN supported the GoM to invest in climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, reducing future Government expenditure to response to climatic crises. The UN supported the districts to develop more than 120 local climate adaptation plans, as well as local participative planning for small climate-resilient infrastructures.

In addition, the UN delivered projects reducing the vulnerability of local population living in disaster-prone areas including innovative architectural solutions adopted as preventive measures for floods, cyclones and droughts. Furthermore, the UN supported the Government with the construction of climate-resilient schools, hospitals and rural markets.

Throughout the UNDAF (2017–21), financial resources of the Government were delivered more effectively and financial flows realigned. The WBG provided major financing of approximately, US \$500 million to the National Sustainable Development Fund to promote rural and private sector development particularly in agribusiness, as well as significant funding to the blue economy (including climate adaptation activities), productive and transport infrastructure, health, productive social protection, education, science and technology. In addition, it has conducted projects promoting the integration of disaster risk reduction and CCA into district development plans and community-based risk management.

Funding from the WBG compensated the shortfall in funding for public investment and services that resulted from the discontinuation of budget support by donors. In 2021 the WBG supported the first carbon-offset financing scheme in the country, in the forestry sector.

The IMF supported the Government in the production of a corruption assessment highlighting weaknesses in the public financial management system. It also provided over US \$300 million in special drawing rights which help the country finance its balance of payment and/or fiscal deficits plus US \$55 million for reconstruction after the economic crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic.



2.3 Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

The UN Reform is taking full effect in Mozambique with clear positive results and benefits for the UN Country Team (UNCT), Government and partners. Throughout 2021, the UNCT configuration remained unaltered. During the development of the new cooperation framework, the new step of the configuration of the UNCT was conducted through a mapping exercise to determine the configuration required for the effective deliver of the UNSDCF (2022–26) and to ensure that available capacities respond to the agreed priorities and the needs of the country context.

This resulted in the expansion of the UNCT from 22 to 25 UN Entities with the participation of UNECA, UNOPS and WMO. It is important to note that two of the three new UN Entities, namely UNECA and WMO are entities without a physical presence, enhancing the breadth of expertise of the UN in Mozambique. Furthermore, it is important to note that two of the eight co-chairs of the strategic priority groups are UN Entities without a physical presence.

The development of the UNSDCF (2022–26) exemplifies the UN working more and better together. In 2021, four UN Entities including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP developed their Country Programme Documents derived from the UNSDCF (2022–26), ensuring complete alignment. The development of these Country Programme Documents in tandem with the development of the UNSDCF (2022–26) increases the effectiveness of the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26) in Mozambique. Furthermore, as UN Entities aligned their CDPs with the UNSDCF (2022–26) and it was developed jointly with the GoM and national counterparts, the UN's engagement directly supports the Government's national development goals.

Throughout the development of the UNSDCF (2022–26), the UN in Mozambique made use of the regional level assets through the support provided from the Development Coordination Office (DCO) Africa. Support from the DCO started very early in process, providing advice on the various options and approaches to develop the UNSDCF (2022–26); providing examples and lessons learnt from similar processes; and engaging in discussions on the content of the roadmap for the development of the UNSDCF (2022–26). Together these interventions resulted in a more efficient development process. DCO supported the engagement of consultations with Government counterparts with regards to the importance of the UN Reform, training on programmatic principles and information sharing on the changes and differences between the previous UNDAF (2017–21) and the UNSDCF (2022–26). Combined, this engagement helped to define the role and engagement of national counterparts in the development of the UNSDCF (2022–26).

Furthermore, at the global level, support was provided to the UN in Mozambique from the UN Headquarters through the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. They ensured resources were available for the development of the RPBA and the Department was key in providing support to overcome challenges related to the peace and stability agenda.

Internal efforts are underway to ensure more efficient operations and efficiency gains within the UN in Mozambique. Under the UN Reform, the Business Operations Strategy was initiated in 2021 for the implementation of common services. This included the establishment of working groups to implement the Business Operations Strategy workplan. With regards to the rollout of the Common Premises Plan, the establishment of the Common Premises Committee, the preparation of the country background to reflect the current context and the conducting of premises validation have all been undertaken.

Through the implementation of joint initiatives, the UN improved the effectiveness and efficiency of engagement, emphasising the comparative advantages of UN Entities' comparative advantages and avoiding a duplication of efforts. Throughout the UNDAF (2017–21), 32 joint initiatives were implemented including 14 UN Entities. The initiatives were implemented across various outcome groups including food security, education, social protection, health, and resilience. The total amount of resources for these activities enumerated US \$119,690,325, representing 9% of the total resources mobilised for the UNDAF (2017–21).

The UN supported the GoM with integrated policy advice enhancing the coherence and efficiency of UN engagement. Through an interagency joint support team, the UN provided to support the MEF on the long-term National Development Strategy providing technical inputs on social transformation, economic transformation, environment and circular economy and governance. In the context of the Macro-Fiscal CoW, the UN provided an economic analysis and advisory on the budget proposal for 2022 submitted by the MEF to the Parliament. Additionally, the UN provided support to the GoM for the Voluntary National Review process.

Through the communicating as one approach, the UN coordinated resources and efforts to create a strong impact of key messages around issues across the UN system. One such example is the COVID-19 response through which the UN Communications Group developed common social media messages and internal newsletter on COVID-19 for staff members. Additionally, the UN utilised the celebration of international days and relevant events to drive advocacy efforts and strengthen awareness including World Humanitarian Day, UN Day, World Refugee Day, 16 Days of Activism against GBV, World AIDS Day and Human Rights Day, among others.



2.4 Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Throughout the UNDAF (2017–2021) cycle activities were reviewed on an annual basis. The key findings of the evaluation and the key lessons learned are summarised in this section, following the standard criteria for UNDAF evaluations and presented as follows:

Relevance

1. Although the UNDAF (2017–21) was aligned to the Mozambican context, some Government priorities, specifically Developing economic and social infrastructure (Priority 4) and Strengthening international cooperation (Pillar III) were not integrated, and central issues such as corruption were not addressed.

2. A human rights-based approach and gender equality, as well as the other programming principles were used to design the programme and make it more relevant and the UN acted as the guardian of such values and the main encourager of development work in these areas.

3. The UNDAF (2017–21) structure was relatively broad due to the selection of 10 outcome areas. At the same time it lacked clarity in the centrality of the newly implemented SDGs in the UNCT work.

4. The UNDAF (2017–21) could not anticipate the extensive humanitarian crisis that the country faced (cyclones, the situation in the north, internal displacement and the COVID-19 pandemic). Additionally, during the cycle, there was a suspension of international donor support in response to the hidden-debt crisis, nevertheless, the UN was capable of responding effectively.

Effectiveness

5. Budgeting performance was high at 87% due to UN Entities increased access to important resources mobilised from development partners and extra-funding for disasters, which led to performance levels higher than foreseen by the UNDAF (2017–2021) budget.

6. Despite the unforeseen crisis, the UNDAF (2017–2021) was able to adapt to a rapidly changing context and kept imperative issues for the development of Mozambique such as gender, youth and human rights at the forefront. In addition, the normative focus and capacity building were prioritised and concretised along with the work highly dedicated to emergencies.

Coordination

Efficiency

7. Efficiency was affected by changes, crisis and by the absence of an appointed UN RC for approximately nine months.

8. The adoption of the UNINFO data management system contributed to better planning, implementation and monitoring, however, further improvements are still needed. Good practices, such as joint monitoring visits have been conducted, although the potential for these to be an opportunity for real data collection and advocacy were not fully explored due to rushed preparation.

9. Bureaucracy and administrative procedures had negative effects in the efficiency of the implementation of the UNDAF (2017–21) leading partners and implementers to mobilise additional efforts to cope with delayed disbursements, postponement of activities or complex reporting demands.

10. The resources allocated were generally adequate and extra funding (including human resources) was received. As such, the UN was able to balance between the operational emergency funding and the normative and capacity building vocation.

Impact

11. The UN's performance and direct impact in emergency work, particularly in terms of the support to vulnerable populations was highly recognised by government and partners who perceive the UN as a crucial partner in this area.

12. The impact of the activities planned in the UNDAF (2017–21) was potentially reduced due to the several crises that lead to the suspension and cancellation of many activities. It is expected that the negative effect of the crisis will extend to the next programming cycle.

Sustainability

13. Sustainability of the results was not sufficiently clear in the design of the UNDAF (2017–21), although recurrently mentioned as an objective. It was sought indirectly by the strong normative and capacity building focuses and more systematically, in the design of projects and agencies' country programmes. However, discontinued support to long-term activities, such as elections and the census, is not emphasised in the UNDAF (2017–21) design.

14. The weight of the efforts in emergency work compromised sustainability and the portion of results likely to be continued is predicted to be lower.

15. The continuous decrease in the Government budget allocations to social areas puts the sustainability of large investments done by the UN at risk.

16. The Delivering as One approach to development in Mozambique was consolidated throughout the programme, particularly through the joint activities targeted at emergencies that brought the joint work closer. The UNCT also implemented 32 joint programmes on important development themes. However, the outcome grouping did not improve coordination, but rather it added more demands for UN Entities participating in more than one group. Despite the joint programmes, UN Entities are still perceived to be working for different or competing objectives.

17. Particular mechanisms and systems have helped to improve coordination. The UNINFO system is the most salient although the process of preparation of the UNDAF, intended to be participative within a coordinated effort has, according to the UN entities, improved over the years and made coordination more efficient and effective.

Coherence

18. The participation of UN Entities in thematic working groups with multiple national and international partners provided the opportunity for improved coherence and alignment to development work in the country. This is exemplified in the work for youth reproductive health that reflected in better results and impact in some key areas, such as HIV-AIDS and gender equity.

19. UNDAF (2017–21) alignment to all government priorities was not always visible particularly in the joint work with the MEF, Ministry of Planning and Development and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Lessons learned

The above-mentioned evaluation findings led to the following lessons learned:

The emergency response further signalled the necessity for decentralised presence and work in the whole territory.

The number of outcomes set was too ambitious and might have resulted in duplications and added efforts to manage and implement activities.

The drafting of the UNDAF (2017–21) did not anticipate events such as the extensive humanitarian crisis that the country has faced (cyclones, the situation in the north and internal displacement) or the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is possible to adapt flexibly to rapidly changing contexts and, at the same time, maintain normative work.

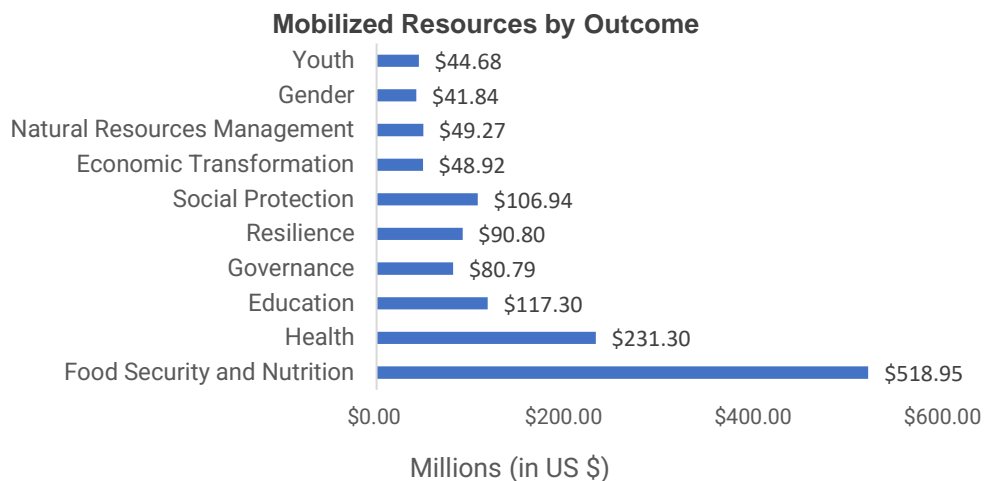
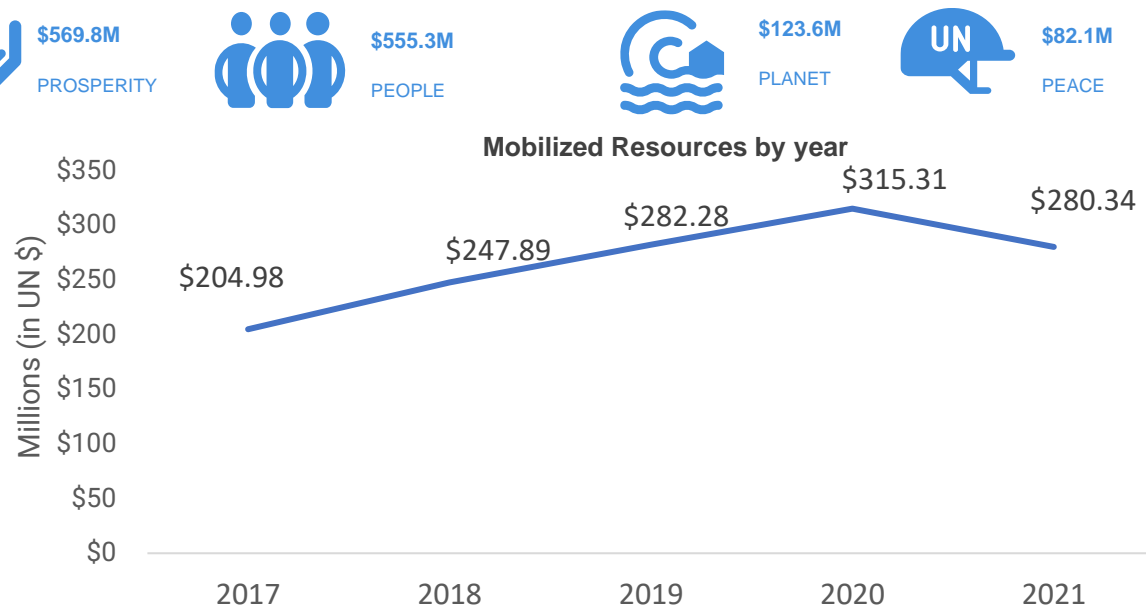
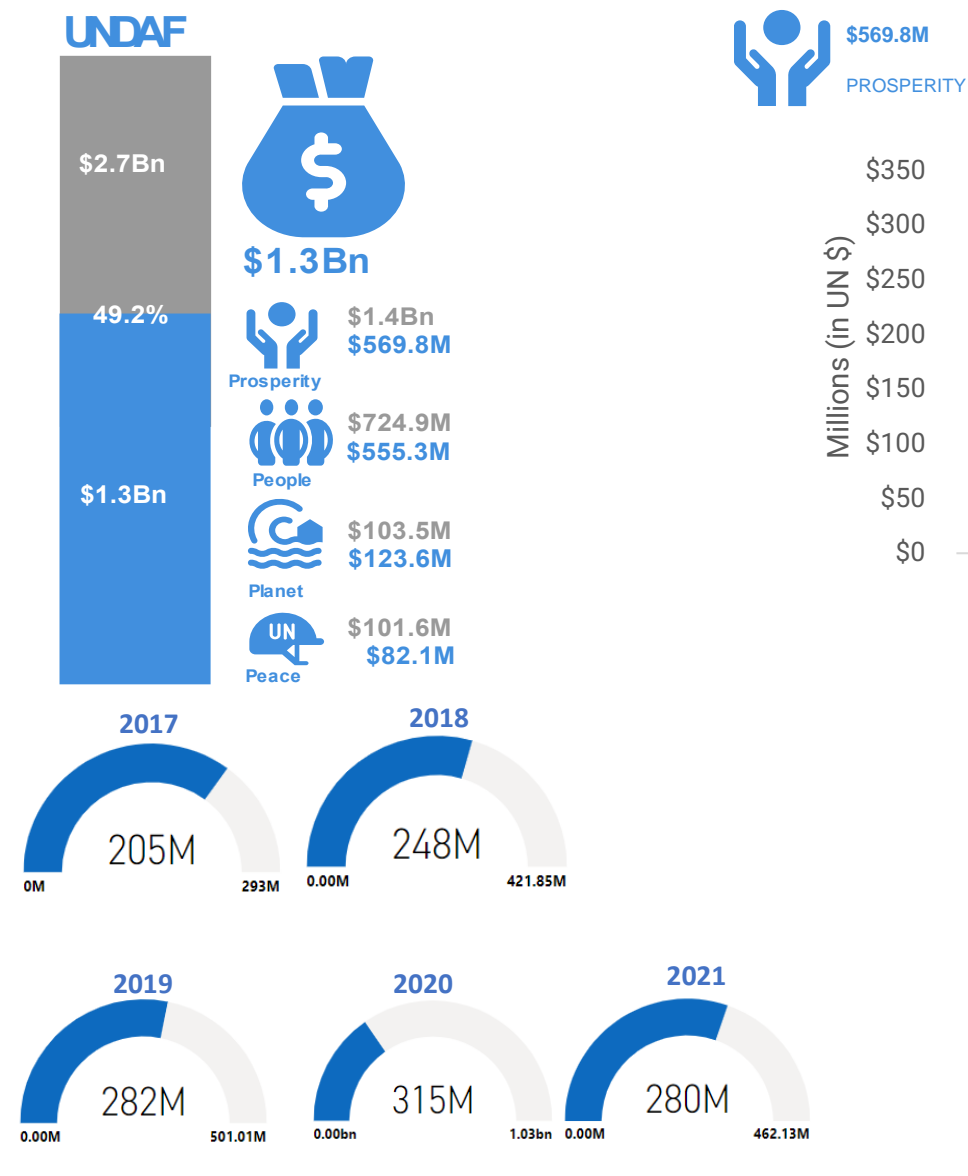
The UN in Mozambique can be mobilised by partners as a channel for the implementation of resources allocated to development work. It is seen as a valuable actor for development, especially in issues such as the fight against Malaria, HIV-AIDS, and for the COVID-19 response.





2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilisation

2.6.1. Financial Overview





2.6.2 Resources mobilisation and quality of funding

2017 – 2020 Planned:

USD 709.95 million



2017 – 2021 Delivered:

USD 1.33 billions

The planned four-year UNDAF programme, was originally costed at US\$ 704 million, an average of US\$ 176 million per year. With the one-year extension and the shocks caused mainly by natural disasters leading to an increased support to humanitarian response, the UNDAF ended with a total of US\$ 1.3 billion, an average of US\$ 260 million per year.

The most funded outcome area was Food Security and Nutrition, followed by Health and by Education while the least funded were Youth and Gender.

Major donors were the European Union, DFID, Canada, Iceland, Koika, Norway, Sweden, Australia and Ireland as well as UNICEF, IFAD and UNDP who used their core funds.

UN Mozambique has also used US\$ 51,359 from the One Fund, using the pass-through funding modality, to support the formulation of the development of the new UN Sustainable Development Framework.

The UNDAF 2017–20 was signed in January 2016. Due to extreme events in the country including the emergency response cyclones Idai and Kenneth and the electoral process, there was a need to extend the UNDAF to 31 December 2021.

To respond to the various extreme events, the UN conducted a resources mobilisation process that was able to mobilise additional about \$620 million corresponding to 87% of the forecast for the UNDAF 2017–20.



In June 2020, under the overall leadership of the RC and with the technical leadership of the OCHA, the UNCT prepared the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Offer for Mozambique. The offer presented ongoing and planned support measures in four priority areas for a period of 12 to 18 months and had an estimated budget of US \$378.9 million.



Health First
\$ 26,950,000



Protecting People
\$ 94,426,701



Economic Recovery
\$ 242,210,000



Social Cohesion
\$ 6,197,010



Gender
\$ 9,157,443



CHAPTER 3

UNCT Key Focus for Next Year

The year 2022 marks end of the UNDAF (2017–21) and the commencement of the UNSDCF (2022–26). The joint development of the UNSDCF (2022–26) with the GoM took place throughout 2021 in consultation with 35 Government Ministries and Institutions as well as CSOs, the private sector and financial partners. Through the development of the UNSDCF (2022–26), four strategic priorities areas were identified: 1. Human development; 2. Economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods; 3. Climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources; and 4. Peacebuilding, human rights and inclusive governance. These strategic priority areas will guide the UN's engagement in Mozambique for the next five years. The primary focus of the UNCT for the upcoming year will be the development of the workplan and commencement of the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26). Key risks to the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26) for 2022 include:

- I. The COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-economic impact elevate the risks of planning.
- II. The fluid situation in the North including internal displacement, humanitarian crises, spill-over into neighbouring provinces, focus and resources redirected to humanitarian efforts.
- III. Natural disasters, environmental degradation and the impact of climate change.
- IV. Delays in the economic recovery.
- V. Risks linked to limited availability of data.
- VI. Risks related to lower mobilisation of resources than expected for the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26).

In order to overcome outstanding challenges, the UNCT will focus on the joint implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26); ensure the configuration of the UNCT is suitable for the needs of the country and the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26); establish a coherent funding mechanism; and ensure a HDP nexus approach to UN engagement in the North.

In order to strengthen the implementation of the UNSDCF (2022–26), the UNCT will jointly identify key areas of engagement in each strategic priority areas for 2022 to ensure coherent and collective engagement in Mozambique, with clearly defined priorities. Additionally, to ensure a needs based, tailored country presence that reflects the context of Mozambique, a UNCT Mozambique configuration exercise was conducted as part of the development of the UNSDCF (2022–26).

There were 22 signatories of the UNDAF (2017–21) compared to 25 signatories of the UNSDCF (2022–26). The three new UN entities are UNECA, UNOPS and WMO. These additional capacities will support the UN Development System's efforts to deliver on the commitments of UNSDCF (2022–26).

Furthermore, the UNCT established a new Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Mozambique replacing the previous one which was initially set up for the UNDAF (2017–21). Through this, greater coherence between financing and the UNCT as set out in the UN Reform is expected. Thus far, there are eight signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding of the Fund including IOM, UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, WHO and WFP. The Fund aims to raise US \$400 million. It ensures a ONE UN approach, funnelling resources to UN Entities with comparative advantages and capabilities in Mozambique. Additionally, the UNCT are developing a funding strategy that will be aligned with the UNSDCF (2022–26). The funding strategy will be updated based on the evolving context and situation over the next five years.

The UNCT will ensure a HDP nexus approach, notably in the North, acknowledging that the situation in the North is symptomatic of underlying challenges. The nexus approach provides an opportunity for the UN to respond to the humanitarian crisis while also engaging with the root causes of the conflict resulting in addressing, protection concerns and life-saving needs at the same time as ensuring longer-term investment addressing the systemic causes.



Annex 1: Indicators Performance

| Result Group | Number of Indicators | Report Rate | Low (Below 50%) | Average (50%-90%) | Good (90%-100%) | Excellent (Above 100%) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Food Security and Nutrition | 20 | 75% | 15% | 8% | 12% | 65% |
| Economic transformation | 16 | 65% | 12% | 18% | 10% | 60% |
| Education | 13 | 90% | 18% | 5% | 25% | 52% |
| Gender | 14 | 80% | 7% | 18% | 15% | 60% |
| Social protection | 12 | 100% | 16% | 22% | 14% | 48% |
| Health | 28 | 96% | 7% | 19% | 0% | 74% |
| Youth | 11 | 80% | 0% | 20% | 14% | 66% |
| Governance | 19 | 68% | 13% | 33% | 0% | 54% |
| Natural resources management | 16 | 66% | 13% | 22% | 8% | 57% |
| Resilience | 12 | 58% | 28% | 14% | 15% | 43% |
| Total | 161 | 78% | 13% | 18% | 11% | 58% |



Annex 2: Government Partners

| | |
|---------|--|
| CC | Constitutional Council |
| CNCS | National AIDS Coordinating Authority |
| CNDH | National Human Rights Commission |
| CNE | National Electoral Commission |
| DPGCAS | Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Action |
| GoM | Government of Mozambique |
| GPJ | The Ombudsman Office |
| GREPOC | Government Reconstruction Cabinet |
| IEDA | Institute for Open Distance Education |
| INAR | National Institute for Refugee Support |
| INAS | National Institute of Social Action |
| INE | National Institute of Statistics |
| INGC | National Institute of Disaster Management |
| INS | National Institute of Health |
| INSS | National Institute of Social Security of Mozambique |
| MAEFP | Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service |
| MASA | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MCTESTP | Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher, Technical and Professional Education |
| MEF | Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| MGCAS | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action |
| MIC | Ministry of Industry and Commerce |
| MIMAIP | Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries |
| MINEC | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| MINEDH | Ministry of Education and Human Development |
| MINT | Ministry of Interior |
| MIREME | Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy |
| MISAU | Ministry of Health |
| MITADER | Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development |
| MITESS | Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security |
| MJD | Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| MJACR | Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs |
| MOPH | Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources |
| PGR | General Attorney |
| PRM | Police Force of Mozambique |
| STAE | Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration |
| TS | Supreme Court |

ⁱ UNDP (2020) Human Development Report 2020 The next Frontier Human Development and the Anthropocene.

ⁱⁱ INE (2019-20) Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar.

ⁱⁱⁱ INE (2011) Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde; INE (2019-20) Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar.

^{iv} Derived from total population. Population source: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision.

^v World Bank (2017) Risk Index.

^{vi} UNICEF (2021) The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index.

^{vii} National Institute of Statistics (2018) Population census (2017).

^{viii} PDNA (Government of Mozambique) 2019