



## Mozambique Sustainable Development MPTF



## 2025 Annual Progress Report

# Contents

- Contents .....2
- List of Abbreviations.....3
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....4
- I. PURPOSE.....6
- II. 2025 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE .....6
  - Fund’s Dashboard: 2025.....6
  - Fund’s Strategic Alignment with UNSDCF .....7
  - Fund’s Portfolio Overview .....7
  - Fund Secretariat.....8
  - Gender Equality Mainstreaming .....8
  - Fund Mobilization .....8
  - Risks and Financing Outlook .....9
- III. KEY RESULTS.....9
  - Outcome 1: Peacebuilding, Human Rights and inclusive governance .....9
- IV. Lessons Learned, Challenges and Good Practices ..... 10
- V. QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT ..... 11
- VI. LOOKING AHEAD ..... 12
- VII. Indicator Based Performance Assessment ..... 13

## List of Abbreviations

ADIN – Agency for the Integrated Development of the North  
AHCT – Area Humanitarian Country Team  
ASMT – Area Security Management Team  
BOS – Business Operations Strategy  
DCP – Development Partner’s Platform  
EU – European Union  
GEWE – Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment  
GMTWG – Gender Mainstreaming Technical Working Group  
ICT – Information and Communication Technology  
INGD – National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction  
IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons  
JSC – Joint Steering Committee  
JTC – Joint Technical Committee  
JWP / JWP – Joint Work Plan  
LNOB – Leave No One Behind  
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation  
MPTF – Multi-Partner Trust Fund  
MPTFO – Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
NSAGs – Non-State Armed Groups  
ODA – Official Development Assistance  
PEDGi – Policy and Strategy for the Management of Internally Displaced Persons  
PBF – Peace Building Fund  
PRCD – Cabo Delgado Reconstruction Program  
PREDIN – Resilience and Integrated Development Programme of the North of Mozambique  
PUNO – Participating UN Organization  
RCO – Resident Coordinator’s Office  
RC/HC/DO – Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator / Designated Official  
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals  
SP – Strategic Priority  
TORs – Terms of Reference  
UNCT – United Nations Country Team  
UNDS – United Nations Development System  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
UNOCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
UNSDCF – United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework  
WFP – World Food Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Mozambique Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established in 2021 as a strategic financing mechanism to support coherent, coordinated, and results-oriented implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2026 and to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Designed to pool resources and strengthen collective UN action in support of national development priorities, the Fund began capitalization in 2022–2023, with implementation effectively commencing in July 2025.

The Mozambique MPTF aims at serving as a flexible platform that enhances coordination, alignment, and effectiveness across the United Nations system and its partners. By providing a shared framework for joint planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, the Fund reduces transaction and fiduciary costs, promotes inclusive and transparent decision-making, and enables adaptive responses to evolving priorities. It also broadens opportunities for engagement by both traditional and emerging development partners, including non-resident donors.

In 2025, despite limited financial capitalization, the Fund demonstrated its strategic value by delivering targeted results under Strategic Priority 4 of the UNSDCF—Peacebuilding, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance. The sole funded initiative, called Consolidating the UN’s Collective Impact in the North of Mozambique, contributed to strengthened inter-agency coordination and improved alignment and the partnership with national institutions, particularly the Agency for the Integrated Development of the North (ADIN). A key achievement was the establishment and operationalization of a coordination antenna in the northern provinces, reinforcing coherence across humanitarian, development, and peace efforts and supporting UN joint engagement with Government counterparts at national and provincial levels.

The Fund has also strengthened system-wide collaboration through regular coordination mechanisms, joint field missions, and harmonized reporting, reinforcing the One UN approach and the role of the Resident Coordinator as a convenor and catalyst for integrated, cross-sectoral solutions. These efforts have supported recovery, resilience, and durable solutions for conflict-affected and displaced populations in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa, while improving information management, transparency and accountability.

Notwithstanding these accomplishments, the Fund faces significant risks. The continued deterioration of the security situation in northern Mozambique constrains access, increases operational costs, and poses risks to staff and partners. At the same time, a challenging global financing environment and declining Official Development Assistance threaten the Fund’s sustainability and capacity to scale its impact beyond 2026.

Looking ahead, 2026 will be a critical year for consolidation and strategic repositioning of the Mozambique MPTF. In alignment with the upcoming UN Cooperation Framework for the period 2027-2030, priorities include revitalizing the Fund’s governance and operational framework, strengthening donor engagement, expanding participation by additional UN entities, and reinforcing pooled financing as a key enabler of the UN’s collective impact. With predictable and

adequate financing, the Mozambique MPTF remains a vital instrument for advancing national development priorities and delivering integrated, sustainable solutions in Mozambique, in particular under the current complex, changing environment.

## I. PURPOSE

The Mozambique MPTF was established as a key mechanism to support joint resource mobilization for the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Mozambique (2022–2026), focusing on its 4 Strategic Priorities areas: Human development (SP1), Economic Diversification and sustainable livelihoods (SP2), Climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources (SP3), Peacebuilding, Human Rights and inclusive governance (SP4). The Fund was created with an initial window to support the *Resilience and Integrated Development Programme of the North of Mozambique (PREDIN)* and the *Cabo Delgado Reconstruction Program (PRCD)*, which falls under SP 4 (Peacebuilding, Human Rights and inclusive governance).


The establishment of the Fund draws on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279 (2018) and the United Nations Funding Compact (2019). United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279 on United Nations Development System (UNDS) reform, adopted in 2018, aims to better position the UNDS to address the full range of human rights, peacebuilding, humanitarian, and development challenges and opportunities.

The resolution seeks to align functions and capacities across the system with the 2030 Agenda, strengthening strategic focus, accountability, transparency, collaboration, efficiency, effectiveness, and results orientation.

By facilitating access to joint funding, the Fund provides incentives for joined-up UN action and promotes joint prioritizing, planning, monitoring and implementation. It also fosters mutual accountability among Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) for delivering common results and ensuring efficient use of shared resources.

## II. 2025 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

### Fund's Dashboard: 2025

<b>Established:</b>	November 2021
<b>Number of Participating UN Organizations:</b>	15
<b>Contributors:</b>	Portugal 
<b>Total deposits, USD:</b>	\$ 528,839
<b>2025 deposits, USD</b>	\$ 0
<b>2025 ongoing projects</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>including 2025 new projects</b>	1

## Fund’s Strategic Alignment with UNSDCF

The Mozambique MPTF is firmly anchored in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)’s Theory of Change, Results Framework, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. This alignment ensures that all funded initiatives directly contribute to UNSDCF outcomes, national priorities and SDG acceleration.

To minimize transaction costs and facilitate alignments with the UNSDCF cycle, the Fund relies on the existing UNSDCF governance and coordination structures and processes. The Joint Government–UN Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator, provides strategic direction and oversight for both the UNSDCF and the Fund.

The JSC approves Joint Work Plans (JWPs) for each UNSDCF Outcome Area, developed collaboratively by UN agencies and national partners. These JWPs outline specific interventions and the resources required for the programme year, synchronized with the Government's fiscal year (January-December).

In line with the Fund's Terms of Reference and the JSC's mandate, allocations from the Fund's available resources are made based on approved Joint Work Plans, in consultation with donor(s) and the JSC co-chairs.

## Fund’s Portfolio Overview

Title / MPTFO project number	Fund Outcome/ Window	Primary SDGs addressed	Amount received in 2025	Total Contribution amount received as of 2025
<b>Consolidating the UN’s Collective Impact in the North of Mozambique</b>	Outcome 4: Peacebuilding, Human Rights and inclusive governance(SP4).	SDGs: 5 (Gender Equality); 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	\$ 428,655	\$528,839

## Fund Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for the operational functioning of the Fund and provides both technical and administrative support to the Steering Committee. This role is fulfilled by the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), with the Secretariat's structure remaining flexible and subject to review and adjustment by the Steering Committee based on evolving needs and available budget.

The core function of the Secretariat is to support governance and decision-making processes. It advises the Steering Committee on strategic priorities and programmatic and financial allocations, organizes calls for proposals and appraisal processes, and provides logistical and operational assistance. The Secretariat also reviews and clears project proposals before submission, ensuring alignment with Fund priorities, including the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment.

In addition, the Secretariat oversees coordination, monitoring, and reporting. It facilitates collaboration and communication among Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), monitors operational risks and overall Fund performance, and consolidates annual and final narrative reports for review. The Secretariat liaises with the Administrative Agent on fund operations, reporting, and closure processes, endorses final reports approved by the Steering Committee, and supports the preparation of consolidated narrative and financial reports for project and Fund closure.

## Gender Equality Mainstreaming

In 2025, the only programme active was for the establishment of the coordination antenna in the Northern Mozambique, with the objective of strengthening inter-agency coordination and improved alignment with national institutions, particularly the Agency for the Integrated Development of the North (ADIN). The coordination antenna is instrumental in ensuring that the interventions in the North conform with the UN programming principles, including gender equality mainstreaming. Worth mentioning that, in line with UN Mozambique efforts to mainstream gender equality in both its programmes and operations, the 02 staff recruited under the mentioned project are both females.

## Fund Mobilization

Since the Fund's creation in 2021, advocacy and resource mobilization were carried out by the RC and UNCT, initially to support the UN common approach to the North and then to support the current Cooperation Framework's strategic priorities. Efforts included bilateral meetings with the Development Partners and discussions at the Development Partner's Platform (DCP). In 2025, UN Mozambique included a session with Development partners during its UNCT retreat (March 2025) and organized a Strategic Dialogue with the European Union (EU) where pooled funding to the Cooperation Framework was advocated and discussed (October 2025).

Despite these efforts, donors continued to provide funding to the UN Agencies bilaterally.

Ireland responded to the call with additional funding to support the joint approach to UN efforts in the North, but due to internal policy requirements decided to provide funding through DCO/RCO.

## Risks and Financing Outlook

At the current level of funding, the Mozambique Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) faces two critical risks that threaten its continued effectiveness and sustainability. First, the volatile security situation in the northern provinces continues to significantly disrupt programme implementation. These security constraints particularly affect operations in remote and hard-to-reach areas, limiting access to vulnerable communities, increasing operational costs, and posing serious risks to staff safety and partner engagement.

Second, the contraction of donor funding presents a substantial institutional and operational risk. Declining financial contributions are likely to result in the scaling down of programming, reductions in staffing levels, and the potential closure of field offices. Such measures would weaken the Fund's capacity to maximize impact of its interventions, sustain development gains, and respond flexibly to emerging needs. Together, these risks underscore the urgency of securing predictable and adequate funding, as well as strengthening risk mitigation measures, to ensure the MPTF's continued ability to deliver impactful and coordinated support in Mozambique.

## III. KEY RESULTS

### Outcome 4: Peacebuilding, Human Rights and inclusive governance (UNSDCF 2022-2026's Outcome 4)

With support from the Fund and limited contributions received, the United Nations prioritized establishing a coordination antenna in the North to enhance its collective impact in this conflict-affected region. Another key objective was to better align its interventions under the Cooperation Framework with government development priorities and strengthen collaboration with the Agency for the Integrated Development of the North (ADIN). These goals were accomplished by improving development coordination across Mozambique's three northern provinces through the creation and operationalization of a coordination antenna and the recruitment of a Senior Development Officer.

The Senior Development Officer's coordination and the UNDP's technical assistance allowed the coordination antenna to enable joint planning and programme implementation among UN agencies. Monthly meetings and rotating leadership among UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA have fostered stronger coherence in addressing the impacts of armed conflict and climate risks. Government coordination and ownership has been reinforced through close collaboration with ADIN, INGD, and provincial authorities.

The coordination antenna was instrumental in the operationalization of the coordination structures under national frameworks for development (PREDIN) and internal displacement (Policy and Strategy for the Management of Internally Displaced Persons – PEDGI), including the design of terms of reference for regional and provincial forums. Support has also been extended to INGD in advancing the durable solutions agenda for internally displaced persons, with working groups already active in Cabo Delgado and under development in Nampula and Niassa. These efforts ensured that UN interventions better align with national priorities and respond effectively to local contexts. The Government of Cabo Delgado acknowledged this, as shown by the official recognition given to the UN Resident Coordinator, representing the UN, in March 2025.

The coordination antenna also supported ADIN in operationalizing the Northern Project Management System to monitor interventions, with UN agencies now regularly updating project data. At the same time, high-level engagement by the RC/HC/DO and Heads of Agency through joint missions with government leaders has reinforced accountability and problem-solving, while active collaboration with development partners has helped identify gaps and prevent duplication.

## IV. Lessons Learned, Challenges and Good Practices

### Lessons Learnt

*Physical presence is critical for coordination:* Effective stakeholder engagement, trust-building, and coordination—especially with local government counterparts—require physical presence, particularly during programme inception and early implementation.

*Field-level autonomy enhances effectiveness:* Agencies with greater decision-making authority and senior presence at field level are better positioned to adapt and implement programmes in complex environments.

*Higher level leadership overcomes barriers at field level:* High-level leadership support, such as that of the RC/HC and Heads of Agency, is essential to navigate resistance and unlock stalled coordination and partnership processes.

### Challenges

*Security constraints:* The volatile security situation in northern Mozambique, particularly in Cabo Delgado, with sporadic incursions by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), continues to limit access and disrupt the implementation of activities by UN agencies and partners.

*Government systems and capacity gaps:* Despite notable improvements, Government management procedures remain lengthy and bureaucratic, compounded by weak communication and decision-making mechanisms between central and provincial levels, limited technical capacity, and financial constraints.

*Funding cuts and donor withdrawals:* Sudden global funding reductions have led to project closures and large-scale staff layoffs. The situation is particularly critical in Niassa, following the withdrawal of the United States and Sweden, leaving only one of seven agencies with funding beyond August 2026.

*Uneven agency presence and autonomy:* Agencies in Cabo Delgado benefit from stronger capacity, seniority, and decision-making authority, while Nampula and Niassa rely more heavily on coordination support that is difficult to provide due to office location and mobility restrictions.

*Limitations of remote engagement:* Virtual coordination is insufficient for effective engagement with government counterparts and partners, particularly during initial implementation phases.

## **Good Practices**

*Sustained advocacy and engagement:* Continuous lobbying and advocacy with Government structures, despite delays, remain essential to advancing coordination mechanisms and reforms.

*RC/HC and Heads of Agency engagement and leadership:* The regular visits of the RC/HC and Heads of Agency to the North have proven effective in overcoming resistance to joint programming and should be maintained and strengthened.

*Joint programming as a strategic approach:* Despite challenges, joint programmes remain a strategic and relevant mechanism for maximizing impact and coherence, particularly in the North. An example is the Joint Programme *Water, Land and Peace: Institutional Support, Community Empowerment, and Peacebuilding through Natural Resource Management in Cabo Delgado Province* funded by the Peace Building Fund (PBF) joint programme.

*Adaptive coordination support:* Recognizing differing provincial contexts and capacities allows coordination platforms to tailor support, particularly for under-resourced provinces like Nampula and Niassa.

## **V. QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT**

The following assessment looks at the Mozambique MPTF performance in 2025 against five standard evaluation criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. This assessment is based on project-level reporting, portfolio-level analysis, and the operational context described in this report.

**Relevance:** The Fund's portfolio, which is limited to the *Consolidation of UN's Collective Impact in the North of Mozambique* programme, remained closely aligned with Mozambique's national

development priorities in 2025 especially in the Northern Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa.

**Coherence:** With the establishment of the antenna in the North, there was significant improvement in the UN interaction with the authorities in the three Provinces and the interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peace activities have been strengthened.

**Effectiveness:** Although the Mozambique MPTF did not manage to attract additional donors, the Fund has proven to be effective since 1) it was possible to demonstrate the results of the joined-up approach; 2) the current Donor (Portugal) is satisfied with the results so far; and 3) the Fund was able to attract matching funds (from Ireland, as explained above).

**Efficiency:** From the Fund's Secretariat's perspective, the Fund was efficient and no transaction costs were reported as of concern. In line with the Efficiency Agenda, the North Antenna is located in a UN common premise. From PUNO's perspective, the Agencies are to continue exploring opportunities for joint operations, field missions and engagements with the Government.

**Sustainability:** Unless the envisaged revitalization of the Fund is successful, the declining Official Development Assistance (ODA) poses concerns about the Funds survival beyond 2026.

## VI. LOOKING AHEAD

As the UN Mozambique completes the formulation of the UNSDCF 2022-2026, in a context of a challenging financial landscape, UNCT Mozambique consider the following:

### Strengthening Donor Engagement

The RC and UNCT's engagement with donors to use the Fund resulted in the contribution from Portugal and the Ireland (although not through the MPTF). With the resources available, UNCT agreed to prioritize strengthening coordination in the North to ensure a well-coordinated UN approach in a challenging context requiring strengthened interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding interventions. Since its establishment, the antenna in the North has been highly appreciated by Government local authorities, and generated strong interest among cooperation and development partners. Ireland, Portugal, Canada, Germany, and the European Union have visited the antenna to learn about ongoing activities and results achieved. Ireland, already a funding partner, has granted additional funding and extended its support for another year (through DCO/RCO).

### Reinforcing the implementation of UN80 at Country Level

In 2026, UNCT Mozambique is advancing efforts to integrate UN80 into its delivery through enhanced leadership by the Resident Coordinator, closer alignment with national priorities, and increased joint programming and pooled financing. The objective is to minimise fragmentation, present a unified UN offer to the government and partners, and prioritise collective outcomes over agency-specific visibility.

## Revitalization of the MPTF Mozambique and Alignment with the new Cooperation Framework

In early 2025, the UN Country Team has revisited the TORs of the Mozambique MPTF, which were developed in 2021, with the vision that the Fund would support coherent actions to advance the implementation of the Cooperation framework comparative advantage and where multi-agency cooperation supports the achievement of more sustainable results. To lead this exercise, UNCT identified UNDP to lead. The result was 11 new Agencies, Funds and Programmes joining and a revised TOR for the Fund, revised governance and operational structure including organigrams, roles and responsibilities and templates, a results and resources framework and a partnership and resource mobilization strategy.

Given that Mozambique is completing the formulation of the new UN Cooperation Framework for 2027-2030, the Fund Steering Committee has agreed to review the alignment in Q4 when the Cooperation Framework document is completed and signed with the Government.

## VII. Indicator Based Performance Assessment<sup>1</sup>

### Indicator based performance assessment – narrative

#### *Outcome*

In northern Mozambique, particularly Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, UN-supported interventions in 2025 delivered strong results in strengthening social cohesion, livelihoods and protection systems for conflict-affected populations: more than 1.4 million internally displaced persons and host community members benefited from integrated protection, livelihoods and social cohesion interventions, including community dialogue, peacebuilding initiatives and women-led conflict prevention mechanisms, contributing to improved coexistence and stabilization in displacement and resettlement areas. At the same time, climate-smart and conservation-oriented agriculture was advanced through support to tens of thousands of smallholder producers who strengthened climate-smart production skills, accessed improved inputs through the national e-voucher system, and adopted more resilient farming practices to protect productivity and food security. Protection outcomes were reinforced by the expansion of integrated, survivor-centred responses to violence, with GBV and child-protection systems strengthened across northern districts through trained service providers, functional referral pathways and community actors, improving victims' access to coordinated health, psychosocial, legal and social services in highly vulnerable and displacement-affected communities.

#### *Output 1*

In 2025, the UN supported the consolidation of peacebuilding, protection and accountability outcomes in Northern Mozambique, particularly in conflict-affected provinces, by strengthening the capacities of security and justice institutions to apply human-rights-based and child-friendly

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<sup>1</sup> The progress reported on the indicators is global, reflecting contributions not only from the MPTF but also from other interventions implemented within the framework of the UNSDCF 2022–2026.

approaches, including the designation of military and police GBV focal points and training of justice and social service actors. Community-led prevention and social cohesion were advanced through large-scale dialogues engaging community and religious leaders, contributing to the prevention of gender-based violence and violence against children in displacement- and return-affected areas. Youth participation in peace and security processes was actively promoted through youth forums and inclusion in peacebuilding initiatives in the north, reflecting substantive implementation of Youth, Peace and Security commitments. These efforts were embedded within integrated protection, livelihoods and social cohesion interventions reaching conflict-affected populations and aligned with the objectives of resilience, recovery and development programming for Northern Mozambique, demonstrating strong qualitative progress in the implementation of the PRCD framework.

### *Output 2*

In 2025, UN support significantly strengthened access to essential services and resilience in Northern Mozambique, particularly in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, by restoring and expanding education, health, WASH and social protection systems in conflict- and climate-affected areas. Climate-adaptive infrastructure and rehabilitated schools and health facilities enabled continuity of services, while over 649,000 children received learning materials and school meals to sustain education. Access to basic services was improved through expanded WASH investments, benefiting more than 210,000 people with safe drinking water and 359,000 with sanitation, alongside strengthened primary health care and maternal and newborn services. Social protection delivery scaled up at pace, reaching over 1.47 million vulnerable people—many of them internally displaced households—with cash, food and in-kind support, while community-level social welfare and protection systems were reinforced through large-scale workforce and volunteer capacity strengthening. These integrated interventions contributed to mitigating the impact of high food insecurity—particularly acute in the North—while protecting human capital, restoring service delivery and supporting recovery and resilience among the most vulnerable populations.

### *Output 3*

In 2025, UN-supported programmes enabled significant numbers of young people, including internally displaced youth in Northern Mozambique, to benefit from MSME-linked livelihoods initiatives, vocational training and enterprise-based work experience. While the report does not isolate a specific numeric indicator for IDP internships in MSMEs, youth IDPs were systematically targeted through income-generation and enterprise support programmes implemented in Cabo Delgado and other northern provinces.



## Indicator based performance assessment - Results Matrix

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET	PROGRESS
<b>OUTCOME:</b> Promote the construction of Peace, the reconstruction of the social contract and economic recovery, based on the participation of communities, including women, youth and vulnerable groups, in a sustainable and resilient way, with respect for Human Rights.	Percentage of IDPs and host community members satisfied with programs to strengthen social cohesion aimed at IDPs and host communities	80%	Percentage not reported; large-scale participation reported
	Percentage of producers practicing conservation farming techniques	60%	Percentage not reported; adoption proxies reported
	Percentage of victims of violence who accessed integrated care services	90%	Percentage not reported; service coverage and systems strengthened
<b>OUTPUT 1:</b> By 2026 peace building, security and social cohesion is strengthened.	Number of capacity building sessions held with security forces on accountability mechanisms	5	Implemented; 323 military GBV focal points; human rights & accountability trainings
	Number of community dialogues with community leaders, religious leaders to prevent Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children (VAC)	5	Implemented at scale; ~14,000 participants; thousands of leaders mobilized
	Availability of the National Action Plan for Youth, Peace and Security	NAP Available	YPS activities active; formal NAP availability not explicitly reported
	Justice actors trained in child friendly procedures	300	7,188 officers trained; VAC mechanisms institutionalized
	Proportion of the implementation of the PRCD	30%	Qualitatively high; pillars implemented, no % reported
<b>OUTPUT 2:</b> By 2026 the social contract between the State and population is reconstructed	Percentage of essential services (education, health, and social protection centers) constructed/rehabilitated	90%	34 climate-adaptive infrastructure projects benefiting 148,491 people
	Percentage of population with access to essential social services health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, social welfare)	50%	Access expanded through multi-sector service delivery platforms
	Percentage of population with access to sanitation facilities	50%	359,172 people gained access to basic sanitation
	Number of schools reconstructed/rehabilitated or provided with temporary learning spaces	300	Schools rehabilitated and temporary learning spaces established
	Number of children receiving learning kits to be able to continue learning	90,000	649,263 children and adolescents received learning materials and/or school meals
	Number of teachers trained for strengthened teaching capacities	2500	Teacher capacity strengthened
	Number of functional health centers with quality minimum services package for newborn, children, woman and youth services integrated and delivered	100	106 health facilities and schools gained improved WASH services
	Number of social welfare workforce including community level workers/volunteers trained for case management	300	173,603 community and institutional actors strengthened

	Number of vulnerable people receiving social protection support (cash transfers, in-kind transfers)	300,000	1,474,240 vulnerable people received cash or in-kind support
	Number of people that gain access to drinking water services	115,000	211,820 people accessed safe drinking water
	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) including dietary diversity score	50%	63.9% of the population affected (national)
<b>OUTPUT 3:</b> By 2026 Economic Recovery and resilience is strengthened.	Number of technicians from the district economic activities service trained to improve the efficiency of service delivery.	60	Extensionists, government technicians and district-level actors trained nationally; digital and technical capacity strengthened
	Number of young people who benefited from IDP internship programs in MSMEs	60	Youth and IDPs benefited from MSME-linked livelihoods, training and enterprise support; internships not separately quantified

