

United Nations Mozambique

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020 *2019 Progress Report*

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ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDSIF	Information and Finance System Development Center
CNCS	National Council for Aids Combat
CNAS	National Council of Social Action
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Confederation of Economic Associations
DaO	Delivering as One
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPEF	Provincial Directorates of Economy and Finance
DPS	Provincial Directorates of Health
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
eCRVS	Electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System
ENSSB	National Basic Social Security Strategy
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GRP	Gorongosa Restoration Project
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEDA	Institute for Open Distance Education
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIAM	Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAM	National Institute of Meteorology
INAR	National Institute for Refugee Support
INAS	National Institute of Social Action
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INGC	National Institute of Disaster Management
INNOQ	National Institute for Standards and Quality
INSS	National Institute of Social Security
IPAJ	National Legal Aid Institute
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LMIS	Labor Market Information System
MAEFP	Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCTESTP	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher, Technical and Professional Education
MDM	Mozambique Democratic Movement
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 Labor, Employment and Social Security
MJD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MJCAR	Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MoPH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
MozFIP	Mozambique Forest Investment Project
MP	Members of Parliament
MPDSR	Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NRMC	Natural Resources Management Committees
ODA	Official Development Aid
OF	Obstetric Fistula
OMT	Operations Management Team
PAMRDC	Multisector Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition
PASD	Direct Social Action Program
PEI	Poverty-Environment Initiative
PES	Economic and Social Plans
PFS	Pastoralist Field Schools
PGR	General Attorney
PMT	Programme Management Team
ProPESCA	Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project
RENAMO	Mozambican National Resistance
SAAJ	Youth Friendly Services
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition
SISMA	National Health Information and Management System
SPO	Planning and Budgeting System
STAE	Technical Secretariat for Elections Management
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
UPR	Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank

FOREWORD

On behalf of the United Nations in Mozambique, I am pleased to present the third progress report of the United Nations Development Framework (2017-2020). As you all know, it was formulated jointly by the Government of Mozambique and the UN System in 2015-16. The document identifies strategic and collective contributions of the United Nations Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies in support of the country's development priorities as stated in the Government's Five Year-Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo – PQG) and the 2030 Agenda.

Like the previous reports, this report is organized around the 10 Outcomes (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. For each Outcome, the report presents the context, achievements (including the updated results matrix), challenges and lessons learnt.

The year 2019 was marked by the cyclones Idai and Kenneth, the two occurring within the space of six weeks, leaving a trail of death, damage and destruction. The cyclones killed at least 648 people, injured nearly 1,700 and left an estimated 2.2 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and protection. Although the country is frequently ravaged by cyclones, floods and drought, the cyclones and floods of 2019 were the most devastating in recent history in terms of human and physical impact, as well as their geographic extent. Most of our efforts were redirected to meet the needs of the people affected, having in most of the cases to reprogram ongoing activities.

The UN system in Mozambique remains committed to supporting the Government and the persons living in Mozambique to achieve the 2030 Agenda and to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Internally, the UN system is committed to further implement the *Delivering as One*, investing more and more to jointly interact with Government and development partners. In terms of capacity to deliver, the UN system was strengthened with the establishment of UNODC presence in Mozambique. This is bringing valuable knowledge and capacity, especially on countering violent extremism, drug trafficking and corruption.

The preparation of this report was possible due to the dedicated efforts of the Programme Management Team (PMT) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Group (M&ERG), with the support of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). Despite the challenges cause by the Emergency Law following the Covid-19 pandemic, I am happy to see the that we have managed to put together our collective achievements in one document. My appreciation goes also to the Heads of Agency who have created the conditions to make this work possible.

I take this opportunity to thank all our partners in Government, CSOs, academic circles, the media and Mozambique's Development Partners for the joint work and collaboration in the implementation of the UNDAF.

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

Estamos juntos!

Myrta Kaulard

UN Resident Coordinator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique represents the Key UN strategic document framing its contribution to the Government's national development priorities and actions as laid in the Government's Five-Year Plans known as the *Programa Quinquenal do Governo (PQG)*. The UNDAF brings together the United Nations Agencies and the Government of Mozambique (GoM) around joint strategic objectives and aspirations of the PQG, addressing interconnected and multi-dimensional root causes of development challenges, focusing on high impact, multisectoral interventions.

Inspired by the vision set in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global agendas and priorities agreed upon between the UN and the GoM, the foundations for this UNDAF is built on a shared approach: Delivering as One. The 21 UN Agencies working in Mozambique focus on common goals, based on each organization's unique mandate and approaches to deliver this programme. The UN interventions include technical cooperation, policy development, project-based implementation, partnerships, emergency response and information and advocacy. Depending on their respective mandates, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes work within "Outcome Groups", which are aligned with the priorities identified by the UN System in Mozambique. The Outcome Groups are established around the 10 UNDAF Outcomes, namely, (i) Food Security and Nutrition, (ii) Economic Transformation, (iii) Education, (iv) Gender, (v) Social Protection, (vi) Health, (vii) Youth, (viii) Governance, (ix) Natural Resources and (x) Resilience.

- I. ***FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (Vulnerable Populations are More Food Secure and Better Nourished)***
In 2019, the United Nations (UN) continued to provide support to the Government of Mozambique on food security and nutrition. Key results included strengthened capacity to design and implement evidence-based and gender-responsive agriculture and food and nutrition security policies, programmes and investments; support to the implementation of the Master Plan for Food and Agricultural Statistics; updated the study on public expenditure in agriculture for the period 2009-2017; web-based registration system to map agricultural producers; support on the identification, prioritization and design of FNS development interventions; Institutional capacity assessment of the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN); support to selected provinces and districts on the quality and monitoring of multi-sector action plans to reduce chronic malnutrition; technical support to develop the legal framework for the national provincial, and district level councils for food and nutrition security (CONSAN, COPSAN, CODSAN); technical and financial support to seasonal integrated food and nutrition security assessments in 39 vulnerable districts, and subsequent Interphase Classification (IPC) analysis; technical and financial support to MASA for the promotion of the Farmer Field School (FFS) and Pastoralist Field School (PFS) Methodologies; Support to Community Based Organizations (CBOs), strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), the private sector and fish farmers to improve fish production; Support on the development of the National Programme on Women's Economic Empowerment (PROMULHER) to allow for national ownership and sustainability of the approaches piloted by the *Rapariga Biz* Programme; Strengthen the Government and NGOs capacity to adequately address the Fall ArmyWorm (FAW).
- II. ***ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION (Poor People Benefit Equitably from Sustainable Economic Transformation)*** The UN organized eight advocacy sessions with the parties (party-specific and multiparty events) both at political and technical level including a public event on Child Sensitive Party Manifestos. The key issues discussed were multidimensional child poverty, pre-primary education, stunting, child marriage, child-sensitive social protection and public investment for children; The UN has also supported capacity building of the National Employment Policy Working group to efficiently implement sectoral policies related to Employment creation.
- III. ***EDUCATION (Youth and Adults Benefit from an Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education System)*** In 2019 UN agencies supported the government and partners in ECE Diagnostic Assessment, assessing the pre-primary sub-sector and identifying key-priorities to improve the provision of equitable access, efficiency, and quality of pre-primary school; The UN also supported training of trainers (TOT) on ECD in

- Emergencies (ECDiE) including 40 emergency focal points, INGC and civil society partners as master trainers and National Early Child Development Network (R-DPI) to organize an international standard production workshop on inclusive and holistic ECD with over 90 participants. With the support of the UN Agencies, the MINEDH led the process to develop a multi-sectoral Violence Against Children (VAC) referral and reporting mechanism ensuring (i) the prevention of VAC in schools; (ii) VAC cases at school level are reported and referred to the relevant service providers; and (iii) service providers act upon reported cases. UN agencies supported the development of national guidelines to orient school and SC annual development plans and the development of tools to monitor VAC, early marriage and pregnancy, teacher and school manager absenteeism, and school dropouts. With UN's support, guidelines to mainstream gender into the planning and budgeting were developed and the capacity training on gender sensitive planning and budgeting conducted. UN agencies have also provided technical support to review the new Inclusive Education (IE) strategy and financial resources for multi-sectorial consultations.
- IV. *GENDER (Disadvantaged Women and Girls Benefit from Comprehensive Policies, Norms and Practices that Guarantee Human Rights)* The UN supported MGCAS with allocation of ICT equipment and furniture to 7 provincial and district departments and with resources to conduct a nationwide dissemination of the National Plan on Women, Peace and Security reaching out to more than 1,000,000 people; The capacity of the MEF was increased and further strengthened to monitor implementation of gender equality commitments through the training of 50 trainers who are expected to lead mainstreaming of SGBV, Early marriage and SRHR in sector plans at the central, provincial and district levels; The partnership with Parliament was strengthened through signing an MoU to enhance MP's capacity on policy and budget oversight for children and gender. The UN has also supported 35 Organizations to enhance their work in the area of child marriage and sexual abuse in collaboration with CECAP - Civil Society Coalition for the Elimination of Child Marriages, led by ROSC (Civil Society Forum for the Rights of the Child).
- V. *SOCIAL PROTECTION (Poor and Most Vulnerable People Benefit from a More Effective System of Social Protection)* The UN has supported intensively evidence-based advocacy to enhance domestic fiscal space dedicated to basic social protection programmes implemented by INAS, in order to promote coverage expansion to reach more vulnerable population and provide income security and social services for them; A major milestone of 2019 was Child Grant pilot for children 0-2 years old at full scale in four districts in Nampula province. The pilot reached 15,345 beneficiaries with a cash and care model; During the year, the UN organized a training to Political Parties (17 political parties legally constituted) and Journalists (22 journalist from the 11 Provinces) on Social Protection, in a format that allowed joint interaction and debate around political manifestos and priorities before Presidential Elections, held on October 2019; The UN has also supported a number of activities within the "Social Protection Week" to promote debate around social protection in Mozambique under the leadership of MGCAS. During 2019, the UN supported cash-based responses for recovery and reconstruction from cyclones Idai and Kenneth, both through the activation and strengthening of the national social protection system in the post-emergency context and through the implementation of joint multipurpose voucher.
- VI. *HEALTH (People Equitably Access and Use Quality Health, Water and Sanitation Services)* *HEALTH (People Equitably Access and Use Quality Health, Water and Sanitation Services)* The United Nations continued to support the health sector in Mozambique with a focus on strategic areas such as maternal and child health, in reducing the burden of communicable diseases with focus on HIV / AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as well as strengthening the governance capacity of the health system, with an emphasis on training health work forces and supporting the production of the strategic documents. 2019 was particularly marked by the impact of tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth that hit the country. The United Nations soon positioned itself in support of response and recovery actions. These actions were directed to respond to the cholera outbreak that followed and in support to guarantee continuity of health care for the affected and displaced population. United Nations provided support in the two most-affected provinces (Sofala and Cabo Delgado) and 1,1M people were vaccinated against cholera. In 2019, the

- health sector was unable to stop and reverse the trend in relation to the main causes of morbidity and mortality. The level of HIV infection remains high, as are tuberculosis and malaria. The challenge of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality has not been met. The vulnerability of the system is strongly linked to determinants of health that condition the performance of the sector, such as the level of literacy, the weight of poverty, climatic conditions and their effects on health, as well as the internal national capacity for sustainable financing the health sector. In the meantime, it is worth highlighting the reform agenda that the health sector proposes to implement in the areas of strengthening Primary Health Care, improving access to quality health care with a view to achieving Universal Health Coverage, the new agenda decentralization of services and skills to sub-national levels, the “*Um Distrito, um Hospital*” Program, as well as the new National Health Policy and the adoption of the new financing strategy may contribute to the positive performance of the health sector in the coming years.
- VII. *YOUTH (Adolescents and Youth Actively Engaged in Decisions that Affect their Lives, Health, Well-being and Development Opportunities)* In 2019 the UN initiated a mapping exercise to allow a comprehensive outlook of the interventions on youth development undertaken by different national and international organizations, civil society organizations as well as government or other institutions across the country. The UN led a delegation from Mozambique to the Nairobi Summit, which marked the 25-year anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) that took place in Cairo in 1994 and where the groundbreaking ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) was adopted by 179 countries. Through the Rapariga Biz programme, girls and young women participated in mentorship in safe spaces in Nampula and Zambezia provinces, and were empowered with knowledge, skills and voice on their SRHR.
- VIII. *GOVERNANCE- All People Benefit from Democratic and Transparent Governance Institutions and Systems that Guarantee Peace Consolidation, Human Rights and Equitable Service Delivery* The UN supported the GoM with the national dissemination and popularization of National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018-2022 (NAP) and fostered an increase in capacity of Government to coordinate the NAP at all levels and supported the creation Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Unit in MGCAS in order to facilitate the operationalization of the WPS Agenda in Mozambique. In addition, UN working with the Ministry of National Defence and Ministry of Interior to foster the activity engagement of the police and security sectors in the promotion of WPS agenda. UN also supported the establishment the National Civil Society Platform on WPS, which seeks to create a united women’s voice on peace and security issues in Mozambique and use this united voice to demand that the perspective of women and girls is adequately reflected in the ongoing peace talks and peace agreements, as well as, the post-conflict development strategies and programmes. The UN, following the opening of the UNODC office in Mozambique, has strengthened its support to the Mozambican Government in areas such as criminal justice response to fight transnational organized crime, prevention of terrorism, and the improvement of justice and integrity measures.
- IX. *NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT- Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique Benefit from Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment* The UN supported the formulation of the Forest Policy, Strategy and Action Plan in the context of the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MOZFIP). This plan has provided a common vision for the country’s forests between 2020 and 2035. In addition, the UN supported the GoM in updating Budget Design Module (MEO) and Budgeting and Planning System (SPO), to analyze the possibilities for better including environmental and climate change codes. The UN has supported the creation of five private sector associations linked to the Mozambican Association of Timber Operators (AMOMA) as well as the National Federation of Timber Operators to build capacity of private sectors institution in the sustainable management of forests and natural resources. With the support of the UN, different assessments in 2019 improved the capacity of decision and policy makers to identify priorities and gaps when allocating resources.
- X. *RESILIENCE (Communities are More Resilient to the Impact of Climate Change and Disasters):* On the course of the emergency response caused by the Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, the UN provided onsite support to develop an information system specifically designed to create data visualizations capable of

assisting in real time decision making; The UN supported MITADER in the development of 15 Local Adaptation Plans (LAP) in Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula provinces; The UN organized a Local Training Workshop on the Island of Mozambique which discussed climate change in agriculture and food security and gender equality.

- XI. In 2019, the planned work of the UN was largely affected by the adjustments needed to respond to cyclones Idai and Kenneth as well as the insecurity in Cabo Delgado Province. These two phenomena's have led to reprogramming of many activities.

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Mozambique has a long coastline on its eastern flank, running approximately 2,500 km along the Indian Ocean right opposite Madagascar. It borders Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Eswatini, four of these countries are landlocked, and thus dependent on Mozambique's three deep seaports as a conduit to global markets. More than half of Mozambique's 24 million people live below the poverty line. About 70 per cent of its population live and work in rural areas. The country is endowed with ample arable land, water, energy, as well as mineral resources. Natural offshore gas discovered in the early 2010s remain the country's main hope for medium and long-term development.

Due to dependency on natural resources, geographical exposure to climate hazards and low adaptive capacity, Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Consequences include loss of human lives, crops, livestock, wildlife and critical infrastructure that causes rising agricultural products prices, food insecurity, human health impacts and environmental degradation. Current unsustainable practices in the country are driving alarming levels of deforestation with clear consequences in terms of reduction of national capacity to capture greenhouse gases emissions (climate change mitigation dimension) as well as in terms of provision of ecosystem services to communities (affecting poverty levels, food security, increasing risk to hazards, etc.) and to the country's economic sector (climate change adaptation dimension). Furthermore, due to climate change, Mozambique is facing recurrent floods, cyclones and droughts resulting in loss of lives, communities' livelihoods and with grim consequences on social infrastructure, and reducing benefits from productive sectors, based on natural resources, such as agriculture and fishing.

The agricultural sector in Mozambique remains characterized by small, manually cultivated units. Income from farm resources accounts for an average of about 70 to 80 % of total income for the poorest 80 % of rural households. In 2019, average household size is of 4.4 members, and 68% of the households were male-headed, which means that a nonnegligible 32% were women-headed or without an adult. Smallholders continue to dominate the agrarian sector, with 3.86 million households engaged in small-scale agriculture. Since most agricultural work is done by women, gender inequality tends to perpetuate low productivity. As a result, endemic food insecurity in Mozambique exacerbates a cycle of poverty and malnutrition with high social and economic costs. Over 50% of households are food insecure, 24% chronically, leaving them highly vulnerable to shocks and in turn undermining their production and productivity. Some 43% of children are stunted, irreversibly affecting their physical and cognitive development, leaving them unable to fully develop to their potential and impacting negatively on the human capital of the country.

Most Mozambicans receive health care through a network of community based, public facilities offering prevention, curative and rehabilitative services with different levels of specialization. Equitable access to quality care remains a challenge, especially for vulnerable groups and rural communities. Access to health care is strongly dependent on health determinants, such as poverty, the availability of road infrastructure, illiteracy, and other economic and social conditions. The health infrastructure network does not yet cover the desired number of the population, there are population pockets of difficult reach. There are important differences in access to health care between rural and urban areas. The quality of health care is still deficient in rural areas. Access to, and quality of, services for women and girls of reproductive age is poor, particularly in the rural areas. Universal Health Coverage.

With a debt-to-GDP ratio above 100 percent, Mozambique is in debt distress. The country remains on a slow growth trajectory following the 2016 hidden debt crisis. Macroeconomic conditions are improving, but economic performance is yet to revert to the pre-crisis levels. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth was estimated at 3.3 per cent in 2018, down from 3.7 per cent in 2017 and 3.8 per cent in 2016. In 2019, real GDP growth slowed further down to 1.9%, owing much to the impact of cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which made landfall in March and April 2019. This is well below the 7 per cent GDP growth achieved on average between 2011 and 2015. Inflation for the year was 5.55% due to pressures resulting from severe disruptions in the agricultural sector, which forces significant food imports. Public bonds put in the market this month were not successful and have been called back. As the economy stalled, there were lower chances of an increase in demand for public bonds. Having been largely cut off from capital markets

since the revelation in 2016 of secret, Government-guaranteed loans that had been contracted illegally by state-owned firms, Mozambique is expected gradually to gain improved access to finance following the acceptance in September 2019 of a restructuring of Mozambique's US\$727m Eurobond by creditors. However, the country will still face reputational challenges regarding the remaining US\$1.1bn debt still in default.

In March and April 2019, Mozambique was hit by two tropical cyclones – first Idai, then Kenneth - within the space of six weeks, leaving a trail of death, damage and destruction. The cyclones and floods of 2019 were the most devastating in recent history in terms of human and physical impact, as well as their geographic extent. The cyclones killed at least 648 people, injured nearly 1,700 and left an estimated 2.2 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and protection. Women and girls were particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence in the wake of the two cyclones. A total of 64 districts and 19 counties were directly affected, but almost the entire country suffered from adverse socio-economic effects. Cyclone Idai is reported to have caused about \$1.4 billion in total damage, and \$1.39 billion in losses. The total cost of recovery and reconstruction from the cyclones is estimated at \$3.2 billion. The full impact of both Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth would only be truly felt in the months ahead, as the devastating consequences of crop losses hit families across the central and northern regions.

Following a long period of negotiations between the Government and the main opposition party, Renamo, a Peace Agreement was signed on 06 August 2019. The Peace Agreement is chiefly predicated on the continued implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of Renamo troops and the Decentralization Package. In what concerns the Decentralization Package, a set of 5 laws were presented to parliament and approved in early 2019. The DDR process formally began on 29 July with the registration of the first 50 Renamo ex-combatants and their weapons, prior to the signing of the Maputo Accord for Peace and Reconciliation on 06 August.

On 15 October, Mozambique held Presidential, Legislative, and Provincial Elections. The ruling party Frelimo won by a large margin, taking all 10 governors (President of the Provincial Assembly) and 79% of all provincial assembly seats in the country. Although the elections were marred by allegations of fraud, ballot stuffing, and incidents of violence, the polls were found free and fair by international observers and part of the local observers, and the Constitutional Court upheld the results. The cabinet of President Nyusi's Second Term is composed of 45% women. At the National Assembly, female representation is at 42% with a woman at the helm, while at the Provincial Assemblies, female representation is at 35.4%.²² In what regards governors, the current office has gone for 1 governor to two female governors. There are 50% of female vice-governors.

Two main security threats dominated the agenda in 2019. The first one is geographically placed in the central provinces of the country. A splinter group of Renamo, the self-entitled Military Junta, disputes the party leadership of Ossufo Momade and demand to be recognized as stakeholders in the Peace Agreement. Since June 2019, multiple violent attacks have been perpetrated by the Military Junta, killing 18 people in 2019. The second source of instability is the violent attacks perpetrated by a NSAG recognized as Ahlu Sunnah Waj-Jama'a (ASWJ), active since 2017. Around 800 lives have been claimed, more than 170,000 people are currently displaced and nearly 3,000 public and private structures have been destroyed or partially damaged. There is emerging evidence of varying forms of violence against women and children since 2018. The combination of localized violence, with social and economic exclusion, and humanitarian needs poses considerable governance challenges and severely disturbs social cohesion in the region.

Access to justice remains challenging and is hampered due to costs, regional asymmetries accompanied by slow procedures. There are reports of corruption and partiality of justice institutions. At the local level, many resort to informal mechanisms for conflict resolution, which have in the past presented challenges in terms of the standards applied, particularly in reference to issues affecting women and children. Chronic funding limitations affect the security and corrections systems, and lack of a more comprehensive reform of security sector means police and armed forces continue to operate in law enforcement operations together with unclear chain of command and accountability mechanism.

PROGRESS ON DELIVERING AS ONE

Successful launching of the Spotlight Initiative and Establishment of the Governance Structures: Mozambique was the first in Africa to launch the SLI on the 8th of March 2019, during the celebration of the International Women's Day with a high representation of EU (Director General of Development and Cooperation) and HQ Secretariat. At the Provincial level, it took place with the presence of the Governor, Heads of Cooperation, Members of the Central Government, Members of the Provincial and District Governments, UN Agencies, representatives of Civil Society Organizations and National and Local Media; making a total of 150 participants. The SLI Mozambique improved accountability by timely establishing the National Civil Society Reference Group and the National Steering Committee which help to spearhead national ownership and coordination.

Successful piloting of the InfoViolência Digital Platform: InfoViolencia is foreseen as a platform that will contribute, in the longer term, to quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG (SGBV/ HP). The platform will allow referral of GBV survivors to other institutions doing case management (health facilities, justice departments and Center of Integrated Social Support). In general, the pre-pilot experience was positive and helped to strengthen commitment and ownership of the Ministry of Interior. The system will begin by a systematic data collection for related cases, and at later stage it will be integrated in all other sectors.

Government Representatives and Community Leaders aware of the Multisectoral Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Women Victims of Violence: Government officials of different departments received training of trainers on the Multisectoral Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Women Victims of Violence aiming on improving access and availability of services for survivors of violence in a harmonized and integrated manner. This is part of the support provided to MGCAS as the coordinator of the mechanism that exists to effectively address GBV issues by supporting survivors and discouraging perpetrators of violence.

Training on Gender Based Violence: Mentors were trained on prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV), as part of the Spotlight Initiative in Nampula Province. The Spotlight Initiative is closely coordinated with related programs such as the Rapariga Biz program to ensure synergies. The Rapariga Biz program targets 1 million vulnerable girls and young women in Zambézia and Nampula provinces with empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), leadership, citizenship and human rights with the goal to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy.

Establishment of and Provision of a meaningful working framework to the Gender and GBV Response Units within the Justice Sector: The establishment of the Gender and the GBV Response Units in the Justice Sector has been one of the most relevant results of the Spotlight Initiative, under the support allocated to the justice sector. Likewise, the Spotlight Initiative has for the first time provided a meaningful working framework to the already existing Gender Unit in the Attorney General's Office. The existence and collaborative work of these Units is of extreme importance to ensure formal response of the Justice sector to GBV cases.

OUTCOME 1: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Vulnerable Populations are More Food Secure and Better Nourished

Implementing Partners:

IIAM, INAR, INGC, SETSANMASA, MEF, MGCAS, MIMAIP, MINEDH, MINJUS, MINT, MISAU, MITADER, OLIPA ODES, SIDIK Engenharia & Serviços, SINERGIA, SNV, UEM, ANSA, ADPP, CEPPAG, CLUSA, FEDAMOZA, FEPROG, IFP, GAPI, OIKOS, SEPPA, IRLI, CALIPSO, FDM, Project Hope, ISPM, ISPG, APROSE, UNAC, KULIMA, KSM (Associação Kwedza Simukai Manica), ORAM Sofala, ADEM, Kubatsirana, PACO, Rubatano, INOVAGRO – Innovation for Agribusiness, ITTA, AFAP: Parceria para Agronegócios Fertilizantes Africa, SEMEAR - Feed the Future Mozambique, Improved Seeds for Better Agriculture, IKURU, Uni Lurio - Universidade de Lúrio, WW-GVC, AKSM, ANDA, iDE, CEFA, ORAM, WVI, AJOAGO, IFRC, CARITAS-Quelimane/Beira

Donors:

European Union
Belgian Fund for Food Security
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Brazilian Cooperation Agency
Government of Mozambique
The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration of the U.S. State Department
United States Agency for International Development
Austrian Development Agency
The Department for International Development
Germany Development Bank
The United Kingdom
Government of Iceland
Government of Ireland
Spanish Trust Fund
OFID - OPEC Fund for International Development
ASAP- Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme

Participating Agencies:

FAO, UNCDF, UNICEF, IFAD, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO, UNCHR

Geographic focus:

Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Context

In 2019 the United Nations continued to provide technical and financial assistance to Government institutions to support enduring that the population is more food secure and better nourished, with emphasis on improving the food and nutrition security (FNS) situation. With 24 per cent of food insecure households and approximately 43 per cent of children under the age of 5 suffering from chronic malnutrition, Mozambique continues facing challenges in addressing FNS. Climate change effects on the country were significant in 2019, having the country been hit by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, while the southern region of the country faced low levels of rainfall. Already poor and vulnerable population and weak production systems exacerbate this situation. The UN supports development of resilient communities that are prepared to face environmental disasters and climatic pressures. Additionally, limited technical and financial capacity have been restraining factors for the Government's ability to implement its programmes.

2019 Achievements by Output

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

The United Nations (UN) provided support to the Government of Mozambique and other stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to design and implement evidence-based and gender-responsive agriculture and food and nutrition security policies, programmes and investments. To improve national food and nutrition security and agriculture statistics, the UN supported implementation of the **Master Plan for Food and Agricultural Statistics**. As a result, quality of the data collected improved and statistics were aligned to ensure consistency and improve coordination within the country as well as to relevant policy frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN support also allowed moving from paper-based data collection to digital formats, which will reduce the costs of data entry and cleaning and will allow results to be available earlier.

Aiming at informing food and agriculture policy decisions, the UN updated the **study on public expenditure in agriculture for the period 2009-2017**. This study will allow decision makers to make better informed agricultural and food policies, such as the identification of the areas that needs aid in order to have the highest returns to investment.

To improve dialogue and decision-making about public policies for family farming in Mozambique, the UN in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), designed in 2018 a web-based registration system to map agricultural producers, in particular family farmers, in Mozambique. The tool allows for the collection of a wide range of data, such as features of the household, access to social protection schemes, type of farming, inputs used, production and income. The government institutions are fine-tuning the features of the **Cadastro Único dos Produtores Agrários (CUPA)**, which was pilot tested in Gaza Province in 2019 and is planned to be rolled out nationally in 2020, subject to funding availability.

UN's support through decentralized capital investments and technical assistance allowed the identification, prioritization and design of FNS development interventions. Each year, the UN supports a participatory exercise that consists of using a Guideline to prioritize interventions following what is laid down under the national law of the local planning process.

Coordination between sectors working on food and nutrition security was strengthened as a result of the UN support. An institutional capacity assessment of the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) identified concrete capacity gaps and developed capacity-building plans at different levels. Continuous technical support and guidance to provincial SETSAN in Zambezia and Nampula provinces was also provided in order to improve technical leadership of the Multi-sector Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC) at provincial and district levels. The multi-year district plans are aligned with the provincial PAMRDC, are based on district profiles developed for the task, and are forming the basis for including PAMRDC activities into the annual budgeted PESOD (District Social Economic Budget Plan).

Finally, UN strengthened the management capacity at different levels to plan, implement and expand effective evidence-based interventions to improve nutrition status. As a result: a) improved capacity of 128 provincial and district nutrition managers on nutrition planning and management including standardized procedures based on the World Health Organization (WHO) standard procedures; and b) Reinforced the National Nutrition Policies (support the development of the National Strategy on Infant and Young Children Feeding).

Output 1.1 - Government and stakeholders' ownership and capacity strengthened to design and implement evidence-based food and nutrition security policies		Baseline	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 1.1.1 - Number of provinces where integrated INAE food fortification inspection plans are implemented	Planned		3	5	8
	Actual	0	8	11	
Indicator 1.1.2 - Agriculture Law, number, Total	Planned		Agriculture Law Draft Bill	Submitted for approval	
	Actual	N/A	FAO reviewed the draft law providing technical comments and submitted to MASA	Under discussion at technical level	Under discussion at technical level
Indicator 1.1.3 - Number of district economic and social plans (PESOD) in selected provinces that incorporate gender sensitive FNS approach	Planned		4	6	9
	Actual	0	6	6	6
Indicator 1.1.4 - Number of FNS assessments using gender lens supported at national level	Planned		3	5	8
	Actual	0	1	3	1

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

The UN has provided technical and financial support to MASA for the promotion of the Farmer Field School (FFS) and Pastoralist Field School (PFS) Methodologies leading to a wide adoption of the methodology, in line with the proposed FFS National Action Plan. Thus, through the agricultural extension network and using a value chain approach, more than 25,222 smallholder households engaged in 804 FFSs and 240 PFS extended their skills on crop and livestock production techniques, post-harvest and marketing, with enhanced understanding of gender and nutrition issues.

The UN) also supported Community Based Organizations (CBOs), farmer organizations and Rural traders for the production, reduction of post-harvest losses and marketing. Over 33,000 women engaged in horticulture production for own consumption improved their knowledge, skills and diets. 17 shade cloths for demonstration of vegetable production under protected structures were established and 3,815 farmers were engaged. A total of 8,601 people increased the volume of sales and 119 rural traders, involved in the marketing of agricultural inputs, earned a gross profit of 3,975,955.00 Mt.

To reduce post-harvest losses, the UN supported the Government on training 146 extension officers on processing, constructed 30 Gorongosa Silos and trained 13,084 smallholder farmers in the reduction of post-harvest losses including the use of hermetic bags. This intervention was complemented with technical support to link smallholders and agro-processors to schools, and the market integration increased agricultural production. As a result, around 7mt of vegetables were supplied directly by farmer organizations to schools. The terms of reference for the design of the Mozambique's first National Post-Harvest Management Strategy was designed through the UN support. The operationalization of the Terms of reference will contribute for reducing post-harvest losses.

These interventions were combined with other initiatives, in partnership with the government and the private sector, which improved the farmers' capacity to adopt context specific agricultural technologies. The support provided to the

seed sector, allowed to release new varieties and to produce pre-basic and basic seeds. Over 1,244 hectares of irrigation schemes were rehabilitated or established to assure production throughout the year, including the establishment of a solar irrigation system that will allow watering 14 ha and the installation of 12 irrigation kits in 31.38 ha. Additionally, farmers organization and rural traders' business were legalized through the UN support. Moreover, relevant agricultural market information was disseminated on a weekly basis through local community radios, in both Portuguese and local languages. Additional support was provided to rehabilitate 213.9 km of roads in Niassa and Cabo Delgado and for the creation of forums to share challenges and opportunities for specific value chains as well as farmers' participation in the meetings.

Success Story: How cassava is helping farmers in Gaza become drought resilient



In Gaza province, during most of the year, the lands are waterless. Droughts are cyclical and those who depend on rain for farming and feeding look for other means to escape hunger. Manuel Bendane, is a farmer for decades in Mabalane district and drought affected his maize production, the basis for his family survival. After years of poor maize harvests, Manuel Bendane found an alternative to improve his family food security. He decided to produce cassava instead, after receiving support from FAO. "We had a hard time feeding

ourselves because when there is no rain there is no maize. Now we are able to replace maize in the dry season", says the farmer. Albino Barbosa Mathe, of Massingir district, became the first multiplier of cassava cuttings in the district, providing the cuttings to other farmers since 2018. Nowadays, things have changed for Albino, who operates a small cassava processing company after receiving equipment from the UN. "This equipment is very useful to us. It doesn't help only me but all the farmers interested in growing and processing cassava in the province", said Mathe. Requina Ngulele has seen her life change with the arrival of the UN in Massingir. "Before the UN support we used to plant cassava without much interest. Now that we have seen other products that can be made from cassava I am more interested in continuing to produce", added Requina. Thousand other farmers in Gaza were trained in appropriate practices for cassava production, post-harvest treatment, storage and processing. The farmers are now able to make cassava products such as flour, chips, bread, crisps, cakes and biscuits for sale, increasing their income and buy what they are not able to produce in their farms.

The UN improved the lives of around 887 refugees in Maratane Refugee Camp and surrounding communities, in Nampula province, by enhancing their self-reliance. More than 50% of the beneficiaries supported in poultry husbandry increased their monthly income by 80 USD. On the other hand, beneficiaries engaged in horticulture production earn an average of 240 USD per household per season and those engaged in sesame and ground nuts production earn 200 USD per season. Moreover, as a result of a partnership with a local private company, a shop to supply poultry inputs was set up within the Refugee Camp and is managed by one of the UN beneficiaries and is contributing to enhanced poultry market linkages.



Success Story: A “better future” in sight for small farmers in Maratane

Itália Mário, 25, like many other young people in rural areas, always relied on agriculture. From a humble family, Itália depends on what she sows to feed and help her family, but it has not been easy to ensure production and productivity due to lack of quality seeds, most of the times. Now, the young farmer joined the Association "Better Future of Ntelamazi 2" located in Maratane refugee camp, Nampula Province and in a half-hectare area Itália's group invest in the production of food for consumption and sale. The group of 12 members

(6 women and 6 men) takes care of "wonderful" crops that draw attention to anyone passing by. "We received seeds, agricultural sprayer, insecticide, fungicide and technical assistance. We learned how to make aligned beddings and how to properly produce and use organic fertilizers", she says. Recently, Italia's group shared their experience with other producer association seeking to improve their farming skills.

Muamisse Ahamada comes from Monapo district and is the beneficiary of an NGO for sustainable development named OLIPA ODES. The farmer was delighted with what she saw at the association in Ntelamazi 2. "This association is really for a better future. I'd like to stay here longer to learn from them", she said. "The crops are very beautiful, there are no pests, the fields are clean and well aligned."

Mwalua Alberto is also part of another association that received agricultural inputs and technical assistance from the UN, and she is optimistic about the results. Mwalua is the head of a women group of 28 members of a savings association in Nathithi locality, also in Maratane district. The 28 women have a demonstration field where, with the UN technical assistance, they test and evaluate new seed varieties and agricultural practices, and the approved material is implemented in their own fields. "We think this activity will give us income because we are already learning how to sow properly and use fertilizers to produce more and more", she said.

To improve fish production, the UN continued strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), the private sector and fish farmers. Under an aquaculture program, a fry production unit was equipped, enabling the production of improved quality fingerling. Additionally, Government technicians, the private sector and farmers were trained on hatchery management, production of fry and fingerlings, and grow-out of tilapia and fish tanks benefiting over 120 farmers. As a result, farmers increased local tilapia production and productivity through the adoption of improved nutrition practices on feed preparation and the use of artisanal feed production equipment distributed to tilapia producing associations. To assure sustainability of these interventions, the Government, the private sector and fish farmers play an active role in all the process.

Gender equality is a priority in all UN interventions both as a cross cutting theme and as specific actions. 100 girls and young women survivors of child marriage were supported to stablish commercial poultry farming units in Nampula province. Additionally, the UN in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) developed the National Programme on Women's Economic Empowerment (PROMULHER). This will allow for national ownership and sustainability of the approaches piloted by the *Rapariga Biz* Programme.

Success Story: Promoting Poultry Business for All



"I am very happy, it was not easy to start the activity, as I got a lot of negative energy. Some people were saying that poultry business was not for girls of my age. The training I received on poultry farming and follow up technical support proved they were wrong. I managed to raise the chicken and sold them at a good price. At the end of all sales I managed to secure a total revenue of MZN 163.000,00 (USD 2,650.00) with a net profit of MZN 23,000.00 (USD 374.00) in two months - after deducting the amount for purchasing of products for the next farming cycle." Silvia Daniel, beneficiary of poultry farming initiative in Rapale (Nampula Province).

Output 1.2 - Producers in agriculture and fisheries sectors with enhanced capacity to adopt sustainable production techniques for own consumption and markets		Baseline	2017	2018 (Cumulative)	2019
Indicator 1.2.1 - Number of farmers that benefit from Farmer Field School extension methodology (cumulative) – Output Indicator	Planned		657,000	665,000	672,500
	Actual	650,000	668,761	677,961	681,893
Indicator 1.2.2 - Number of households using Gorongosa silos	Planned	1225	2,225	3,225	4,225
	Actual		2,966	3,700	4,150
Indicator 1.2.3 - Number of women supported in horticulture, for own consumption	Planned		3,000	4,000	8,000
	Actual	0	33,600	33,600	33,692
Indicator 1.2.4 - Incremental quantity of fish caught by fishing units predominantly targeting higher quality fish	Planned		66,000	84,000	
	Actual	66,000	66,000	N/A	200,000

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

The UN electronic voucher scheme improved farmers’ access to agricultural inputs. An impact evaluation study revealed that production and productivity capacity of local communities was enhanced, which expanded agribusiness activities and boosted local economy. Additionally, production levels of beans and maize among beneficiary households grew between 6 and 22 percent more than the production of non-beneficiaries. The area cultivated as well as the quantity harvested was also significantly higher. In 2019, over 58 000 households, including those affected by cyclone Idai, benefited from quality agricultural inputs through e-vouchers.

The UN deployed a national capacity development programme to strengthen the Government and NGOs capacity to adequately address the Fall ArmyWorm (FAW), a pest that has been of great concern to the country. Over 150 technicians from MASA at central and local levels improved their capacities on sustainable and integrated pest management and on the FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System. These activities were complemented with the distribution of 1,200 manuals on FAW to FFS extension workers, and media dissemination activities to raise the awareness among the general public.

Contributing to food security and income, in recent years, the UN’s massive vaccinations campaigns against Newcastle disease reduced chicken mortality rates from 90% to 10%. This year’s follow up to this intervention showed that awareness raising activities have been effective, and up to 600 000 of the households supported have continued vaccinating their chickens even without the direct support from the UN. The UN, distributed over 12 million new doses of the vaccine in 2019. Livestock vaccination campaigns against anthrax, lumpy skin, black leg and foot-and-mouth disease reduced the mortality rate from 90% to 19%.

Hygiene measures are fundamental to minimize health risks. Thus, the UN contributed to improve the national food processing hygiene practices to international standards. This intervention was complemented with capacity building on food safety practices and technologies of food processors and laboratory technicians from MASA. In line with this intervention, 52 multifunctional boreholes were dug to improve rural households and livestock' access to water, a dam targeting 2,500 heads of cattle was constructed in Maputo province and 34 water management committees were established.

Tailored support provided by the UN for refugees living in Maratane Settlement and surrounding communities ensured they graduated from extreme poverty. The technical and consumption support provided allowed project participants to attend core capacity building sessions, including language training, while preventing them from resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Additional support allowed beneficiaries to improve their income due to alternative livelihood options and to access informal financial services through savings and loan groups.

Output 1.3 - Public and private sectors invest in resilient, efficient and nutrition sensitive food systems		Baseline	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 1.3.1 - Number of commercial agreements between Farmer Organizations and large buyers	Planned	7	23	127	N/A
	Actual		383	470	403
Indicator 1.3.2 - Number of enterprises producing fortified foods (Oil, wheat flour, maize flour, sugar and salt)	Planned	93	110	124	N/A
	Actual		N/A	N/A	N/A
Indicator 1.3.3 - Number of households with access to vaccination against Newcastle disease	Planned	98,000	110,000	150,000	N/A
	Actual		68,000	109,937	170,659
Indicator 1.3.4 - Number of households with access to improved agricultural inputs through voucher systems	Planned	8,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
	Actual		22,416	23,000	58,000

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

The UN supports institutions and communities to acquire knowledge to transmit and adopt appropriate practices and behaviours to improve nutrition. A nutrition baseline survey conducted by the UN shows that the stunting prevalence in children 0-59 months is stagnant in both Zambezia (42%) and Nampula (51%). Preliminary results were shared and discussed with Central, Provincial and District officials and partners as it is of high concern that only 3% in Zambezia and 6% in Nampula of children 6-23 months receives a Minimum Acceptable Diet. Additional surveys, SMART surveys (conducted in 37 district) and Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC), also confirmed and continued alerting for the high levels of food insecurity in the country.

To minimize this situation, the UN provided technical assistance to government entities in implementing the national strategy to combat stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Additionally, the UN support to the national salt iodization programme including the creation of the National Salt Producers' Association and the legalization of regional associations is now being finalized. This effort was complemented with capacity building of small and large salt producers on quality assurance and quality and dissemination food fortification laws in 7 Provinces. Additional interventions allowed the Ministry of Health to improve capacity of its technicians as well as the National Inspectorate of Economic Activities (INAE) on the code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes. Selected nutrition indicators are now included in the national health management information system (SISMA) yet there is still a need for sex-disaggregation since girls and boys – and men and women – have different nutritional needs at different life stages and that they also face different risks and challenges in accessing adequate nutrition.

Through the intervention, over 31 000 women were trained in nutrition, hygiene, health and the production of highly nutritious vegetables and fruits. Likewise, education programmes on hygiene, health and nutrition education were implemented in primary schools, benefitting over 75 000 children. An impact study revealed that the UN intervention achieved solid results, including increased consumption of nutritious crops, increased meal frequency, adoption of

hygiene practices, increased nutrition knowledge and adoption of key child nutrition practices, including significant adoption of exclusive breastfeeding and practices of feeding the child the first milk (colostrum).

The UN engaged farmers in Consultative Councils at the various levels and so provided the opportunity for them to participate in the selection and prioritization of projects. To assure that women and young people had an active voice in decision making specific groups representing women and youth were created during the group exercise. Interventions also improved capacity of farmers to make informed choices and decisions on investments at the community level.

The UN supported the development of integrated district social behavioral change communication (SBCC) micro plans. In this context, communities and respective community platforms across seven priority districts were mapped and communities to implement integrated SBCC were prioritized. Next, a tool for a systematic review of the planned SBCC activities will be rolled so that the progress on integrated SBCC activities is reviewed.

With the UN support, *Pacote Integrado de Nutrição* (PIN) – a package to train community health workers and activists to counsel caretakers of young children on improved maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and deliver key nutrition interventions - was updated to include WASH messages and to strengthen the training methodology. This intervention was combined with capacity building of 1,167 health technicians and advocacy efforts are underway to expand this package to other sectors and to communities. To complement government needs, the UN acquired more micronutrients powders (MNPs) that will be available in 2020.

Output 1.4 - Communities (and women in particular) acquire the knowledge to adopt appropriate practices and behaviors to reduce chronic undernutrition		Baseline	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 1.4.1 - Percentage of children 0 – 6 months exclusively breastfed	Planned	59% Zambezia 13% Tete 41% Nampula	N/A	Z: 63% T: 17% N:45%	N/A
	Actual	9% Zambezia 5% Tete; 13% Nampula (2014)	N/A	Zambezia 60% Nampula 13%	
Indicator 1.4.2 - Percentage of children 6-23 months receiving the minimum acceptable diet in selected province	Planned	Zambezia; 53% in Tete; 5% in	N/A	Z: 12% T:8% N:16%	N/A
	Actual	Nampula 59% Zambezia 13% Tete 41% Nampula	N/A	Zambezia 13% Nampula 13%	
Indicator 1.4.3 - Percentage of communities with hand-washing facilities	Planned	9% Zambezia 5% Tete; 13% Nampula (2014)	N/A	Z: TBC T: 8% N: 16%	N/A
	Actual		N/A	N/A	
Indicator 1.4.4 - Number of districts benefiting from nutrition behavior change interventions in selected provinces	Planned	22	28	44	57
	Actual		68	68	42

1.5 Emergency Food and Agricultural Assistance

In 2019, the UN had to mount one of the largest emergency responses ever seen in Mozambique due to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. A significant part of the UN emergency response was food and agricultural assistance support to the supply chain and emergency telecommunications.

Using helicopters, the UN supported search- and rescue operations and provided immediate assistance to over 20,000 survivors. While the speed of the UN's response was critical, so was the scale. By August 2019, the UN had reached more than 2.1 million people (52% female) with emergency food assistance. Early recovery efforts through Food assistance For Assets (FFA) continued from August to October 2019 for 745,000 people, and in November, the UN started its response to the 2019/2020 lean season, targeting close to 1.3 million beneficiaries, also through FFA.

In addition, the UN helped prevent deterioration of farmers' production capacity in the aftermath of cyclones. 21,000 households were assisted immediately with seeds, 76,000 households assisted during the winter season with vegetable seeds and tools and 47,500 households with cereal seeds and tools during the 2019/2020 main agricultural season. Additional support through electronic vouchers to be exchanged with agrodealers, benefitted 8,210 households in the winter season and 50,000 households in the 2019/2020 main agricultural season. To reduce the risk of seeds being used as food by cyclone affected farmers, the UN combined seed- and food distributions for a total of 15,000 vulnerable households. At the end of 2019, work was ongoing, to re-equip 800 fisher folks with compliant fishing gear, repair 110 damaged boats, replace 30 destroyed boats and train 50 fisher folk groups on improved fishing practices. The UN, in collaboration with veterinary services at all levels, is working to assist 1.2 million heads of livestock (belonging to 50 000 households), with veterinary support including vaccination, drugs and equipment.

The UN complemented emergency food- and agricultural assistance with 23,180 children aged 6–59 months and 37,615 Pregnant and Lactating Women across 475 health centres. MAM treatment was complemented with social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) to increase awareness and uptake of acute malnutrition rehabilitation services. The UN also continued to strengthen Mozambique's Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (PRN).

In addition, the UN contributed to improve HIV/TB awareness in cyclone-affected areas, and fostered access to services, and reduce stigma through dissemination of messages via local radio stations. People living with HIV as well as PLW and children aged 6-59 months were also supported with specialized nutritious foods. This resulted in 1,686 radio spots, 142 interactive radio programmes and 69 broadcast debates in which over 7,300 people participated.

Surveys conducted by the UN indicated that emergency food and agricultural assistance stabilized or improved food security and nutritional status of recipients and played a significant role in avoiding a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in cyclone-affected areas.

The UN through the Logistics Cluster provided common services to over 100 humanitarian organizations to manage the humanitarian supply chain, which enabled the emergency responses to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

More than 1,000mt of relief items were transported by road, and 212mt of food- and non-food items were moved by boat. In addition, three Mi-8 helicopters and a C-295 fixed-wing aircraft were deployed to cyclone Idai affected areas and enabled transport of 614mt of relief items as well as 590 passengers. The UN also deployed two amphibious trucks – tank-like vehicles– to access hard-to-reach locations.

Support was also provided to facilitate the rapid offloading of critical airlifted relief items. Through the UN support, 101 incoming flights were facilitated and 2,143mt of humanitarian air cargo was discharged. In addition, the UN supported the reception of cargo at Beira airport, and set up Mobile Storage Units (MSUs). 5,270 m3 of common storage space across eight locations was made available, and 3,974m3 of cargo was stored. In addition, 3,238 liters of fuel was distributed when commercial supplies could not be identified.

A user survey by the Logistics Cluster indicated that 98 percent of clients were satisfied with its services.

The UN also assured connections were re-established with Maputo and other coordination centers on the outset of the Idai response through support of the emergency telecommunications (ETC) cluster. At the peak of the response

to cyclones Idai and Kenneth, more than 2,100 humanitarians from 500 organizations registered to access ETC internet connectivity.

The UN also provided emergency food and agricultural assistance to households affected by drought, supporting 112,000 people in Gaza and 116,000 people in Tete provinces with food and 18,000 farmers in Gaza province with seeds and tools. In addition, the UN provided monthly unconditional food assistance throughout 2019 to 7,000 people in the Maratane refugee camp. Moreover, in the context of increased attacks of armed groups in Cabo Delgado province, the UN continued to provide food assistance to 33,000 internally displaced persons in the districts of Palma, Mocimboa da Praia and Nangade received monthly food assistance.

Overall, the use of voucher- and cash-based transfers by the UN for provision of emergency food- or agricultural assistance grew significantly in 2019, reaching 578,000 beneficiaries.

The UN supported development partners for the procurement of specialized nutritious foods, storage and handling, customs clearance, port operations, inventory management, transport and quality control. Amongst others, the UN procured and delivered 4,277mt of nutrition commodities across Mozambique as part of the USAID-MISAU joint project related to the US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) programme.

Finally, the UN also continued its engagement in various food security and nutrition networks. These fora, particularly the Food Security and Nutrition Clusters, have been vital in ensuring collaboration among the Government, donors, the UN, NGOs and the private sector to support national priorities on addressing malnutrition and HIV.

Success Story: Seeds bring hope to farmers who lost their crops to Cyclone Idai



Elisa Saize is a farmer from Matarara, in Manica province. With farmland in the lower reaches of the nearest river, she lost all of her maize production in the floods. She has a family of eight people and rely on agriculture to survive, consuming most of her produce and selling the rest to afford other necessities. After receiving maize and bean seeds from the UN, she hoped for some results in the smaller, second agricultural season.

João Bomero lives in Nhachedzia, in the district of Macate, which was also badly affected by the cyclone. After the floods he lost five hectares' worth of maize, sesame, beans and fruit trees. João used to sell his produce in the city centre, mostly fruit, but lost everything on the eve of the harvest. After receiving seeds from the UN he expects to revive his farm: "I will have to restore the land first to plant these seeds, because the floods destroyed the soil." Maize is a staple crop in Mozambique, but production is now expected to decline in 2019 from last year's above-average output, although good harvests in the north could compensate for a portion of the losses and prevent a steeper decline.

Carlota Inácio, 40, is married to the community leader of Hanje. The heavy rains and floods also damaged her farmland. "All the maize was washed away. The fruit trees were ripped out of the ground," she says. She has worked in agriculture for more than twenty years, but has never seen rain pull crops up by the roots that way. "I have three hectares of farmland. I could not recover anything," she says regretfully. "We didn't have time to save seeds or food. Our hopes were all in the loose crops." She must now look for an area that can be planted with the seeds she has received from the UN, as the lowlands can no longer be used.

Output 1.5 - Emergency Food and Agricultural Assistance		Baseline	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 1.5.1 - Number of vulnerable households affected by crisis that received food-or cash transfers	Actual	not applicable since this	1,277,028	281,000	2,557,610

Indicator 1.5.2 - Number of vulnerable households affected by crisis that received agricultural inputs and tools and technical assistance	Actual	indicator is reactionary to the context	57,573	0	199,710
Indicator 1.5.3 - Number of humanitarian and development partners supported with Supply Chain- or Telecommunications services	Actual		8	5	446

Challenges

The implementation of activities under Outcome 1 continued to face challenges in 2019. These included delays in the approval of the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN-III), and on the appointment of an Executive Director for the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN).

The implementation of activities was also constrained by attacks by armed groups in Cabo Delgado, which started in late 2017 and intensified in scale and frequency throughout 2018/2019. Moreover, cyclones Idai and Kenneth destroyed infrastructures, crops and livelihoods which diverted human, tangible, and financial resources from the ongoing FNS development agenda to the necessary humanitarian relief. Access problems, due to Cyclones and to armed attacks, made it difficult to provide emergency assistance in a timely regular manner in some areas.

At the institutional level, challenges included limited capacity of District Technical Teams and Consultative Councils in the planning, budgeting and design of investment projects; limited supervision of the infrastructural rehabilitation/construction initiatives by local partners; lack of management, operationalization and maintenance’ capacity of development partners; and limited data and information on food security and nutrition, including detailed map off all the investment projects to allow an evaluation of impact, successes and areas for improvement;

Although, women’s participation in the District Consultative Councils are in accordance with what is required by law, there are still challenges at local level mainly due to cultural reasons.

Once the most food-insecure geographic areas were defined through the IPC for food assistance, targeting of the most food-insecure communities in those geographic areas and the most food-insecure people in those communities proofed challenging. This was mainly the result of limited resources while needs for assistance were extremely high in 2019 due to various factors, including cyclones, flooding, drought, dry spells, and/or conflict. The UN and Partners had to rely to a significant extent on local authorities, including community leaders to finalize beneficiary lists.

Lessons Learned / Good Practices

Local government and citizen involvement in project prioritization, design and management increase the ownership and are thus important conditions for project sustainability.

Decentralized funding for food and nutrition security interventions at the local level combined with community involvement in decision making ensures that the capital grants are used for initiatives that respond to district and community priorities.

Management and maintenance of infrastructures is fundamental to their sustainability and should be agreed as an integral part of the investment planning and budgeting process.

Selection of local partners, with strong roots at community level may accelerate implementation and increases sustainability.

Beneficiary targeting process can be improved and PSEA issues can be prevented by: a) conducting sensitization and training sessions on SOPs for beneficiary targeting at Provincial, district and local levels prior to the occurrence of disasters; b) creating local distribution committees to verify beneficiary lists, which includes community representatives from different socio-economic groups including women, children, elderly, and people living with a disability; and c) establishing a strong complaint and feedback mechanisms such as green emergency response line (Linha Verde da Resposta a Emergência).

OUTCOME 2: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Poor People Benefit Equitably from Sustainable Economic Transformation

Implementing Partners:

ADPP, CTA, INE, INNOQ, Kulima, MASA, MEF, MIC, MIREME, MITADER, MOPH, Parliament, UEM

Donors:

EU
GEF
Italy
Japan
MPTF
Sweden
World Bank

Participating Agencies:

UNDP, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO

Geographic focus:

Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia

Context

The reported year of 2019 was punctuated by extraordinary challenges which included the response to the cyclones Idai and Kenneth, and to the political activity in anticipation to the General Elections. The availability of stakeholders, patterns of coordination and participation became conditioned, and determined the overall implementation of development assistance commitments.

Therefore, the economic transformation agenda as defined by the PQG 2015-19, which provides guidance to private sector development and to technical cooperation to the same, became affected, leading to rescheduling or cancellation of previously agreed project activities. This must be the reason why most Outcome 2 members which became engaged with the humanitarian response, so far could not present their specific results in this report.

Despite those challenging circumstances, the Outcome 2, the UN has managed to carry out important activities and report results such as for example: the successful advocacy which informed electoral manifestos across party lines for equitable child-focused investments and implement a mechanism to monitor child poverty and deprivation; UN's leadership in the implementation of the national employment policy, and to the establishment of an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises in the country; and the completion of technical, administrative and legal arrangements for technology transfers of renewable energy systems for productive uses, and also for creation of sustainable agro-value-chains, particularly in deprived rural areas. Some of the adversities which affected the regular implementation of Outcome 2 goals, became nevertheless lessons learned.

2019 Achievements by Output

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

The year 2019 provided a great opportunity for high level advocacy through the general elections in October. The UN, in partnership with local NGO AIMD, specialized in technical support to political parties, organized eight advocacy sessions with the parties (party-specific and multiparty events) both at political and technical level. A public event was organized on Child Sensitive Party Manifestos with participation of political parties, academia and civil-society organizations, in which high-level party figures committed to make children a priority in their manifestos, ultimately leading to greater investment for children in the new Government's Five-Year-Plan. Key issues for children (multidimensional child poverty, pre-primary education, stunting, child marriage, child-sensitive social protection, and public investment for children) were discussed, and as a result, all major parties (Frelimo, Renamo, and MDM) addressed them in their manifestos.

The UN continued to support parliament's budget oversight role through technical assistance to Parliamentary Budget Office and Budget Committee. Through this support, critical issues were discussed such as the fiscal decentralization law including the equity criteria in the allocation formula. Furthermore, the UN supported Annual Parliamentary Women's Forum advocacy for child sensitive social protection as one of the priority issues of the country was prioritized. In November, the UN formalized partnership with the Parliament by signing a MoU to enhance the members of Parliament (MP) capacity for policy and budget oversight for children and led the development of Induction module for new parliamentarians. As a result, the induction includes for the first time a session on vulnerable population.

As continuation of the work done both in 2017 and 2018 to promote more and better jobs for Mozambican Women and Men, in 2019, the UN through its project Moztrabalha, strengthened the capacity of the National Employment Policy Working group to efficiently implement sectoral policies related to Employment creation. Under this process the project trained in Monitoring and Evaluation 61 staff, in addition to that a support to the Ministry of Labour,

Employment and Social Security, was given to effectively communicate the National Employment Policy. Also, MOLESS National Directors and other technical staff from MEF were trained in NEP M&E. A NEP implementation report with recommendations and a Pro Employment Budget Analysis were produced with UN's support.

Output 2.1 - National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to enhance economic policy coherence and implementation		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 2.1.1 - Number of studies that assess economic policy coherence, sustainability and institutional reforms used by GoM for development of policies	Planned		0	2		6
	Actual	0	1	N/A		
Indicator 2.1.2 - SDG monitoring and coordination mechanisms used by GoM	Planned		1	1		1
	Actual	0	0	N/A		
Indicator 2.1.3 - Number of PEDD's in selected provinces that explicitly address spatial-economic development	Planned			1		3
	Actual	0	1	0		

Success Story: Youth Employment for Early Recovery: Restoring Public Infrastructure in Sofala Province In The Aftermath Of Cyclone Idai



Ensuring that people can recover their livelihoods, the ILO post-disaster immediate response to back-to-back Idai and Kenneth cyclones (March and April 2019) implemented a “Youth Employment for Early Recovery” aimed at “recovering employment and livelihoods of the affected population through emergency employment opportunities for young workers in reconstruction and skills development, including

Figure 1– IFPELAC graduates working at the delegation building in Beira, Ponta-Gêa district: occupational safety and health”. This consisted of implementing “spot repairs of public buildings and restoration of urban infrastructure employing students and graduates from TVET centers in the province (...) using labour-based methods and resilient construction”. The primary focus is on restoring the IFPELAC facilities in Beira involving 59 IFPELAC graduates and 10 IFPELAC trainers. As per one of the graduates “I am not here just for the money, I’m also looking for new opportunities, looking for my future...every time the neighbours see me in work clothes they get really happy and ask a lot about my works but especially about the house I’m building with my husband” -Manuela 26 Years.

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

The UN organized a Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by MIREME and attended by key project stakeholders FUNAE, MITADER, BCI and ADPP, which recommended: (i) the continuation of efforts to develop standards for solar PV and biomass technologies with the National Institute for Quality and Standards (INNOQ), (ii) the development of a partnership with an educational institution to provide training and capacity building programs to the general public

and students, (iii) identification of demonstration projects in consultation with designated stakeholders to replace previously identified projects which are longer feasible.

A follow up Project Steering Committee (PSC) also agreed upon an updated project management strategy and the formation of technical workgroups to build knowledge and advise on matters related to Policy and Regulatory Framework; Technology Transfer and Capacity Building; Finance; and Communication and Awareness Raising. On the sidelines, a technical workshop to share international best practices and experiences on policies and financial instruments for promoting the adoption of RE technologies.

During 2019, the project succeeded in developing a financial mechanism with a local commercial bank aimed to attract the private sector and encourage the adoption of renewable energy systems in rural areas; and also finalized an agreement between the UN and the Eduardo Mondlane University, formalizing an umbrella institutional relationship to foster capacity building, innovation, technology transfer and collaboration among local market players and industries, to increase awareness, interest and adoption of renewable energy systems for productive uses and enhancement of rural livelihoods.

Euro 4 million funding agreement has been signed on 24th January 2019, between the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and UNIDO, consequently, the project document has been approved on the 8th May 2019 by H.E. the Minister of MASA on behalf of the GoM and by the UNIDO Country Representative. An inception report has been prepared, following consultations in Maputo, a mission to Cabo Delgado, and based on the analysis of potential and challenges of two selected groups of smallholder farmers engaged in i) the coffee producers in the Island of Ibo ; and ii) the horticultural producers in Bilibiza; accordingly, baseline data have been collected on the ground; specific KPIs have been defined and embedded in a determined timeline, and detailed plan of actions prepared. Such report took into account coordination with UN agencies working in Cabo Delgado province; identification of gaps and selection of areas for project interventions; profiling activity for a selected group of stakeholders; Analysis of data and information collected. The Project Action Plan has been prepared and compiled at the end of 2019, in order to enable the inception of project activities then delivered in January 2020, namely technical assistance and training at the Agronomic Institute of Bilibiza.

In order to improve the business environment for sustainable enterprises and promote decent jobs the Moztralhalha project supported the Employers’ confederation CTA, the Government and the Trade Unions in preparing the Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises assessment and its priority action plans. The report and the action plans have been validated on the 1st of August 2019 with the presence of 100 representatives of ILO’s constituents. In 2019, the ILO’s started to work on the implementation of the action plan, particularly in the area of access to finance and resilient SMEs in Beira involving companies affected by the cyclone IDAI and supported them in the preparation and the financing of their business continuity plans.

Several activities to introduce Labor Intensive methods in the construction material sector have been implemented in order to facilitate local SMEs to become suppliers. A training of trainers course for Manufacturing of Alternative Construction Materials was implemented for IFPELAC and MOPHRH technicians and one manufacturing unit was established in Maputo. The UN supported the development of SMEs among youngsters in the context of IDAI reconstruction in Beira, repairing 4 training centers using TVET graduates who receive support to constitute enterprises afterwards. New construction methods more amenable to local communities were demonstrated, by training 15 women in gabion construction and delivering a 33m gabion to tackle erosion in a low-income neighborhood.

Output 2.2 - Public and private sectors enabled to enhance business environment, competitiveness and employment creation		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 2.2.1 - Number of provinces with effective Labor Market information Systems (recognized standards)	Planned	1	2	10		3
	Actual	0	0	N/A		

Indicator 2.2.2 - Number of certified TVET institutions by ANEP offering courses to address skills shortage	Planned		N/A	1	2
	Actual	0		N/A	
Indicator 2.2.3 - Number of companies benchmarked according to recognized standards	Planned		60	100	180
	Actual	20	79	189	
Indicator 2.2.4 - Number of integrated systems for sustainable business development	Planned		6	10	16
	Actual	4	4	16	
Indicator 2.2.5 - Number of municipalities (pop.100k+) that enforce their Urban Structure Plan (PEU) when issuing construction permits	Planned		5		13
	Actual	3		7	

Success Story: Female small holder farmers witness increased crop production and income generation with the use of the solar water pumps



In 2019 UNIDO with funding from The GEF, UNIDO partnered with ADPP Mozambique to implement a Farmers' Club program in the provinces of Zambezia, Sofala and Tete targeting 2,250 small scale farmers, most of them women, organized in 45 farmers' clubs. The intervention contributed to poverty reduction in the respective areas by promoting local value chains, developing the farmers' business skills, with a focus on women's empowerment and

increased income of the small holder farmers. 4,000 smallholder farmers (55% women) now have access to solar powered irrigation systems irrigating a total area of 31 hectares of land and enabling them to be productive all year around. The installations coincided with the beginning of the rainy season period in which the farmers normally prepare their fields for cultivating.

"The quantities of crops we are selling today like green pepper, green beans, lettuce, onions, and corn are surpassing what we used to before, when we used watering cans"- Ines Maria, Female smallholder farmer, Sofala speaking of the benefits of using solar water pumping and small irrigation systems

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

The UN has contributed to the child-focused policy monitoring through strengthened technical support to the 0-5 anthropometric measurements in the next round of household survey of Mozambique implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and supported by the WB. The UN technical involvement included successful advocacy for retaining in IOF 2019/2020 key indicators for trend analysis of multidimensional child poverty and additional measures of malnutrition status. Moreover, the UN promoted stronger ethics procedures including the incorporation of the response protocol during the field work. In addition, it supported strengthening administrative data systems through delivering a capacity building training package for INE Territorial Statistics Department.

The challenge this year was a dramatic change in INE leadership and direct UN partners (new INE president, two new heads of key Departments) in Q4. This implies renewed efforts in 2020 year to build trust and establish good working relationships with new leadership. Analytical report on Multidimensional child Poverty in Mozambique is being finalized and will serve as core evidence for the advocacy campaign on Children's Agenda in parties' manifestos: it

was presented at the all three main political parties and extra-parliamentary parties' meetings. The report was also included in the round table session on the child-sensitive party manifestos. The participants represented political parties, civil society and academia.

All these evidence-based advocacy efforts contributed to strengthening policy monitoring of child well-being. The second round of the other flagship research - the Longitudinal Assessment of School Dropout 2019 (ALDI) - was conducted in partnership with the national university (Universidade Pedagógica) with UN's technical support. It collected nationally representative data on the gendered patterns of school outcomes including absenteeism, educational attainment and dropout. The Ministry of Education (MINEDH) is in the process of forming a task force that will lead the work forward with support of the UN. The challenge and the task for next year to get stronger MINEDH leadership and institutionalization of the study.

The UN also continued to build national capacity in producing ethically generated data and evidence for policy use. In partnership with UEM – the leading Mozambique university, it has trained over 100 researchers and policy practitioners (more than half of whom are women) in research ethics over four years and around 50 in research methods for marginalized populations. This contributes to the output indicator through building strong cadre of national researchers and practitioners who implement UNICEF ethics guidance.

Output 2.3 - National capacity to collect, analyze and use high quality data on poverty, deprivation and inequalities to inform economic policy is strengthened.		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 2.3.1 - Number of key economic policy documents with clear analysis of impact on poverty, exclusion and inequalities used by the GoM,	Planned		3	4		6
	Actual	0	1	N/A		
Indicator 2.3.3 - Number of provinces using multidimensional poverty analysis in their planning and budgeting processes	Planned		2	5		4
	Actual	0	2	N/A		
Indicator 2.3.4 - Policy documents reflect the impact of current child, adolescent and youth poverty on economic development	Planned		1	2		1
	Actual	1	1	N/A		
Indicator 2.3.5 - Existence of National Industrial Statistics support system	Planned		0	0		6
	Actual	0	0	0		

Challenges

The efforts to respond to cyclones Idai and Kenneth and general elections limited the availability of key stakeholders, and conditioned the patterns of coordination and participation, and determined the overall implementation of development assistance commitments. Consequently, the economic transformation agenda as defined by the PQG 2015-19, which provides guidance to private sector development and to technical cooperation to the same, became affected, leading to rescheduling or cancellation of previously agreed project activities.

A number of policy decisions, pertinent to private sector development, have been deferred to 2020, under the pretext that the attention to the emergencies and recovery from the cyclones Idai and Kenneth, did not enable Government to prepare the corresponding legislation, e.g. the Electricity Law, and the Quality Policy and Implementation Strategy.

The economic hardship experienced by SMEs in 2019, may further compromise the baseline assumptions of some projects and programmes under the UNDAF Outcome 2, as whenever Government attention resumes, some of the beneficiaries may no longer be eligible of fit for purpose, e.g. to provide collaterals or co-financing required by some credit lines.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

The private sector needs increased access to affordable financial products in order to invest in renewable energy systems. However, very few commercial banks are currently providing products that are sufficiently attractive, or appropriate, for the SME sector even though, they acknowledge the benefits of such products, particularly in the rural areas.

With respect to access to finance, there is a clear lack of communication between the supply and demand sides, leading to a market inefficiency that needs to be addressed.

Financial products friendly to investments on renewable energy systems, require policy incentives and institutional commitment across the board, e.g. promoting renewable energy solutions entails building an ecosystem that is systematic and self-sustainable, taking into consideration the value proposition for all involved parties including the private sector, academia, government, development organizations and civil society.

OUTCOME 3: EDUCATION

Children, Youth and Adults Benefit from an Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education System

Government Partners:

National Institute of Statistics, MCTESTP Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher, Technical and Professional Education, MGCAS Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, MINEDH Ministry of Education and Human Development, MISAU Ministry of Health

Donors:

Canada
Dubai Cares
Finland
Germany
Ireland
Norway
Republic of Korea
Sweden
UNICEF
WFP
World Bank

Participating Agencies:

UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Geografic focus:

Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Context

In recent years, Mozambique has made progress in the Education Sector. Improvements in equity of access and participation of girls are observable such that 48% of students enrolled in EP1 were female and in EP2 46.6% were female. At the secondary school level, there has been an increase in the number of schools built and students enrolled. There have also been improvements in the national literacy rate with the illiteracy rate falling from 50.4% in 2007 (64.2% female) to 39% (49.4 female) (Census, 2017). In 2019, the final year of the implementation of the current Education Sector Plan 2012-2016/2019, approximately 101,000 children were enrolled in pre-primary education, 6.5 million students in primary education, 1.2 million in secondary education and 308,000 in adult education. Despite the progress made, challenges persist, in particular, the expansion of quality education at all levels, most notably pre and post-primary education; teacher absenteeism; high dropout and failure rates; and poor literacy and numeracy skills such that measures of grade 3 learning outcomes is just 4.9%. There are challenges around the training and placement of trainers and teachers for effective curriculum implementation, including bilingual teaching modalities. Furthermore, the system requires urgent arrangements in monitoring schemes such as inspection and formative supervision. The new Education Sector Plan (2020-2029) which is aligned with the Law 18/2018 of the Education System will provide a strategic direction for the Education Sector for the upcoming decade.

Achievements by Output

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

The piloting of the Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) Programme was successfully completed benefiting an additional of 3,959 children (48% girls). The final evaluation indicated a positive impact on children's readiness for school and performance in grade one. Robust evidence on programme impact and cost-effectiveness will be used for supporting the government in scaling-up Early Childhood Education (ECE). UN agencies supported the government and partners in three pioneering initiatives (i) ECE Diagnostic Assessment, assessing the pre-primary sub-sector and identifying key-priorities to improve the provision of equitable access, efficiency, and quality of pre-primary school; (ii) training of trainers (TOT) on ECD in Emergencies (ECDiE) including 40 emergency focal points, INGC and civil society partners as master trainers. ECDiE kits were integrated into emergency responses of Education, Health and Child Protection benefiting 11,624 children (47% girls) with early learning opportunities; and (iii) support the National Early Child Development Network (R-DPI) to organize an international standard production workshop on inclusive and holistic ECD with over 90 participants.

With the support of the UN Agencies, the MINEDH led the process to develop a multi-sectoral Violence Against Children (VAC) referral and reporting mechanism ensuring (i) the prevention of VAC in schools; (ii) VAC cases at school level are reported and referred to the relevant service providers; and (iii) service providers act upon reported cases. The draft mechanism has been finalized and will be reviewed by MINEDH technical and consultative council. 250 gender focal points and members of SCs were trained on issues of VAC and child marriage. UN agencies supported the development of national guidelines to orient school and SC annual development plans and the development of tools to monitor VAC, early marriage and pregnancy, teacher and school manager absenteeism, and school dropouts. Guidelines to mainstream gender into the planning and budgeting were developed and the capacity training on gender sensitive planning and budgeting conducted. UN agencies provided technical support to review the new Inclusive Education (IE) strategy and financial resources for multi-sectorial consultations.

The provision of access to camp based and urban Refugees and Asylum seekers, as well as other persons of concern was also address. In Maratane Refugee Settlement, Nampula Province, the Government expanded the secondary school cycle to include the final year of secondary school with financial support from UN agencies to pay teacher's salaries. Research was also conducted on the current situation of asylum seekers and refugees in the Mozambican

schools. The Instant Network Schools (INS) programme is expected to work in the second semester of 2020 to transform existing classrooms into innovation hubs, leveraging technology to enhance access of refugees and asylum seekers to education in the secondary school. The first schools to receive the project are Maratane Secondary School and Nampula Secondary School.

UN agencies continue to support the most vulnerable students in maintaining access to education. UN agencies supported the MINEDH in the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) reaching 126,000 students in 150 schools across all provinces, serving hot meals to students in schools, and contributing to improved attendance and learning.

Following Cyclone Idai and Kenneth, UN agencies supported the MINEDH and education cluster partners in the immediate education response, including the provision of temporary learning spaces, quick guidelines for safe and low-cost roofing solutions and school feeding programmes. Following the immediate response, MINEDH with the support of UN agencies, published the “Building Back Better School Reconstruction Strategy” establishing the standards and procedures for an effective, resilient and tested school reconstruction process. UN Agencies supported the government in the coordination and harmonization of all reconstruction activities in the education sector through field technical assessments, building local capacities of communities and contractors, strengthening the capacity of the MINEDH and field technical supervision. The UN provided school feeding in five districts across Sofala to students in schools most affected by Cyclone Idai reaching 31,600 students and teachers in 81 schools.

Success Story: School feeding programmes ensure children remain in school following Cyclone Idai



“When I arrived at school after cyclone Idai, I cried. All 7 classrooms that I had built with the community using local materials were destroyed by the cyclone; I was destroyed,” says principal Sandra Maibeque. Cyclone Idai destroyed 14 out of the school’s 33 classrooms. “The school staff were looking at the destruction with tears in their eyes; I could not hold my tears. Our children were supposed to be in these classrooms to study. I looked for solutions to get the children back to school fast”. While the remaining classrooms were used as a shelter for the community for three weeks following the cyclone, principal Sandra gathered parents and school staff to rebuild the

destroyed classrooms with tarps donated by UN and metal sheets and tools purchased with their own resources. When classes resumed, UN agencies supported Sandra’s school with didactic materials and take-home food baskets for students and school staff. For children facing food insecurity after the cyclone, the promise of take-home food baskets acts an incentive for parents to send them to school, increasing attendance. “The school feeding has lifted the school’s morale again,” says Sandra. “Parents of children who were suffering from hunger because their family subsistence farms were destroyed by the cyclone, started to send their kids to our school because we had a food programme.” Sandra acknowledge the success but she is aware of the many challenges still faced by Education in Mozambique. School feeding is a concrete example of how a humanitarian response to a crisis situation can be transformed into a development model for a durable solution to support families while they rebuild their livelihoods.

Output 3.1 - Children, youth and adults have access to a full cycle of school readiness, primary and lower secondary education		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 3.1.1- Net Enrolment ratio in grade 1 of EP1 (by sex in selected districts)	Planned	70%	72%	74%	90%	92
	Actual	-2015	84.2%(Total)	104.2% (Total)	106% (Total)	

					Morrumbala: 92.1% (Total) Milange: 120.2% (Total) [1]	
			84.7%(M)	110.6% (M)	Morrumbala 78.6% (M) Milange 120.1% (M)	
			83.6%(F)	97.8% (F)	Morrumbala 105.6% (F) Milange 120.3% (F)	
Indicator 3.1.2 - Number of children receiving free school meals (by sex in selected districts)	Planned		6% increase	6% increase	6% increase	6% increase
	Actual		128,723 (Total)	98,081 (Total)	187,979 (Total)	
		34,778 (M)	61,787 (M)	50,133 (M)	92,091 (M)	
		36,169 (F)	66,936 (F)	47,948 (F)	95,888 (F)	
		-2012				
Indicator 3.1.3 - Retention rates in schools benefitting of school-feeding programmes (by sex in selected districts).	Planned		95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	92.9% (Total)	94% (Total)	96.5% (Total)	96% (Total)	
		93.1% (M)	93% (M)	96.9% (M)	96% (M)	
		92.7% (F)	94% (F)	96.1% (F)	96% (F)	
		-2014				
Indicator 3.1.4 - Percentage of girls and women concluding with success family literacy Programme (selected districts).	Planned	60%	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual	-2015	80%	85%	80%	
[1] The figures show abnormal results as they were based on Census 2017. We still don't have figures on specific age per district in the census 2017 (normal the NER should not exceed 100%)						

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

UN agencies supported a range of activities through formal and non-formal education targeting basic literacy, numeracy and life skills of children, youth and adults. A targeted focus on girls and women advocates for the inclusion and provision of inclusive, gender-responsive and quality education programmes. Intensive adult literacy programmes, implemented through Portuguese and local Mozambican languages involving 430 adult learners from Cabo Delgado contribute to improvements in adult literacy and numeracy rates across the country. Additionally, teachers and gender promoters in Cabo Delgado trained on andragogy, gender and local language teaching methodology, and the 20 established Gender Committees aim to promote gender equality throughout local communities. Family learning programmes continue to develop basic literacy, numeracy and language skills of adult learners and prepare children of pre-school age enrolled in the programme for primary school benefiting 279 caregivers (90% female) and 99 children (67% female) in Nampula and Maputo provinces. Additionally, training of schools 1st Cycle Coordinators and the provision of Reading Book Kits was provided to the National Reading Plan to promote reading in the early years.

Success Story: Family learning programmes increasing literacy levels of women and preparing children for primary school



“Natercia Armando (35 years old) and her child Whitney (5 years old) enrolled in a Family Learning Programme in Boane District, Maputo Province in 2018. The Family Learning Programme has improved her daily life in many ways. Through her participation, she learned to read and write in both Portuguese and the local Mozambican language, Ronga. The numeracy component has also helped her to improve her business as she is able to manage the finances. The Family Learning Programme has also reinforced the value of learning when children are of pre-school age because her child is one of the

best in her class in primary school now.

UN agencies are working to improve the quality of teachers in formal and non-formal education. Issues surrounding the quality of Teacher Trainers include low performance, negatively affecting the quality of training received by every new cohort of would-be teachers. Efforts to revise the training and recruitment structure for the Teachers Trainers has commenced under the Teacher Training Working Group. Distance training for in-service teachers to align their level of competencies with the new pre-service Teacher Training Curriculum adopted in 2018, is also underway, led by the Distance Learning Institute (IEDA). This new curriculum will enter into force nationwide in 2020. IEDA also developed the support material for the training support centers located in the districts receiving support from UN agencies. The modules are being converted into a digital platform to have a wider, cost-effective coverage. In addition, capacity building of teachers and adult educators in adult education on the use of the new primary education curriculum for youth and adults, adult education methodologies and the development and use of curriculum materials is being carried out in Gaza, Maputo, Sofala and Inhambane Provinces. The 1st year of curriculum was successfully piloted in the four provinces reaching approximately 500 learners (65% women).

With UN technical support, MINEDH led Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) capacity buildings workshops for 511 (38% female) teachers, TOT, and in-service teachers in Nampula and Zambezia Provinces. Additionally, in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane Provinces, 109 (50% female) were sensitized on the strategy of response and prevention of School-related Gender-based violence (SRGBV). In migration-affected communities in Maputo and Tete Provinces, 28 teachers were trained on SRHR-HIV related topics. Reflection meetings in schools sensitized 235 students on alcohol and drugs abuse and unwanted pregnancies; and awareness raising for behavior change as a risk reduction strategy related to SRHR-HIV/STI. CSE trainings for secondary school students reached 695 students, 2,092 students participated in SRHR-HIV talk sessions and 1,009 students attended health fairs with SRHR-HIV messages and services. Additionally, 7 youth-friendly corners providing counselling services as well as information on SRHR-HIV and condom use.

Output 3.2 - Children, youth and adults acquire basic literacy, numeracy and life skills		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 3.2.1 - Percentage of children that passed the last grade examination in the school (by sex in selected districts)	Planned		80%	80% (F) 75% (M)	No information available yet by MINEDH as of reporting date	80%
	Actual	63% (Total)		96.30% (Total)		
		51% (M)		50% girl's post-crisis		
		70% (F)		83.2% (M)		
		-2012		84.2% (F)		

Indicator 3.2.2 - Number of literacy teachers with knowledge on family literacy approach and parental education.	Planned	0	100	100	36	100
	Actual	-2015	114	UNESCO unable to report on this indicator		
Indicator 3.2.3 - Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who have Comprehensive knowledge about Sexual reproductive health and HIV-AIDS prevention	Planned	70%		80%	No indicator information available	85%
	Actual	-2011		No indicator information available, therefore no reporting on indicator is possible.		

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

The UN provide technical support to MINEDH for development of the 10-year Mozambique Education Sector Plan (ESP) (2020-2029) and its Operational Plan (2020-2022). The ESP is focused on access, quality, and equity, and quality and learning outcomes and governance across six subsectors: (i) Pre-school, (ii) Primary Education, (iii) Secondary Education, (iv) Adult Education, (v) Teacher Training, and (vi) Institutional and Administrative Support. Cross cutting issues include gender, education in emergencies, children with special needs, child violence in schools, school feeding and sports in school.

Efforts to build the education system and enhance the capacity of MINEDH staff continued despite some constraints due to Cyclone Idai and Kenneth. At the decentralized level, POEMA (Planning, Budgeting, Execution, Monitoring and Evaluation) and Education Monitoring Information Systems (EMIS) trainings for the MINEDH’s technical staff were conducted with the support from GIZ. The MINEDH is also in the process of developing the POEMA and EMIS module to enhance MINEDH’s data analysis and use capacity at district level. The MINEDH also worked in the area of District Supervision (DS) to schools, and organized a national evaluation workshop in Sofala province, in close collaboration with GIZ and UN agencies. The MINEDH introduced a new training modality for school management with the support of UN agencies reaching 283 schools. The new structure consisting of 15-days theory sessions at IFPs and 15-day practical session at the participants’ schools minimizing school managers time away from school and reduce the associated costs. The 3rd triannual national learning assessment (NLA) took place, however, the National Institute for Education Development (INDE) struggled to find companies for data collection and analysis resulting in the NLA only being administered in the southern provinces and Zambazia, leaving behind other regions due to the lack of capacity and time. A positive externality is that INDE enhanced its technical capacity on testing on its own.

Significant progress was made in ICT in Education, namely the development of an ICT in Education Policy. ICT equipment, manuals and e-School lesson plans for eight subjects taught at primary and secondary level were distributed to 22 primary and secondary pilot schools in each province. Capacity building for ICT in Education and the development of multimedia teaching and learning materials for 512 teachers and education managers at central and provincial levels took place. Additionally, the development and capacity building of technicians on the use mobile, digital based EMIS data collection, as well as migration of exiting EMIS data to digital platforms at a national level also occurred.

Output 3.3 - Planners and managers are able to practice evidence-based policy and strategy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 3.3.1 - Number of managers with increased knowledge on planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (by sex in selected provinces, districts and schools)	Planned					620
	Actual	125		89	283 (Total)	

					94 (F) 189 (M) (Tete: 52 & Zambezia: 231)	
Indicator 3.3.2 - Reviewed policies are approved	Planned		1			
	Actual	0		2	1	
Indicator 3.3.3 - Percentage of monitored schools following the district supervision guidelines (selected districts)	Planned	0.02%	5%	10%		TBD
	Actual	-2012		Tete 60% & Zambezia 55%		

Challenges

The education sector continues to face challenges, including major budgetary constraints, with multilateral and bilateral funding continuing to bolster limited public funding. The underfinancing results in significant challenges in the provision of quality education, exemplified across all sub-sectors. Early childhood education continues to suffer from extremely limited financial resourcing and enrolment. Only 3.5% of children aged between 3-5 years old benefit from early childhood education and nearly all access is through private providers (97.5%).

At the primary level, challenges remain in ensuring universal access in the context of the implementation of the Law 18/2018 of the SNE, retention of students, learning outcomes and completion rates. A myriad of reasons contributes to these challenges including limited competencies of teachers, internal efficiency of schools, early pregnancies and forced unions and the language of instruction. At the secondary level, similar challenges are prevalent. Gross enrolment rates in both cycles remain low and completion rates even lower with 29% of students completing ES1 and just 13% ES2 in 2017.

Across Mozambique adult illiteracy remains a challenge such that 39% (49.4% female) of the population were illiterate in 2017. Gender and geographical disparities exist such that women have higher rates of illiteracy than men and inhabitants in rural areas higher than urban areas. Challenges include the financing of the subsector, the low motivation, dropout rates and quality of adult educators and growing number of children below 14 years old participating in classes.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

The ESP (2020-2029) provides an opportunity for UN Agencies to contribute to the national goals and priorities including (i) guaranteeing inclusive basic education to every citizen according to the country's development; (ii) ensuring access to education and vocational training for every citizen; and (iii) promoting access to education and retention for girls, safeguarding the principle of gender equity and equal opportunities for all. UN agencies have a comparative advantage in supporting the government to achieve these strategic priorities and goals as they are involved in all six subgroups of the ESP (2020-2029), providing technical expertise and guidance. UN agencies prioritize partnerships with Government and Civil Society, facilitating ownership and the sustainability of programmes while engaging all stakeholders. Coordination and joint planning between UN Agencies is crucial for progress in the sector.

OUTCOME 4: GENDER

Disadvantaged Women and Girls Benefit from Comprehensive Policies, Norms and Practices that Guarantee their Human Rights

Implementing Partners:

CNCS, DPGCAS, FÓRUM Mulher, INE, INGC, MGCAS, MINEDH, MINJUS, MINT, MISAU, PRM, WLSA, MULEIDE, Gender Links, AMCJ, MEF, ASCHA, Kuthenga, Lemusica, Luarte, Ophentha, Parliament

Donors:

DFID
Canada
EU
Iceland
Netherlands
Norway
Spain
Sweden

Participating Agencies:

UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO

Geographic focus:

Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Context

Policies, laws and social norms that promote the gender equality and the empowerment of women, are key to ensure the observance of the human rights of women. In 2019, the government of Mozambique approved and revised critical laws that will reinforce the defence of the rights of women and girls. The Laws Against Forced Unions and Inheritance Law, were approved by the parliament; additionally, 4 other Laws were reviewed to better respond to the issues included in the newly approved laws, namely: Family Law (Lei 22. 2019); Law of criminal code (Lei 24 de 2019); “*Lei da revisão do Código do Processo Penal*” (Lei 25 de 2019) and the “*Lei da revisão do Código de execução das Penas*” (Lei 26 de 2019).

Under Beijing+25 celebration, the Government reviewed progresses and challenges in relation the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action and its 12 critical areas of concern. A process with an active participation of Civil Society organizations, especially women’s organization. Progresses in education, health, existence of plans and policies gender responsive were some of the main achievements. The capacity of providers of integrated services to women and girl’s survivors of violence increased with the UN financial, technical and institutional support, which resulted in a more coordinated response among different sectors. However, criminalization of the perpetrators of violence is still a gap.

Despite the efforts and commitments of the government, 2019 was challenging in terms of pushing back progresses achieved, with the impact of the cyclones IDAI and Kenneth and attacks in the North which caused several damages in the lives of women and girls, especially in relation to gender-based violence with limited access to integrated response, loss of livelihoods, habitation and health.

2019 Achievements by Output

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 coordination capacity of MGCAS to implement the national plans on the Advancement of Women, Prevention and Fight to GBV and Early Marriage and on Women, Peace and Security was further strengthened. The UN provided institutional support - financial, technical and Equipment – namely deployment of a technical staff to MGCAS at the central level and 3 in the provinces of Manica, Gaza and Nampula; allocation of ICT equipment and furniture to 7 provincial and district departments namely in Cabo-Delgado (Pemba, Montepuez, Mocimboa and Palma), Gaza (Xai-Xai, Chigubo and Chibuto); Inhambane (Mabote, Funhalouro and Panda), Manica (Vanduzi), Sofala (Chibabava, Gorongoza, Machanga, Tete (Moatize) and Zambezia (Morrumbala). Additionally, support was provided to MGCAS to conduct a nationwide dissemination of the National Plan on Women, Peace and Security reaching out to more than 1,000,000 people, face to face and via the National Public TV.

The capacity of the MEF was increased and further strengthened to monitor implementation of gender equality commitments through the training of 50 trainers who are expected to lead mainstreaming of SGBV, Early marriage and SRHR in sector plans at the central, provincial and district levels. Together with the MGCAS, MIJUS, MINT and MISAU, MEF initiated the development of a menu of SGBV/EM/SRHR outputs and key actions which is intended to serve as reference to staff in planning and budgeting at all level. The trainees have rolled out trainings in the provinces of Manica, Cabo-Delgado and Inhambane. The UN support also enabled MEF staff (3-1 female) to contribute to the global cross learning and advocacy for GRB through participation at the cross learning regional workshop organized by the IMF on “ how to improve the budgeting results through transparent and gender sensitive policies where they

shared Mozambique’s GRB Experience which was started and has been evolving through UN Support. The final draft of the CAI (one stop centers) Operating Regulations was developed and shared with sectors and consultation has been held at national and provincial level. The document is awaiting approval by the Council of Ministries and will be an important milestone in the improvement of the implementation of the integrated mechanism to respond to GBV.

Between 12-14 November 2019, a delegation of 35 members from Government, civil society, the media, UN staff, and representatives from youth organizations participated in the Nairobi Summit. The Mozambique Government made strong commitments at the Summit including commitments targeting girls, these included: 1) End early marriage and Creation of GBV integrated inter-sectoral database; 2) Empower youth associations and increase youth participation in decision-making; 3) Distribution of minimum reproductive health service package in all secondary and technical schools, and; 4) Expand the access to modern contraception and family planning services at community level. Commitments made by the Mozambican youth representatives at the Summit included: 1) Promote gender equality in decision making bodies of public and private sector; 2) Improved job and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people in Mozambique; 3) Increase the use of social media to share educational content, and; 4) Reduce school drop-outs for young girls and vulnerable groups by 2024.

The partnership with parliament was strengthened through signing an MoU to enhance MP’s capacity on policy and budget oversight for children and gender. This led to a design and operationalization of a programme-based budget through development of a new planning and budgeting system. Social sector budget analysis was widely disseminated and used for policy dialogue with key ministries.

Output 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		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 4.1.1 - Number of staff from MGCAS (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action), MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finances) and Parliamentarians with increased knowledge on and ability to perform gender responsive monitoring and oversight, number, Total	Planned	0	50	75		125
	Actual	0	8	100	50 30	
Indicator 4.1.2 - Timely progress reports are produced by Government on national and international gender equality commitments, number, Total	Planned		4	1		2
	Actual	3		1	1	
Indicator 4.1.3 - Number of sector PES/OE (Economic and Social Plan/State Budget), with budgeted gender related interventions, number, Total	Planned		4	6		10
	Actual	3	7	7	10 6	

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

The UN provided support to a lead organization of women – WLSA - to roll out capacity building of CSOs on gender transformative approaches to SGBV and early marriage. As a result, key staff from 6 Civil society organizations, of which 5 based in Gaza, Manica and Nampula and 180 women have introduced, awareness raising on the negative impact of discriminatory norms for women and girls, communities and society in general as part of the community social mobilization against VAWG and early marriage. Additionally, they have expanded the engagement with key influencers such as community and faith based leaders as well as men and boys in GBV prevention and response efforts. A total of 12, 295 people in the 10 districts of the provinces of Gaza (Xai-Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala),

Manica (Chimoio/Gondola, Mussorize and Tambara) and Nampula (Nampula, Mogovolas, Moma and Angoche) were reached out through sessions conducted door-to-door, in the bus stations, markets, “barracas” and schools and by activists both boys and girls. Along with the door to door, another innovative approach of awareness raising in public transport designated “Chapas das manas” was introduced, consisting of women only rides in popular public transport “chapas”, to raise awareness about and violence against women and girls including sexual harassment in public spaces. The sessions instigate open and frank debates on root causes and how to tackle and include information sharing on where and how to report and get assistance when confronted with GBV..

Through the UN support, 56 community leaders including 2 queens and 5 matrons from the districts of Manica, Gaza and Nampula, were familiarized with the newly approved laws against early unions and on inheritance and engaged on reflections about their role in the implementation of the laws at the community level. The capacity of community radios in the provinces of Manica, Gaza and Nampula was also strengthened to produce and conduct gender transformative awareness raising on SGBV and early marriage. The UN provided support to 35 Organizations to enhance their work in the area of child marriage and sexual abuse in collaboration with CECAP - Civil Society Coalition for the Elimination of Child Marriages, led by ROSC (Civil Society Forum for the Rights of the Child).

Output 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		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 4.2.1 - Number of boys, girls and women with increased knowledge on discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls in selected districts, number, Female	Planned		1500	1,800	30000	40000
	Actual	3000	13,090	1,900	12,295	
Indicator 4.2.2- Number of local leaders, including religious leaders and matronas, with increased knowledge on ways to address discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls in selected districts, number, Total [GL1]	Planned		300	450	1500	100
	Actual	200	200	973	101	
Indicator 4.2.3 - Number of civil society organizations using gender transformative approaches to address discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls in selected districts, number, Total	Planned		90	125	10	10
	Actual	66	10	14	6	
			4			
Indicator 4.2.4 - Number of media houses consistently disseminating gender transformative messages, number, Total	Planned			6	6	6
	Actual	3	3	6	1	

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

The capacity of service providers, Government and CSOs - to deliver integrated multisectoral assistance to victims of violence was further strengthened in 24 districts of the 8 provinces of Cabo-Delgado (Pemba, Montepuez, Mocimboa and Palma), Gaza (Xai-Xai, Chongoene, Chicualacuala, Chigubo and Chibuto); Inhambane (Mabote, Funhalouro and Panda), Manica (Chimoio, Gondola, Mussorize, Tambara, Vanduzi), Nampula (Nampula city, Moma, Mogovolas and Angoche), Sofala (Chibabava, Gorongoza, Machanga, Tete (Moatize) and Zambezia (Morrumbala). A total of 988 staff (415 men and 573 women) from CSOs, CBOs and Government (Health, Justice, Social Action and Police) benefited from training and DPGCAS was allocated with equipment to operationalize the implementation of the integrated services in 14 out of the 24 districts.

In the reporting year, 60 service providers have been trained on integrated system in the response of GBV, through the use of the so called *ficha unica* (single file), an important instrument for reporting that ensure accuracy and avoid duplication of GBV data, as well as improve the capacity of service providers to give integrated care assistance to survivors. A new Integrated Assistance Center (called CAI, by its Portuguese acronym) in Nampula Province has been

inaugurated in July 2019, and the rehabilitation of two other CAIs (one in Chimoio and the other in Chongoene) began and are expected to be fully operative in the first semester of 2020.

In the aftermath of cyclone Idai, an inter-agency tollfree hotline, *Linha Verde da Resposta a Emergencia (1458)* was established for the humanitarian response, working in close collaboration with the Protection cluster (including SGBV and Child protection sub-clusters) with endorsement from the HCT. Developed with the objective of facilitating a two-way dialogue between the affected population and humanitarian actors, including Government to better inform the humanitarian assistance. Recognizing increased risks in SGBV, violence against children and sexual exploitation and abuse in this context, call-center operators were trained in handling calls reporting such as sensitive issues, while *Linha Verde 1458* works closely with protection sub-clusters which facilitate linkages to established Government referral pathways at the local level for timely action. The hotline service was rapidly scaled up to be able to handle calls in the 15 main languages spoken across the country, operating 7-days a week from 6am – 9pm and compliments the established child-protection services provided by *Linha Fala Crianca* (116).

In the area of GBV, the UN supported the national forensic medicine through the training of health workers and provision of medical and no-medical equipment. The enhancement of forensic medicine will enable health services to conduct autopsies on cases of violent deaths, which will in turn enable to record and investigate gender-based killings and allow police and justice to have judicially acceptable evidences. Until now most cases seen at the health units outside the district capital are unable to have a forensic/legal-medical report which impedes the opening of judicial cases.

Output 4.3 - Multi-sectoral integrated assistance to women and girls affected by gender-based violence enhanced		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 4.3.1 - Number of women and girls who benefit annually from the integrated assistance, number, Total	Planned		44	40		32
	Actual	0		20,037		
Indicator 4.3.2 - Number of CAIs (Gabinetes de Atendimento da Mulher e da Criança) providing services, number, Total	Planned		6	13	24	28
	Actual	0	7	23	24	

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

The UN supported capacity building of staff members of INE and Sectors at the central level and all INE provincial delegations on gender statistics organized in the country in addition to 4 from INE (2, 1 men) abroad. Furthermore, 2 MGCAS staff participated at a training on survey on prevalence of VAW abroad. Besides enhancing capacity on gender statistics, the training served as an opportunity to advocate for adoption of strategies to consistently fill in the existing gaps.

A key achievement under this output is the support given to the Ministry of Interior to develop and scale up a digital platform, *InfoViolencia*, for registration, management, and control of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases. In the long term, the system will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV, such as health units (Ministry of Health), justice administration (Prosecutors and Courts), and Centers for Integrated Care (coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action). *Infoviolencia* represents the first step in the country's ability to better manage, analyses and use data on violence cases foreseen as a platform that will contribute, in the longer term, to quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG (SGBV/ HP). A full pilot will be conducted in 2020.

Output 4.4 - Gender disaggregated data is systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation	Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 4.4.1 - Percentage of official surveys which incorporate international standards of gender data., Percentage, Total		100%		NA	100%
	Planned	N/A	100%	NA	
Indicator 4.4.2 - Number of sectors which consistently use gender disaggregated data in their annual planning, number, Total	Actual	0	N/A		4
	Planned		4	6	
	Actual	0	5	6	

Challenges

Insecurity and cyclones in central region and Cabo-Delgado and elections severely slowed down progress achieved toward gender equality and the empowerment of women, with occurrence of deaths, loss of livelihoods and increase of gender-based violence with limited capacity of response.

This situation was even worsening due to the limited capacity to produce and collect gender disaggregated data on time to assess the on the socio-economic impact of crisis (ex. IDAI, Kenneth and military attacks in the North), to inform decision making and recovery. The services is very low with little coordination mechanisms for case management and referral pathways.

Most districts and provinces do not have adequate shelters for victims of violence, who sometimes end up sleeping at an orphanage or at the police station in poor conditions. The main challenge is to continue support to integrated services, including working conditions mainly in the areas affected by conflicts and cyclones to ensure that women and girls continue to access integrated services. In addition, despite the efforts made toward increasing the capacity of referral services of violence against women and girls, the approval of the new laws, enforcement of the laws is crucial, including punishment of the committers to ensure that the survivors of violence increase they trust in the system and discourage similar situations.

Limited reinforcement of approved national legislation, particularly when going against customary/traditional laws, with occurrence of deaths, loss of livelihoods and increase of gender-based violence with limited significant under reliance on institutional services.

Lessons Learned

Working with organizations of women and gender activists based at community level, enables greater outreach and ownership to implement gender transformative approaches, especially in remote areas and during challenging moments (e.g. cyclones IDAI and Kenneth), ensuring that affected women and girls have access to immediate support.

Community and influential leaders at community level, often seen as guardians of socio-cultural norms and practices, when involved in social mobilization tend to be the champions combating gender-based violence. Their engagement in the awareness raising actions related to GBV and HP and gender based discrimination in general, understanding of the mandate of CAIs and GBV services is critical to improve demand of services by the potential beneficiaries.

The engagement of youngsters both male and female bolsters the use of multiple innovative approaches such as “*chapa das manas*; face to face and door to door campaigns and in *barracas and arts* have demonstrated to be efficient in raising awareness of community members in rural and urban areas on gender -based violence and gender equality in general, and creating confidence to report the cases.

Focus: The Spotlight Initiative

The Spotlight Initiative (SLI) was launched in Mozambique on International Women’s Day, 8 March 2019. This four-year joint initiative between the European Union, United Nations and the Government of Mozambique (GoM), with a total investment of 40 million USD, aims to contribute to eliminating violence against women and girls (EVAWG), with a focus on sexual violence and early marriage. The Initiative features strong partnerships with the Government of Mozambique (chiefly Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), in addition to the Ministries of Interior, Health, Education, and Justice) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the fight against gender-based violence (GBV).

SLI is implemented in 10 districts of Gaza, Manica and Nampula, with activities in six pillars: (1) Laws and policies; (2) Institutional strengthening; (3) Prevention and social norms; (4) Essential services; (5) Data; and (6) Women’s movement. The Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) was formed in May 2019, with 15 national and grassroots activists, including violence survivors, women with disabilities, rural women, experts on male engagement, and religious leaders. The National Steering Committee was formed on 7 June 2019, led by the RC and the Minister of MGCAS.

High-level progress was made on the legislative framework for EVAWG in Mozambique, with four laws protecting women and girls passed in late 2019, including **the country’s first law on child marriage**. While most of the advocacy regarding the laws pre-dates the Initiative, SLI contributed to dialogues with government and civil society partners. Key policies on violence – the Operating Regulations for Integrated Assistance Centers (called “CAIs” by its Portuguese acronym) and the Mechanism for Violence Against Children in schools – have been developed through the SLI.

SLI contributed to strengthened capacities of service providers, including CAI staff, health workers, police and justice sectors, with a focus on essential services for victims of violence. The Initiative supported MGCAS to undertake capacity development for provincial and district Multisectoral Mechanisms for GBV, which brings together officials from health, social protection, police, justice, and civil society. These Mechanisms are the main coordination platform for GBV prevention and response at provincial and district level. With SLI support, the Mechanisms have been revitalized, bringing together government sectors and civil society to resolve violence cases in a timely manner.

The engagement of formal and informal decision-makers has catalyzed discussion at local and national levels on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful practices. Spotlight Initiative mobilized over close to 30,000 male and female community leaders and members, using community dialogues, participatory theater and in awareness activities in bars, markets and public transport. SLI resulted in mentoring of nearly 33,000 adolescent girls on their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), child marriage and life skills through 1000 mentors. Although one year is short to speak about a change in social norms, many activists, community leaders, and community members attest to changes in their own attitudes and behaviors, in their families, and their communities, thanks to SLI.

The favorable legislative environment, increased capacity of service providers, access to services and demand creation have led to a change in the “culture of silence.” CSOs highlight the increased willingness of survivors to come forward and report violence. SLI has increased availability of services through the rehabilitation of three CAIs, allowing survivors to receive several critical services in the one place. SLI developed a national GBV data management system called *InfoViolência*, which will enable the Government of Mozambique to collect and track data on violence.

Spotlight Initiative partnered with the Consortium Against Sexual Violence, a partnership of seven CSOs led by Women and Law in Southern Africa. The Consortium and other CSO partners have been instrumental in advocacy, awareness-raising and norms change.

Overall, the first year of Spotlight Initiative implementation has been extremely productive, surpassing many annual milestones. The program has laid a solid foundation to make a significant contribution to eliminating SGBV and child marriage and improving access to SRH services in Mozambique.

OUTCOME 5: SOCIAL PROTECTION

Poor and Most Vulnerable People Benefit from a More Effective System of Social Protection

Implementing Partners:

MGCAS, INAS, CEDSIF, INAS, INSS, MEF, INAR, INPS, MINJUS, MITSS, MISAU, MINT, PGR and CSOs

Donors:

DFID

IRISHAID

NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL

SWEDEN

USAID

Participating Agencies:

ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP

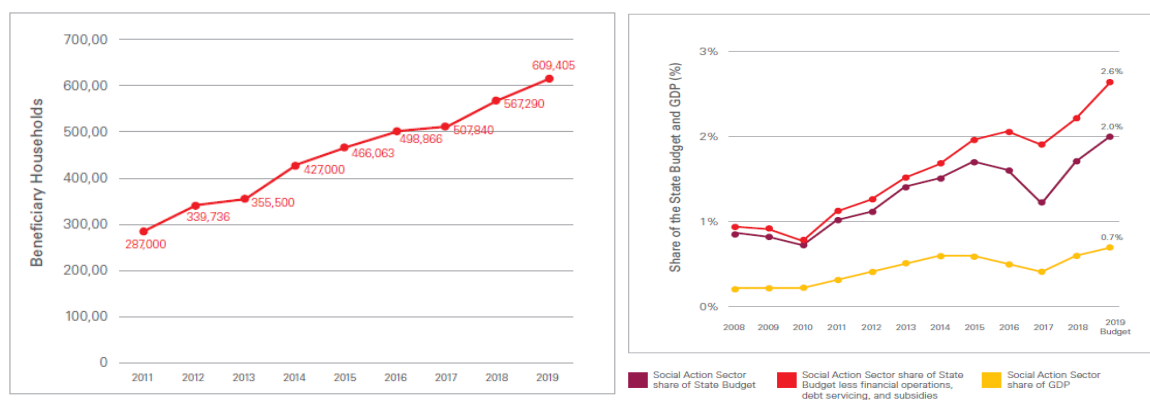
Geographic Focus:

National (Central Level), with special focus on Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Tete, Zambezia

Context

Social protection is widely recognized as an effective set of policy interventions to reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality, and promote inclusive economic growth. The new National Basic (non-contributory) Social Security Strategy, or ENSSB II, covering the period 2016–2024, endorsed by the Council of Ministers in February 2016, provides a unique opportunity to deliver on an ambitious set of targets, and UN is supporting its implementation around its four key objectives: 1) Enhance the level of consumption and resilience of the population living in situations of poverty and vulnerability; 2) Contribute towards the development of human capital through improvement of nutrition, access to basic health and education services of the population segments living in poverty and vulnerability; 3) Prevent and mitigate the risks of violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and social exclusion through social services; and 4) Develop the institutional capacity of the government sectors that coordinate basic social security.

Despite recent improvements, the fiscal envelope dedicated to implement basic (non-contributory) social protection programmes is still limited. In 2019, 609,405 households received cash transfers from the various government basic social protection programmes implemented by the National Institute of Social Action (INAS). In 2019, Social Action sector absorbed barely 0.7% of GDP, still far from international standards for developing countries.



Despite the progress in coverage over previous years, 80 per cent of Mozambican households living in poverty remained outside these INAS programmes' coverage.

On the other hand, regarding the contributory social security system under National Institute of Social Security (INSS), and despite the approval in 2018 of the contributory scheme for informal workers, given the huge number of workers in the informal economy in Mozambique (more than 85 % of the economic active population, more than 10 million people) just few of them are covered by the social security system (estimations show that barely 5% of the labor force are covered by INSS system).

2019 Achievements by Output

5.1 Political and Fiscal Space for Social Protection is Enhanced

UN, as in previous years, supported intensively evidence-based advocacy to enhance domestic fiscal space dedicated to basic social protection programmes implemented by INAS, in order to promote coverage expansion to reach more vulnerable population and provide income security and social services for them.

In order to enhance political support for social protection in Mozambique and to raise social protection profile on the policy agenda, the UN organized, in partnership with PSCM-PS¹ and IMD², a targeted 3-days (5–7th March) training to Political Parties (17 political parties legally constituted) and Journalists (22 journalist from the 11 provinces) on Social

¹ Plataforma da Sociedade Civil Moçambicana para Protecção Social.

² Instituto para Democracia Multipartidaria.

Protection, in a format that allowed joint interaction and debate around political manifestos and priorities before Presidential Elections, held on October 2019. As a result, Social Protection was raised on the three political manifestos developed by the three main political parties (FRELIMO, RENAMO, MDM) to concur to Presidential Elections later in October.

Additionally, the UN supported a number of activities within the “Social Protection Week” to promote debate around social protection in Mozambique under the leadership of Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS)(15-21 July 2020). The activities included (i) the launch of the Social Protection Budget Analysis 2019³ that analyses allocation trends and fiscal space dedicated to social protection in Mozambique and fundamental to promote empirical debate around the need to allocate adequate fiscal space for basic (non-contributory) social protection in Mozambique; (ii) a round-table on child sensitive social protection involving MGCAS, MEF and UN, with presentations on the update of the Child Grant pilot (in Nampula), preliminary findings of the baseline of the Impact Evaluation and the MEF-led micro-simulation study; (iii) a round-table on the feasibility of an universal old-age pension in Mozambique and the official launch of an ILO publication "*Towards Universal Social Security for the Elderly in Mozambique*"⁴; (v) supported the official high-level launch of e-INAS⁵, chaired by H.E. Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action; e-INAS is the Management Information System (MIS) for basic (non-contributory) social protection programmes support since 2014; (vi) UN in partnership with the Civil Society Platform for Social Protection (PSCM-PS), supported the "Sports for Social Protection" event, aiming at getting social protection concept closer to the general population; and (vii) supported the "Social Action Fair" in Beira province, one of the most affected areas by the cyclone IDAI in March 2019, bringing social action and registration services to those affected communities.

Success Story: Official Launch of e-INAS

After more than 5 years of ILO and UNICEF continued support, from conceptualization and software development to rollout and decentralized installation, and with the completion of data migration from the old system (LINDEX), e-INAS, the state-of-the-art Management Information System (MIS) for basic (non-contributory) Social Protection Programmes, was officially launched in a High-Level event chaired by H.E. Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action, and attended by Heads of Cooperation and relevant Ministries⁶. This milestone represents a major achievement regarding UN support to build a robust, efficient, transparent and reliable non-contributory social protection system in Mozambique.

³ <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowRessource.action?id=55682>

⁴ <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowRessource.action?id=55684>

⁵ <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowRessource.action?id=55649>

⁶ <http://www.mgcas.gov.mz/st/Site/FrontOffice/default.aspx?module=article/article&id=17055&idseccao=25>

Atribuição de Subsídio Social Básico

INAs introduz modelo de precisão para selecção e gestão dos beneficiários de programas de assistência social

- "A plataforma marca um passo decisivo para o pagamento eletrónico de subsídios aos beneficiários, a partir de Setembro próximo, o que trará ganhos para o sector, uma vez que irá reduzir o risco na movimentação de valores monetários e libertar os técnicos do INAS que terão mais tempo para a assistir as famílias nas comunidades...". Cidália Chaique Oliveira

Depois de muitos anos de inscrição manual no processo de assistência social, Moçambique conta, desde semana feita, com uma plataforma eletrónica para registo e selecção de potenciais candidatos para os programas executados pelo Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social (MGCAS) através do Instituto Nacional de Acção Social (INAS) no País. A nova plataforma de gestão de informação de beneficiários designada e-INAS poderá acabar com questionamento sobre os critérios que sempre caracterizaram o processo, até aqui usado, para a identificação e selecção dos que têm direito aos subsídios pagos mensalmente aos grupos em situação de pobreza e vulnerabilidade pelo Governo.

Segundo explicou a Ministra do MGCAS, Cidália Chaique Oliveira, o Sistema de Gestão de Beneficiários dos Programas de Protecção Social Básica (e-INAS) permitirá melhorar o atendimento dos beneficiários nos diferentes programas de assistência social implementados a nível nacional pelo sector que dirige através do INAS. "O e-INAS vai permitir, com maior precisão, desenvolver e monitorar a elegibilidade dos candidatos aos diferentes programas de transferência social, prevenindo desta forma a duplicação de beneficiários e outros erros inerentes ao processo", sublinhou observando que a introdução do e-INAS marca um passo importante rumo ao pagamento eletrónico dos subsídios aos beneficiários, a partir de Setembro próximo, através de empresas já seleccionadas, uma outra vantagem que irá reduzir riscos de movimentação de valores monetários pelos funcionários.

A governante disse que o e-INAS enquadra-se nos esforços do Governo, em prosseguir com a Reforma do Sector Público, através do fortalecimento dos mecanismos de gestão dos recursos públicos com eficácia e transparência, e na implementação da Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica 2016-2024.



"Realizar a atribuição, com maior precisão, desenvolver e monitorar a elegibilidade dos candidatos aos diferentes programas de transferência social, prevenindo a duplicação de beneficiários e outros erros inerentes...". Cidália Oliveira

* O e-INAS, não pode ser visto como uma mera base de armazenamento de dados, pois, ele cumpre outras funções, que permitirão o mapeamento dos grupos alvo do sector do Género, Criança e Acção Social, elemento fundamental para o conhecimento da sua magnitude e necessidades, com vista a garantir uma intervenção coordenada e integrada de sectores de assistência social".

Explicou que o desafio do MGCAS é de estabelecer a ligação do e-INAS aos sistemas de outras instituições intervenientes na protecção social de modo a partilhar informações e manter uma interação permanente entre os componentes de assistência social, sector social na saúde e educação.

"O e-INAS deve estar ligado com os subsistemas de Segurança Social Obrigatória e Complementar, geridos pelos institutos nacionais de Segurança Social e de Previdência Social, respectivamente", disse apelando que "os funcionários do INAS devem assumir a responsabilidade de manter funcional o e-INAS para que os Programas de Assistência Social sejam cada vez mais robustos e acessíveis aos beneficiários".

O Governo aprovou nos últimos cinco anos, a nova Política de Acção Social, a Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica 2016-2024, entre outros instrumentos que reforçam o sistema de protecção social visando aumentar a qualidade de vida da população.

Destaca-se nesse esforço, a modernização de programas de Segurança Social Básica por forma a fortalecer as intervenções, em curso, e adoptar novas abordagens para que tenham maior impacto na vida dos beneficiários.

Por outro lado, a governante apontou que na mesma perspectiva, introduziu-se os subsídios para a criança e para agregados familiares vítimas de calamidades de modo a contribuir para a redução da desnutrição crónica, que afecta 43% das crianças menores de cinco anos, bem como reforçar a resiliência das populações afectadas pelos choques climáticos.

A implementação destes instrumentos resultou na expansão dos programas de Assistência Social beneficiando, através de transferências monetárias e sociais, 519.347 agregados familiares vivendo em situação de vulnerabilidade, em todos os distritos do país.



"Estes programas têm operado mudanças na vida dos beneficiários aumentando o seu consumo, realçando, promovendo o investimento no capital humano a longo prazo, e respondendo aos desafios do mercado".

Com apoio do CEDIMF, OIT e UNICEF, o lançamento do e-INAS decorreu na Semana de Protecção Social (15 a 21 de Julho), no País, sob lema "Investir na Protecção Social é investir no Capital Humano".

Entretanto, a Ministra do Género, Criança e Acção Social disse que o Governo e parceiros continuarão a investir na protecção social básica, pois, "é insustentável a sua contribuição no desenvolvimento do capital humano e na promoção da inclusão social", sobretudo de pessoas e grupos vivendo em situação de vulnerabilidade.



Registo manual aos beneficiários do PASD com o contacto



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DO GÉNERO, CRIANÇA E ACÇÃO SOCIAL

SEMANA DE PROTECÇÃO SOCIAL



"Investir na protecção social é investir no capital humano"

15 a 21 de Julho de 2019

Parceiros:  **Apoia:** 

UN collaborative efforts met the challenge of rolling out e-INAS in all 30 delegations across the country. This included the complete physical refurbishment in all delegations and measures to ensure e-INAS was installed and fully operational.

During 2019, the UN supported, financially and technically, cash-based responses for recovery and reconstruction from cyclones Idai and Kenneth, both through the activation and strengthening of the national social protection system in the post-emergency context (PASD-PE⁷ programme) and through the implementation of joint multipurpose voucher. In the latter, the UN supported the non-food items portion (with a focus on access to basic hygiene) and a third-party monitoring and evaluation to maximize learning and inform future cash-based interventions in emergency). By December 2019, 22,167 families (approximately 110,833 people) affected by cyclone Idai in Dondo and Nhamatanda districts (Sofala) had been reached as part of humanitarian efforts (supporting families until the activation of the social protection post-emergency programme, PASD-PE). In addition, the UN worked with government, World Bank (WB) and donor partners in a joint strategy note that was presented to Heads of Cooperation (HoCs). The latter established the implementation of the Post-Emergency programme (PASD-PE) in 14 districts of Sofala and Manica and in 3 districts of Cabo Delgado with financial and technical support of the WB and the UNJP⁸. UN efforts have centered around a child-sensitive approach to prioritization and in the expansion of the Child Grant

⁷ Programa Apoio Social Directo-Post Emergência, under National Basic Social Security Strategy (ENSSB) 2016-2024.

⁸ Un Joint Programme on Social Protection in Mozambique 2017-2021, implemented by UNICEF and ILO, funded by Sweden, DFID and Netherlands.

to affected and shock-prone areas. For this reason, the UN supported INAS in the implementation of a child-sensitive PASD-PE and an expansion of the Child Grant in Quissanga district (Cabo Delgado), that enrolled 2,595 households with children 0 to 5 years-old and/or pregnant women by December 2019 (approximately 13,000 people). The UN has also supported government in the design of a C4D component complementary to cash distributions within PASD-PE (through WB financing) and in the post-disaster needs assessment of the sector.

Success Story: Joint Voucher Programme (JVP) in response to Cyclone Idai

In order to bridge the gap between first line humanitarian in-kind assistance and the activation of the government post-emergency cash grant in the central region of Mozambique, WFP and UNICEF implemented jointly a multipurpose voucher programme. This is an example of an intervention working in the nexus between humanitarian and development assistances. By the end of November 2019, the JVP completed its third and last distribution of multipurpose vouchers in Sofala province. An average of 22,167 households (10,249 in Dondo district and 11,918 in Nhamatanda district) were reached in three distributions. The families were able to use the vouchers with a monthly value of about \$43 (2,670 MT) to purchase food and essential hygiene and household non-food items (NFI). C4D activities complemented voucher distributions with key messages on hygiene and nutrition.



in local retailer (left), local retailer (right) in Sofala. ©UNICEF 2019



A rigorous third-party process and outcome monitoring will contribute to learning and shaping cash-based humanitarian responses. It should be noted that the Government of Mozambique didn't approve back then of the use of cash as part of the humanitarian response, reason why multipurpose vouchers were chosen as modality of implementation.

Output 5.1 - Political and fiscal space for social protection is enhanced		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 5.1.1- Percentage of Households living under the poverty line receiving Social Protection benefits, Percent, Total	Planned	N/A	18%	21%	23%	25%
	Actual	15%	19%	21%	22%	
Indicator 5.1.2 - Proportion of the total recurrent State Budget dedicated to Social Protection Programmes, Percentage, Total	Planned	N/A	1.4	1.6	1.8	2
	Actual	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	

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

During 2019 INAS achieved full operationalization of e-INAS system an interconnected MIS that allows better management of registration and payment with greater efficiency and transparency which was designed and rolled out with UN support in recent years. Data migration from old system to e-INAS was completed in 100% PSSB

beneficiaries. In addition, the UN supported a re-registration process focused on upgrading key information planned for current 445,085 beneficiaries across the country and rolled-out for Nampula province. The re-registration includes beneficiary “probe of life”, identification of alternative recipient and key household information (members and ages).

With UN’s support, MGCAS has developed a new Operational Manual (OM) for PSSB. The new manual upgrades previous version including new policy designs defined in ENSSB II and decree 47/2018 and new operational processes that have been implemented during last years, like the management information system (e-INAS) and electronic payments. The OM is in final stage of discussion and consultations of all national stakeholders, including UN, WB and other development partners. The new OM is planned to be presented to the MGCAS’ Advisory Council second semester 2020 for final approval.

The UN supported the application of the TRANSFORM (Learning and Transformation Learning Package on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors) training package (in Portuguese) for INAS delegates (30) – initially planned for the week 18-22 March, postponed given the IDAI cyclone hitting Mozambique on 14th March, took place 22-26 July as requested by INAS. This was the first time all INAS delegates got the opportunity to be trained on Social Protection, and the overall assessment of the 5-days training provided by the UN was considered by participants as fundamental for their daily performance as decision makers. Additionally, UN supported the participation of senior staff from the Economic Studies Department of the Ministry of Finance and the INAS Director in the two-week Social Protection Academy at ILO-ITC, aiming at enhancing knowledge and strengthen capacity of key staff and decision makers within MGCAS and INAS.

The UN supported both INAS (6-10 May, Matola) and MGCAS (29-31 May, Maputo) National Planning Meetings, where the M&E system was discussed and agreed with INAS delegations to be adopted, after the formally institutionalization of M&E Unit within INAS, and PQG for the period 2020-2024 indicators where discussed and defined. The UN has provided technical and financial support for INAS (29-31 October) regarding an M&E training and workshop to finalize INAS’ M&E system and indicators. As a result, INAS adopted a new M&E Plan and a new set of indicators in late 2019.

The UN has conducted a seminar on the actuarial pension model where 7 technicians and managers from the Actuarial Unit of the INSS⁹ of Mozambique were trained. Sensitivity tests with the new ILO actuarial pension model were carried out by the participants, creating the capacity for the concrete use of the various actuarial instruments available. The UN has conducted a two-days technical workshop on “Governance of pension fund’s investment” in November 2019 (Maputo), where a working group was created, bringing together the three institutions responsible for the management of social security reserve funds in Mozambique (INSS, INPS¹⁰ and Banco de Moçambique). Priority aspects of intervention were identified for the first time to improve the governance system for social security fund investments in the various institutions responsible for their management and at the end of the seminar an assessment on the governance of social security reserve funds in Mozambique based on the AISS guidelines and good international practices was requested.

Additionally, The UN has conducted a joint training with all PALOP countries, including Mozambique, on Statistics on Social Protection, in view of ensuring better monitoring and measuring progress against SDG targets (3.1) related to social protection. For the first time, statistical data from the social protection system (contributory and non-contributory) was jointly collected and processed in a coordinated and integrated manner. As a result of this training, and with an UN technical and financial support, the technical team composed by all institutions involved in the provision of contributory and non-contributory Social Protection in Mozambique (INSS, INAS, INPS, INE, MGCAS and MITSS) developed the first statistical bulletin¹¹ of Social Protection in Mozambique, launched in late 2019 .

⁹ National Institute of Social Security (private sector scheme)

¹⁰ National Institute of Social Providence (civil servants scheme)

¹¹ <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowResource.action?id=55986>

With UN’s technical and financial support, Senior Government officials from MGCAS were invited to attend and speak at the Global Social Protection Week that took place from 25 to 29 November 2019 at ILO HQ in Geneva. The Global Social Protection Week¹² was created as a platform to raise awareness on the right to social protection, the development of social protection systems and floors, showcase current counties situation and challenges; showing the benefits of universal social protection for people and societies. Mozambique was invited to be part of two different panels to showcase the relevant Mozambican experience on “A culture of social protection at all levels”, where the Capitalization document on the “Mozambican Annual Social Protection Week”¹³ was globally launched as a good practice, and “Social Protection in the context of the Humanitarian nexus”.

In collaboration with MGCAS (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action), INAS (National Institute for Social Action) and International Child Development Programme, the UN supported the design and implementation of child grant case management component, developed and piloted a vulnerability tool (VP) to identify grant beneficiaries facing multiple vulnerabilities and protection risks. In-depth household assessments and care plan for 467 beneficiaries was finalized in December. The evaluation of the community-based child protection case management (2018) showed critical limitations in the work of community child protection committees (CCPC) and district social workers.

The UN has developed an evaluation management response (EMR) aiming to redefine the CCPC role and shifting the focus to professionalization of social workers. To that effect, the UN developed and MGCAS approved Standard Operating Procedures for social workers that are being rolled out in pilot localities by 29 trainers from Social Action. Training will be supplemented by a mentorship program jointly developed with the national association of social workers. The number of qualified social workers at district level remains a challenge.

The number of districts with at least one qualified social worker increased to 90% (84% in 2018) but 16 districts (10%) still have none. The UN supported recruitment and placement of additional social workers in nine districts to bridge the government temporary hiring freeze for civil servants that affected priority districts. The UN supported programs trained 223 (CCPC), increasing the number of districts with functional CCPCs to 125. A total of 112 SDSMAS (District Social Action and Health Services) received 138 monitoring visits. A total of 37,741 Children were reached, 6,021 referred to social services, and 17,960 to other services.

In support of the ENSSB 2016-2024, the UN partnered with OPM (Oxford Policy Management) to develop the decentralized social welfare service provision programme. Level one resulted in a country-wide social action services directory and geo-referenced map¹⁴. Next year, OPM will finalize the second phase (capacity assessment). Support in Alternative Care (AC) resulted in five centers closed and 1,173 children reintegrated in biological and 294 in foster families, a 39% increase from 2018. Deinstitutionalizations continues, from 115 centers to 109, housing 6,734 children (3,247 girls; 3, 487 boys). In addition, MGCAS trained 130 state officers (Provincial Directorates of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Attorney General, Judicial Courts, SDSMAS and Provincial Hospital) to use the National Registry for AC, a case management and information system designed to manage data on children and potential parents entering system. The Attorney General launched a high-level AC Think-Tank for reflection, research and consultation, to strengthen family care and prevent separation of children from their families. This signifies an increased State commitment in guaranteeing a family for every child. More than 1,000 children with disability affected by the cyclones received psychosocial services, assistive devices and other community interventions through the UN and its partners.

Output 5.2 - Social protection programs are implemented in a transparent and more efficient way		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 5.2.1 - Percentage of Basic Social Protection Programmes' beneficiaries enrolled and managed	Planned	N/A	50%	80%	90%	100%
	Actual	0	0	24%	100%	

¹² https://www.ilo.org/secsoc/information-resources/meetings-and-events/WCMS_715348/lang--en/index.htm

¹³ https://www.ilo.org/africa/countries-covered/zambia/WCMS_731514/lang--en/index.htm

¹⁴ <http://www.mapa-social.com/>

through the new INAS' MIS (Management and Information System), Percent, Total						
Indicator 5.2.2 - Percentage of districts that have qualified social workers in place ¹⁵ , Percent, Total	Planned	N/A	25%	35%	50%	75%
	Actual	15%	19%	45%	90%	

5.3 Enrolment in Social Protection Programmes Improves Access of Vulnerable Groups to Health, Nutrition and Education Services

A major milestone of 2019 was Child Grant pilot for children 0-2 years old at full scale in four districts in Nampula province. The pilot reached 15,345 beneficiaries (Disaggregation by district is currently: Nacala Velha 5,035; Ilha de Moçambique 2,917; Lalaua 4,356; and Mogincual 3,037) and rolled out the 'plus'/care component for beneficiaries, that includes a case management component for 15% most in risk population and a reinforced social behavioral communication package on nutrition practices for all beneficiaries. The Child Grant pilot will be run until end of 2021 that includes an impact and process evaluation that will inform Mozambican government of key results and impacts of the programme and the best practice for running it out after 2021.

The UN has engaged with the Government and leveraged national social protection to make it shock-responsive, especially to the harmful effects of seasonality, which are increasingly amplified by climate shocks. During the lean season, between November 2018 and May 2019, the UN, together with the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) and HelpAge, supported over 24,000 households (52 percent female) in Tete province through cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers. The positive results were crucial in enhancing the Government's recognition of the importance of cash-based transfer as an effective transfer modality. Lessons from the 2018/2019 lean season response also informed the planning for the 2019/2020 one. Based on the model used in Tete province for the 2018/2019 lean season, INAS and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) approved the activation of Mozambique's Direct Social Support Programme (PASD) to provide unconditional cash-based transfers to 14,000 households in the province of Gaza.

In the context of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) related to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, the UN led an assessment and analysis of damages and losses in the social protection sector. Building on the PDNA findings, the UN and the World Bank supported MGCAS and INAS to develop a joint social protection recovery strategy to ensure a smooth transition between humanitarian assistance and longer-term Government-led social assistance. The strategy included the activation of two temporary social protection programmes: a conditional cash-for-work programme under Mozambique's Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), and an unconditional social cash transfer for vulnerable households under Mozambique's post-emergency PASD.

The UN has provided technical support in order to create the necessary conditions to allow sharing information between different governmental institutions related to the social protection system, aiming at increasing the efficiency of the system and thus to enhance effectiveness. The UN has organized, with support from Ministry of Labor and Social Security of Portugal, and exchange visit to Lisbon to gather knowledge on system's integration with a Mozambican delegation composed by INAS¹⁶, INSS¹⁷, INPS¹⁸, MISAU¹⁹, AT²⁰ and CEDSIF²¹, that took place between 2-4 July 2019. As a result from this exchange visit, the UN supported a two-days inter-institutional workshop on "*Interoperability, information sharing and social protection*" in November 2019, in Maputo, with the objective of sharing the experience with a broader group than those involved in the exchange visit and start defining the way

¹⁵ at least one qualified social worker.

¹⁶ National Institute of Social Action (non-contributory pillar)

¹⁷ National Institute of Social Security (private sector and own account workers scheme)

¹⁸ National Institute of Social Providence (civil servants social security scheme)

¹⁹ Ministry of Health

²⁰ Tax Authority

²¹ Centre for Development of Information and Finance Systems (under Ministry of Economy and Finance)

forward and next steps that can be taken in the short and medium term to initiate the interoperability reform with all institutions involved in the social protection system.

In February 2019, the UN formally delivered the 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 in Mozambique”, requested by MISAU (Ministry of Health). 2019, being an election year, delayed the adoption of policy reforms towards the establishment of the Health Insurance system in Mozambique, and the and subsequent approval of the health insurance proposal is awaiting the constitution of the new Government, after the celebration of General Elections on October 15, 2019. The Health Insurance reform in Mozambique was presented as one of the points in the electoral manifesto of the party that won the General Elections of October 15th.

Output 5.3 - Enrollment in social protection programmes improves the access of vulnerable groups (including vulnerable refugees and displaced people) to health, nutrition and education services		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 5.3.1 - Number of Children enrolled into the new Child Grant Programme, number, Total	Planned	N/A	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
	Actual	0	0	1,330	15,345	
Indicator 5.3.2 - Percentage of Social Protection Programmes' beneficiaries provided with a cartão de acção social, Percentage, Total	Planned	N/A	20%	50%	80%	100%
	Actual	0	0	0	0	

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

Organization of the PALOP Conference and Training on the Protection of Persons with Albinism, bringing together over 120 participants from CSOs, Government actors and UN agencies, attended by the UN Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism. Six capacity training sessions on the protection of persons with albinism conducted for key stakeholders, including journalists, government officials and CSOs in the provinces of Niassa, Zambezia and Tete. 4-day training for 25 community radio journalists on sensitive reporting, the protection of persons with albinism and gender and reporting. of community radio journalists on sensitive reporting effectuated.

UN identified several gaps after close collaboration with the government. People with Albinism are often left out of activities at national and local level and they are victims of trafficking due to several reasons, mainly traditional beliefs. The project worked with Reference Groups at both the Provincial and District level to attempt to change these attitudes. UN provided return assistance to 283 Mozambicans returning from South Africa. Economic, Pyscho Social, Health and Educational activities were ongoing for most of them once back in their Country of Origin. A Community-Based Project was launched with the rehabilitation of the Ndlavela Health Centre in Matola. This involves cash for work schemes for a number of returnees as many live in that area and it will improve their access to health. A Community Dialouge In Matola identified health as a reason why many Mozambicans migrate to South Africa.

Output 5.4 - Social programs and services are effectively addressing social exclusion, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 5.4.1 - Number of children without parental care placed in formalized alternative care (foster families), number, Total	Planned	N/A	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
	Actual	2,142	520	1,394	294	
Indicator 5.4.2 - Number of people receiving support in Social Units, number, Total	Planned	N/A	7,089	7,528	7,832	8,416
	Actual	6,392	6,807	9,025	9,124	
Indicator 5.4.3 - Number of reported cases of violence/abuse receiving psycho-social, medical and legal support, number, Total	Planned	N/A	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500
	Actual	6,000	7,075	5,758	7,046	

Challenges

The main challenge encountered during 2019 were natural disasters (cyclones Idai and Kenneth), which impacted drastically timely implementation of capacity building and programme operationalization activities. Multiple projects had to be rescheduled or reprogrammed, with Government priorities changing substantially from the agreed workplan. The activation of shock-responsive social protection was, simultaneously, an opportunity to rethink the system's role before disasters, operational capacities and support required to deal with post-emergency programmes.

One of the biggest challenges of the activation of social protection in response to cyclones Idai and Kenneth was to ensure buy-in and effective participation by all relevant ministries and government departments. Lack of clear and functioning inter-institutional coordination mechanisms remains a constraint (INGC and INAS) and substantial investment in systems building is required in order to better coordinate humanitarian and social protection sectors.

Coordination among supporting partners (WB, UN, Donors) improved considerably during 2019 and resulted in a harmonized operationalization of the cyclones response. The activation of the response was, nonetheless, slow. In fact, only two districts (Beira, where INAS worked in the early response to support humanitarian registrations) and Quissanga had completed enrollments into government's main shock-responsive programme (PASD-PE) by early 2020. An overlapping layer of challenges was encountered in Cabo Delgado, where the deteriorated security situation will demand new approaches in 2020.

General Elections hold in October 2019 also represented a challenge given the disruption in decision-making in the last semester of 2019.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

Through close collaboration and coordination, UN Agencies have maximized efficiencies in providing support to the Government of Mozambique. Each Agency focused on areas in which they have a comparative advantage and worked together in a coordinated manner on issues that require joint efforts to deliver high quality results.

The UN recommends that the National Council of Social Action (CNAS) be made operational to strengthen inter-sector coordination and be entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring results of implementing the ENSSB II. Furthermore, a Joint Steering Committee, led by MGCAS, to coordinate main supporting instruments to the social action sector, namely UNJP on Social Protection (UNJP-SP) and the World-Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) could enhance coordination among partners involved in providing technical and financial support to MGCAS/INAS.

Regarding shock-responsive social protection, timely and effective coordination mechanisms between main development and financing partners (UN, WB, donors) is a good practice for future emergencies. Coordination within Government (Humanitarian and Social Protection lead institutions) requires improvements for harmonized implementation and sharing of information and beneficiary databases. Partners can play a key role in facilitating these conversations and setting up intra-governmental coordination mechanisms. Finally, the central role taken by shock responsive social protection should allow for factoring emergency responses into social protection expansion plans, allowing the system to prioritize and effectively reach with regular support those disaster-prone areas in the country.

OUTCOME 6: HEALTH

People Equitably Access and Use Quality Health, Water and Sanitation Services

Implementing Partners:

CNCS, EGPAF, INAR, INGC, MCT, MCTESTP, MGCAS, MIC, MINEDH, MISAU, INS, MITESS, MJD, MOPH, PARLIAMENT

Donors:

Canada, CDC, Flanders, Global Fund, Ireland, Italia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, OFDE, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USAID, World Bank

Participating Agencies:

IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC

Geographic Focus:

Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Tete, Zambezia

Context

The tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth had, undoubtedly, a strong impact on the performance of the health sector in 2019, as it conditioned the sector's work in important provinces such as Sofala, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado. The humanitarian and sanitary emergencies resulted from the cyclones led in the reprogramming of activities to respond to these crises. An important part of health indicators in 2019 remained stationary.

In 2019, the health sector in Mozambique continued to invest in an institutional reform agenda to align interventions with national and global goals. The United Nations provided technical and financial support in some pillars of these reforms, such as the work in progress for the elaboration of the new National Health Policy, the Health Financing Strategy, as well the creation of a platform for Policy Dialogue in Health amongst the partners.

The epidemiological context in 2019 was of continuity of previous years with the country facing the triple burden of infectious diseases, chronic non-communicable diseases, including mental and nutritional disorders, as well as the various public health emergencies: Cholera and Polio outbreaks. During 2019, a total of 10.9 million cases of malaria were reported across the country, thus constituting the first cause of demand for services.

Universal Health Coverage index for Mozambique is 46, meaning that there are important challenges in accessing quality health care. Primary Health Care, which should be the lever for Universal Health Coverage, faces institutional and financial constraints.

The United Nations maintained its support for the country in pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG3 and others related), with a focus on women's, children's and adolescent's health, reducing the burden of diseases such as HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria and promoting inclusive access to quality health care.

2019 Achievements by Output 6

6.1 People in Targeted Rural and Peri-urban Areas have Sustainable and Safe Water Supply and Sanitation Services

In 2019, over 235,000 people benefited from water supply interventions implemented with UN support. In total, 617 community water sources (boreholes equipped with handpumps) were completed, and 17 water supply systems were constructed or rehabilitated, including 1,500 household connections installed. For small towns, UN continued supporting the rollout improved access to water through the implementation of a revolving fund for water supply connections in Inhambane province and the start of interventions in Murrupula district (Nampula). Design of 12 multi-use water supply systems started in 2019 in the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Tete with the pre-identification and testing of existing boreholes for upgrading. Finally, on institutional WASH, UN supported installation of handpumps in 25 schools in Zambezia and Tete provinces and over 100 health centres are at various level of implementation in the two-year project cycle – from assessment, design and construction of facilities, including interventions in water, sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management.

UN continued supporting the scaling-up rural sanitation at community and institutional levels. In 2019, 1,886 communities were declared ODF, ensuring that 880,133 people live in an ODF environment. UN contribution to this national result was significant, directly supporting 1,492 ODF communities from the 700 planned to gain access to an ODF environment. UN also supported institutional sanitation in schools and in health centers. A total of 47 schools gained access to sanitation facilities benefiting 15,400 learners in Zambezia and Tete province.

In 2019, Mozambique suffered from the impact of two major cyclones impacting over 2 million people. UN provided over 1,341,000 people with emergency access to water supply. This included : 580,000 people through the restoration of centralized water-supply networks in urban areas (including supporting the restarting of the critical Beira city water system 6 days after the storm's impact), 140,000 people through temporary emergency water supply interventions, 620,000 people through the distribution and promotion of safe use of household water treatment chemicals, and 94,000 people through the rehabilitation and construction of water points in rural resettlement sites. For sanitation, UN provided 184,500 people with access to sanitation through the provision of temporary, camp-based latrine as well as household level sanitation in resettlement sites and impacted villages.

Output 6.1 - People in targeted rural and peri-urban areas have sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation services		2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.1.1 - Number of new users with improved drinking water sources (Urban/Rural), number, Rural	Planned	50,000	100,000	264,700	300,000
	Actual	Total	Total-488,000	Total-235,935	
		201,480	Rural-476,700;	Rural-233,400	
		Rural -189,693Urban-	Urban-11,300	Urban- 2,535	
		11,715		N/A	
Indicator 6.1.2 - Number of new users with improved sanitation facilities (Urban/Rural), number, Rural	Planned	100,000	200,000	280,000	500,000
	Actual	Total 146,889	Total-322,052	Total-180,225	
		Rural- 141,394	Rural-316,432;	Rural-180,225	
		Urban-5,495	Urban-5,620	Urban 0	
Indicator 6.1.3 - Number of schools with constructed (new) water supply and sanitation facilities, number, Total	Planned	50	100	42 for water and 62 for sanitation	200
	Actual	Water: 63,	35-with complete WASH;	25- with water sources	
		Sanitation on: 20	60-with only water	47 schools with school sanitation	
Indicator 6.1.4 - Percentage open defecation free communities (Rural), Percentage, Rural	Planned	15%	25%	N/A	50%
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			However, 574,033 people from 1,382 communities are living in ODF environments	1,492 communities declared ODF in 2019 equaling to over 570,000 people living in an ODF environment	

6.2 Demand for and Access to Quality Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and Newborn Health Services are increased

With the support of UN the MCH at Primary Health Care mentoring modelling was concluded in 2019. Post Natal Care was improved over a 12 months period from some 35 to 70%. Special Care New-born Units (SNCU) is under implementation in 9 District Hospitals of Zambezia, Tete and Nampula. Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) has been finalized and steps taken forward for its implementation.

The UN flagship project in Cabo Delgado reached a total 39,507 new users of family planning (FP) in the province,

Success Story: As Cyclone Idai batters maternity ward, midwives provide life-saving care

"It was most difficult during childbirth because the rooms started to fill up with water and it was not easy. There was something that fell on my head, but I could not give up because the mother was going to give birth," said Adelaide Raul, the Mozambican maternal child health nurse / midwife of 12 years. As Cyclone Idai lashed at her maternity center on March 14, Adelaide delivered life-saving care to mothers and newborns as she helped deliver three babies. "The midwife took care of us and asked us to put the beds together so we could all stay in one sheltered place...I will say that she has helped me very, very much and I hope that I can help others as well as she helped me," shared a mother assisted by Adelaide. The Macriungo maternity hospital in the city of Beira was a shelter for some of the mothers of cyclone Idai. In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, the United Nation joined efforts to support the delivery of critical care and support to mothers and their newborns, include



...ing through the distribution of maternity kits, delivery kits, and midwife training.

contributing to 24% of the annual target for new users in the province. Additionally, as a result of work done by activists, 34,856 women started FP, contributing to 34.5% of FP coverage in the province of Cabo Delgado. Other key achievements during the reporting period included the finalization of the National Maternal and Neonatal deaths report, which was generated based on data from the Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) system; and the implementation of advocacy meetings in all province regarding child marriage, sexual reproductive health and GBV , which were led by the Governor and his wife.

In 2019, the National School and Adolescent Health Strategy (2018-2022) was approved by the Government of Mozambique, bringing opportunities to implement FP interventions at school level and improving access to integrate SRH services among girls and adolescents. UN supported Government of Mozambique in promoting the use of modern oral and barrier contraception methods through mobile school brigades and in the distribution of minimum reproductive health service package in 30% of the national secondary and technical schools. In 2019, a total of 1.022 facilities reported to be using the eLMIS (Logistic Management Information System).

UN provided support based on the Accelerated Action Guide for Adolescent Health (AA-HA. A Road Show with the slogan: "Sport in the Promotion of SRH Services for Adolescents and Youth" was held in Gaza Province with UN support. Around 400 adolescent and youths attended. A training of trainers was carried-out benefiting 55 provincial managers of Schools and Adolescent Health, from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

The 16 Days of Activism campaign was launched by the Office of the First Lady in Cabo Delgado, in partnership with UN and other actors such Universities and government departments.

UN supported 4 Women Friendly Spaces (2 in Quissanga, 1 in Chiuba, 1 in Matemo Island) where GBV awareness raising sessions and life-skills development sessions were initiated, as well in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado to develop GBV sensitive contingency plans for 34 districts.

UN efforts to end obstetric fistula were intensified in 2019. The Ministry of Health reported that 731 fistulas were repaired in 2019. The UN contributed to 75% of repaired fistulas. UN has supported the development of Info-fistula, which is a real-time monitoring system to collect information on obstetric fistula. This system will be integrated into the HMIS (Health Management Information System) to ensure the Ministry of Health is able to sustain and use information related with fistula.

Output 6.2 - Demand for and access to quality integrated SRH and newborn health services are increased		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.2.1 - Percentage of new users in family planning (FP) methods, Percentage, Total	Planned	31%	32%	33%	43%	34%
	Actual		41%	42%	40,6% (2.858.689)	
Indicator 6.2.2 - Percentage of pregnant women with at least 4 ante-natal care visits, Percentage, Total	Planned		60%	80%	62%	80%
	Actual	54.60%	44%		53%	
Indicator 6.2.3 - Number of Health Facilities with Basic Emergency Obstetric Care, number, Total	Planned		110	224	283	236
	Actual		551	698	582	
Indicator 6.2.4 - Percentage of newborns assessed in Post-Natal Care (PNC) within the first 2 days of life in selected Provinces, Percentage, Total	Planned	62%	88%	88%		N/A
	Actual	N/A	75%	79%	N/A	

6.3 Demand for and access to quality integrated child health and nutrition services are increased

In 2019 Poliovirus was isolated in the district of Molumbo in 1 case of PFA (Acute Flaccid Paralysis) and in 2 contacts. To respond to these cVDPV polio outbreaks, UN supported the vaccination campaigns for children < 5, in three rounds (0, 1 and 2). Round 0 covered 10 districts (7 from Zambézia, 2 from Niassa and 1 from Nampula), with 655,552 children (105.7%) vaccinated. For rounds 1 and 2, 26 districts were covered whit 1,568,378 children were immunized, reaching coverage ≥ 90%.

Cholera outbreaks erupted.in Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces after the two cyclones for which two rounds of Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaigns were conducted with the UN support in the two most-affected provinces and 1,1M people were vaccinated. UN purchased and delivered 159 cholera kits, 14 264 packs of anti-malarics, laboratory reagents and medical supplies. To cope with the difficulties of moving to the mobile clinics, 12 motorcycles were purchased and delivered to the Sofala Provincial Health Directorate. A prefabricated health unit was also installed in the Province of Sofala, Búzi district, which responded to the lack of this infrastructure.

UN supported the training of 180 mid-level health professionals from 78 districts in vaccine management, including the support of the elaboration of the Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Plan (CCEOP).

The UN provided support in child nutrition rehabilitation services. The community-based management of acute malnutrition was extended to 29 communities, in 12 districts of the provinces of Tete, Zambezia and Nampula. A total of 19.048 children 6-59 months were screened in these communities and found 2.081 children with acute malnutrition, of which 375 were severe and acute malnutrition cases and 1706 were Moderate.

New registration tools introduced for child health services for data collection and reporting on child and nutrition indicators; 128 provincial and district nutrition managers have acquired competences on nutrition planning and management including standardized procedures based on WHO standard procedures.

UN continued its partnership with the National Pediatrics Association (AMOPE) and PATH, to improve the quality of the treatment for children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). These adds up to 130 hospitals and 546 health

professionals covered through this partnership since 2017. The nutrition contingency stock secures the treatment of at least 5.000 SAM cases.

Output 6.3 - Demand for and access to quality integrated child health and nutrition services are increased		baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.3.1 - Fully vaccinated children (%)	Planned	N/A	90%	92%	94%	94%
	Actual	82%	91%	94%	92%	
Indicator 6.3.2 - Percentage children under-five with diarrhoea treated with ORS and zinc in selected provinces (Cabo Delgado; Sofala)	Planned	N/A	75%	80%		90%
	Actual	25; 74%	N/A*	N/A*	Cabo D: 28% Sofala: 78%	
Indicator 6.3.3 - Percentage of children under-five with pneumonia treated with antibiotic in selected provinces (Cabo Delgado; Sofala)	Planned		40%	45%		
	Actual	13; 34%	N/A*	N/A*	Cabo D: 85% Sofala: 89%	
Indicator 6.3.4 - Cure rate for acute malnutrition,	Planned	N/A	75%	78%		82%
	Actual	62%	77%	40%**	78.3%	

6.4 Improved standards and practice of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of HIV, TB and Malaria

The UN provided technical and financial support to Mozambique in the effort to eliminate mother- to-child transmission of HIV, with focus on retention to care, and adherence to HIV treatment of pregnant and lactating women. More than 175 Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained in case findings for Lost To Follow Up (LTFU) of which 60 Polyvalent CHWs (APEs) and 28 CHWs were targeted to search for pregnant women for retention to ART in 7 districts of Zambezia and Sofala provinces in liaison with the Youth Friendly Health Centers (SAAs) PMTCT program.

Success Story: Helping people living with HIV to get back on treatment

It's been almost a year since Cyclone Idai made landfall in Sofala Province. The cyclone caused devastating floods that destroyed homes and washed away savings, documentation and medicines. Thousands of people were displaced. Health centres across the province were destroyed or severely damaged. Working with national and provincial authorities, including Mozambique's Ministry of Health, UN responded by helping to re-establish community-based support programmes to find thousands of people who had been lost from HIV treatment in order to ensure that they received the necessary support to get back and remain on treatment.

Community volunteers and HIV activists received bicycles from UN to help them reach people affected by the flooding and to locate people lost from treatment programmes. Peter Joque was an activist in an association to help people affected by the disaster. The Kuphedzana association helped Mr Joque rebuild his home after the cyclone and helped him get back on his feet. This motivated him to start helping to find people in need of HIV medication. He used hospital records to search for those who were displaced. Mr Joque used the door-to-door strategy and managed to locate 40 people living with HIV and persuade them back on to antiretroviral therapy.

"Talking to someone face to face means it is easier to persuade the person to return to the health centre," he said. "Stigma and discrimination is still a challenge among communities." Community activists together have now helped more than 21,500 people back on to treatment over the past 12 months and say they won't stop until they have found everybody lost to treatment, including those who were in need before the catastrophic events of March 2019.

"We are still at it and we will not stop until everybody living with HIV is receiving treatment and care," said one of the activists.



UN trained 150 peer educators from 4 high education institutions on several modules: First Things First (general health information and HIV testing); Women's Health and Empowerment; Men's Health; LGBTI Health; and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention.

UN provided support to MOH for the development of a literacy package for adherence and retention including Undetectable Equal Untransmittable (U=U) campaign, with production of 6 radio spots and 10 radio programs, and their translation into 4 local languages and dissemination in Radio Mocambique (of national scope) and 4 community radios. Around 90 People Living with HIV (PLHIV), coming from Gaza, Maputo and Inhambane provinces, members of a civil society organization were trained on treatment literacy package to improve adherence and retention on ART, empower them to support other PLHIV on adherence and retention on ART, monitoring and sharing experiences themselves.

In 2019, UN successfully leveraged US\$1.19 million for the UN Joint Programme on AIDS in Mozambique and convened the UN Joint Team on AIDS to develop the 2020 – 2021 UN Joint Plan and 2020 Country Envelope and proposal to the Business Unusual Fund.

UN contributed to the mobilization of US government PEPFAR funding for 2019 (USD 310 million) and is contributing technical assistance to support the NAC and MoH to develop a country HIV/TB proposal (US\$490 million) for the Global Fund that identifies 'game-changers', innovations and high impact opportunities.

UN provided technical and financial assistance to REJUSIDA, a network of young people living with HIV to reach and engage adolescents and young people in Maputo and Matola cities with information on HIV prevention and SRHR; and to strengthen the 90-90-90 cascade. As a result, more than 500 youth have improved HIV, TB prevention and treatment literacy and 4,000 youth were reached with key messages during health fairs.

UN is strongly engaged and supported Mozambique in malaria fighting providing resources to strengthening capacity building amongst Health Workers. About 9.928 out of a target of 13.945 clinicians trained (71%) in all provinces on malaria case management (diagnosis and treatment) with the aim to improve the adherence on the updated 2017 malaria treatment guideline and quality of care and use of artesunate injectable for severe malaria. During the same period were developed flowchart of treatment of severe malaria, Malaria in pregnancy, use of RDTs, management of fever. Others 70 community health workers activists were trained in Interpersonal Communication and Health Counselling, as well as on the most frequent diseases in the rainy season, including those transmitted by vectors, in Cabo Delgado. After the cyclones the UN provided support to the country to prevent malaria outbreaks. More than 400,000 insecticide-treated nets were distributed, and indoor spraying was carried out in the priority districts, in addition to strengthening early detection and treatment of malaria cases.

As the Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most challenging diseases in Mozambique, UN supported actions in the capacity building process in the development of the community-based TB guidelines for individuals, families and organized groups to effectively engage in community activities aiming to generate informed community demand regarding TB services and care. Training materials were developed and 90 health sector professionals – including implementing partners – were capacitated in a training of trainers to scale up the implementation of the guidelines;

UN supported the MoH to organize 10 health events to offer health services access to workers in the formal and informal settings by providing multi-disease testing package that includes HIV, glucose, blood pressure, malaria and other non-communicable diseases. During the year, 17,000 people (9,760 women and 7,240 men) have been mobilized and offered an opportunity to know their health status.

Output 6.4 - Improved standards and practice of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of HIV, TB and Malaria		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.4.1 - Percentage of HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs in the last 12 months to reduce the risk of transmission from the mother to the child, Per 1000 women, Pregnant women	Planned	87% (2014)	90%	95%	90%	95%
	Actual		80%	75%	99%	
Indicator 6.4.2 - Percentage of adults and children retained on ART after 12 months to contribute towards the 90-90-90 targets	Planned	66.90%	80%	80%		80%
	Actual	children 69%; adults 66.7%; pregnant women 48.1%	54%	52%	children 68% adults 66%	
Indicator 6.4.3 - Percentage of districts that routinely report key Malaria indicators, Percentage, Total	Planned	48% (2014)	60%	70%	97%	90%
	Actual		100%	98%	97,7%	

Indicator 6.4.4 - Percentage of notified TB cases in children (< 15 years), children, Total	Planned	10% (2014)	10%	15%	15.512	25%
	Actual		13%	N/A	13% (12.853)	

6.5. Inter-sectoral fiscal and legislative policy frameworks for action against NCD risk factors in place and being enforced

UN supported to develop health staff capacity for Non-Communicable Diseases care at Primary Health Care level and prevention of risk factors, so that 1.203 out of 1.600 Health Facilities (HF) are providing Cervical cancer screening and 81 PHC HF are providing quality Diabetes and Hypertension care, all implementing WHO-PEN tool. UN provided assistance to develop a plan to improve data quality for the period 2018-20 with the support of partners such as Village Reach and GAVI. 71 health professionals from 59 districts were trained to carry out DQS.

Output 6.5 - Inter-sectoral fiscal and legislative policy frameworks for action against NCD risk factors in place and being enforced		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.5.1 - Country ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), number, Total	Planned	WHO FCTC not ratified (2014)	N/A	WHO FCTC Ratified	WHO FCTC domestication	4
	Actual		Framework Convention ratified		WHO FCTC national implementation plan developed	
Indicator 6.5.2 - Law on alcohol commerce, availability and consumption approved and enforced, number, Total	Planned	Law on alcohol commerce not approved (2014)	Law on alcohol commerce approved	(Update drafted pending endorsement)	Alcohol legislation approval	
	Actual		No		Alcohol update legislation pending approval	
Indicator 6.5.3 - Number of guidelines for the management of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer approved and disseminated to all Health Facilities (HF), number, Total	Planned	2 / cancer and diabetes (2014)	2	2	2	
	Actual		3	guidelines (endorsed and disseminated Cardiovascular disease, Diabetes, and Cancer)	Guidelines for Cervical and breast cancer approved	
Indicator 6.5.4 - HPV vaccine included in the routine vaccination program, number, Total	Planned	HPV vaccine not included in the routine vaccination programme	HPV vaccine included in the routine vaccination programme	(Proposal submitted pending endorsement)	Proposal for inclusion of HPV Vaccine in routine program Approved	
	Actual	-2014	No		N/A	

6.6 Health and financing policies, data generation and use, community and midwifery workforce, commodities security of the health system are strengthened

In 2019 UN provided support to the MoH to intensify its efforts to create midwifery capacity at country level, especially at sub-national level. With the support of Government of Flanders, UN has been implementing a project in Tete

province to enhance the quality of the midwifery workforce in that province. As a result, two MCH classes (21 and 25 students each) graduated in 2019, and another class started its training in 2019 (25 students). Additionally, UN supported the MoH in the realization of two national workshops to create and validate the accreditation criteria for MoH training institutions.

UN supported the MoH and the National Public Health Institute in the conduct of Provincial multidisciplinary and multisectoral Rapid Response Team (RRT) trainings for 5 provinces (Nampula, Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo province and Maputo Cidade). A total of 96 participants from different areas (clinical, surveillance, laboratory, health promotion, veterinary and military health) attended the trainings.

Output 6.6 - Health and financing policies, data generation and use, community and midwifery workforce, commodities security of the health system are strengthened		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.6.1 - Percentage of selected health expenditures covered by the State Budget, Percentage, Total	Planned	N/A	N/A	11%		20%
	Actual			11,3% (26.3 mio MT)	10.7% (31.1 mil milhoes MT)	
Indicator 6.6.2 - Percentage of health facilities with no stock out of 7 lifesaving commodities, Percentage, Total	Planned	N/A	N/A			85%
	Actual			72%	N/A	
Indicator 6.6.3 - Percentage of Institutional Maternal and Neonatal deaths with causes reported, Percentage, Total	Planned	Maternal : 5%;	Maternal 20 % Neonatal : 20%	40%	100%	80%
	Actual	Neonatal : 0	Maternal : 98%	95%	95%	
		-2014	Neonatal :			
			39%	95%		
Indicator 6.6.4 - Proportion of APEs working in targeted communities (over the total needed)	Planned	45,75% (2014)	60%	80%	85%	100%
	Actual		64%		N/A	

Challenges

2019 was a year strongly marked by the impacts of cyclones IDAI and Kenneth that hit Mozambique in a catastrophic way with direct consequences in the health sector. These natural disasters have had a negative impact on the health sector and have conditioned the interventions of the Government and its partners who have been confronted with responding to these humanitarian and health emergencies. With that, many resources were reprogrammed for this response.

Other emergencies after the cyclones have been occurred, such as the cholera outbreak and the worsening situation of Pellagra (Sofala Province reported 3259 cases). In this emergency environment, a Vaccine Derived Polio type 2 (cVDPV2) Outbreak occurred in 3 provinces (Zambezia, Niassa and Nampula) and the response to which were vaccination campaigns carried out to break the chain of transmission of the virus and protect children.

In overall the health indicators in 2019 remained substantially like those of the previous year and in some cases have even regressed.

The **National Health System** of Mozambique still faces weaknesses of varying order, namely in the pillars related to Health Financing (low domestic funds), the Governance and Management of the system and the relatively weak use of evidence-based information for the strategic and operational decision-making. The Health Information System presents weaknesses in the availability of data in a timely and comprehensive manner. Health Human Resources are markedly insufficient in quantity and with inequities in their distribution at national level.

Maternal mortality and neonatal mortality remain at high rates.

Communicable Diseases such as HIV / AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria continued to be a challenge in 2019. The mother-to-child HIV transmission remains high.

At the same time, **Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases** are assuming an increasing weight in terms of the burden of morbidity and mortality, particularly the hypertension, diabetes and mental disorders. The risk factors for this group of diseases, including tobacco, pose a greater challenge.

Universal Health Coverage through the reinforcement of Primary Health Care remains an important challenge for Mozambique to continue its commitment to achieving the Goals of Sustainable Development Goals in the area of health and other SDGs that contribute as Social Determinants of Health for improve the health of populations.

Critical strategic challenges for the health sector remain:

- the existence and implementation of a National Health Financing Strategy;
- the adoption of a coordination mechanism / platform between the country's institutions and development partners for the establishment of a Political Dialogue for the health sector;
- the adoption of a new National Health Policy in line with the Government's Five-Year Plan and the 2030 Agenda;
- Development of effective and decentralized national capacity to respond to public health emergencies.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

In a year marked by emergencies, intersectoral collaboration was crucial to respond to emergencies and their consequences in the health sector. United Nations Agencies and their partners and national institutions have demonstrated an enormous collaborative capacity among them to respond to the immediate needs of the population and to ensure that health services reach the displaced populations. This response involved joint resource mobilization, procurement, transportation and availability of services to affected populations.

One of the important lessons is undoubtedly the need to strengthen the presence of institutions at a decentralized level, with primary responsibilities in such responses.

Another one is the guarantee of continuity of essential health services such as immunization, maternal and child health, access to care for patients with chronic pathologies. The health sector's resilience did not reflect positively in the context of the emergencies and had negative effects on health indicators for 2019.

The main existing challenges in the health sector were postponed in order to respond to the emergencies. The flexibility and capacity to repurpose and adjust in unexpected contexts proved to be weak.

OUTCOME 7: YOUTH

Adolescents and Youth Actively Engaged in Decisions that Affect their Lives, Health, Well-being and Development Opportunities

Implementing Partners:

CNCS, MEF, SEJE, MGCAS, MISAU

Donors:

Canada

Sweden

United Kinddom

Netherlands

Participating Agencies:

UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WHO

Geografic Focus:

Nampula, Tete, Zambezia

Context

Mozambique has seen a rapid population increase in the recent decade, with a yearly growth rate of 2,8 per cent. Out of Mozambique's approximately 30 million inhabitants in 2019 (National Institute of Statistics INE, Census 2017 population projections), young people less than 25 years of age constituted over half (66.3%) of the population, while the youth 15-35 years constitute approximately one third (32.3%).

As in many sub-Saharan African countries, youth in Mozambique encounter many challenges that place them at high risk of not only ill-health and vulnerability to poor social engagement, but also risks that compromise their personal and economic development. Yet, youth are critical in advancing economies in their countries if their health, wellbeing and skills are nurtured. The Government has developed policies and programmes to ensure the health, economic and social empowerment of young people. Among them are the 2013 National Youth Policy and the implementation strategy that recognizes the fundamental right of Mozambican's youth to decent life, access to decent work, quality education, access to good healthcare, and social well-being. The goal of the policy and implementation strategy is to create an enabling environment that promotes the rights and obligations of the youth and foster their participation in national development, yet many challenges remain.

The adolescent fertility rate stands at 180 births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 (AIS 2018), a deterioration of the situation since 2011 DHS (167). Modern contraceptive prevalence rates are very low among adolescents aged 15 to 19 (8%) and among young women aged 20 to 24 (15%). The use of condoms remains very low; among the younger generations, only 39.4 percent of men and 41.9 percent of females aged 15-24 who reported having had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months used a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

2019 Achievements by Output

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

Mozambique's persistently high fertility and declining child mortality in the last two decades have resulted in peak levels of population growth and a very youthful population with high child dependency burden. The Mozambican population has grown by 35% between the last two censuses (2007-2017), the highest growth rate since independence. It is estimated at 30 million in 2020 and, under the current trend of slow fertility decline, projected to reach 60 million by 2050 (INE, Population projections 2017-50). The last census has also revealed that rapid growth of the child and youth population has outstripped modest improvements in the rates of school attendance and employment, leaving increasing numbers out of school and unemployed. On the other hand, the current demographic structure with a large youthful population also generates a significant potential for future economic transformation. If Mozambique's fertility declines rapidly, the resulting age structure will be dominated by working-age adults, which could present a window of opportunity for the country to enhance its economic productivity. Lower fertility is also associated with better health and social conditions such as lower maternal mortality, higher school participation amongst girls, and reduced prevalence of child marriage. However, for Mozambique to take full advantage of a demographic dividend, concomitant economic reforms and social investments will be needed to create the conditions for the relatively large labor force to be empowered, engaged, educated and gainfully employed.

In 2018 the UN supported MEF in the preparation of the **Roadmap for the Demographic Dividend** (*Roteiro para o Dividendo Demográfico em Moçambique*). The Demographic Dividend Roadmap is a strategic document identifying key actions for the integration of demographic dynamics into national planning, including at sectoral and local level. In 2019, UN's support focused on the dissemination of the DD Roadmap in all provinces, and on the organization of national level consultations to promote the uptake of the Roadmap. Key results of these activities were the sensitization of provincial administrations on the significance of DD for sub-national level planning; and the inclusion of the DD roadmap amongst the strategic documents that informed the preparations of the new five-year government plan (*Plano Quinquenal 2020-24*).

While there are multiple ongoing initiatives to address the challenges facing young people in Mozambique, it has been difficult to trace where and what interventions are being undertaken, by who, for which target group and with what aims. Currently there is a limited comprehensive outlook of the interventions undertaken by different national and international organizations, civil society organizations as well as government or other institutions across the country. This has made the coordination of youth focused interventions difficult to national stakeholders at central and provincial level. For this reason, the UN, under directions by the (former) Ministry of Youth and Sports, has in late 2019 initiated a **mapping exercise**, on national and provincial level, in the broader area of youth development.

The mapping resulted in a database with important information about the distribution of initiatives, projects and programmes across the country by province and respective districts. It contains disaggregated information by type of intervention and target group by sex and age. The database will serve as a useful tool, supporting the government and all development partners, to decide where to initiate and complement comprehensive programmes. Additionally, for the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia, a map has been developed that indicates geographically the population distribution of girls, schools, health facilities, social services and other institutions. The map should be overlaid on available socio-economic data of the districts; including distribution of HIV prevalence, child marriage, teenage pregnancies, amongst other indicators. This will serve as an important tool supporting the work on national level to reap the Demographic Dividend.

In order to strengthen national capacity to pursue the Demographic Dividend, it is important that the Government of Mozambique, the UN and its development partners regularly review the status of youth in Mozambique to assess the progress being made and the challenges that youth face in the country. There is a need to monitor and ensure that investments and resources being committed to addressing challenges that youth face are yielding the intended results across the different sectors of the economy. It is moreover critical that evidence is mobilized for targeted investments in policies and programmes that will empower youth and guarantee their right to a safe and successful passage into adulthood. In order to assess and evaluate the different challenges faced by Mozambican youth and the progress made, the UN was called upon to develop the **2020 Status of Youth** report in Mozambique. A consultant was hired in late 2019 for this purpose, and the final product is expected to be finalized in April 2020. The report will contain data on the status of youth across various sectors in Mozambique as outlined in the Youth Policy, and identify gaps in the current policy and programming for youth.

The UN led a delegation from Mozambique to the **Nairobi Summit** in Nairobi Kenya between 12-14 November 2019, with 35 members from Government, civil society, the media, UN staff, and representatives from youth organizations. The Nairobi Summit marked the 25-year anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) that took place in Cairo in 1994 and where the groundbreaking ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) was adopted by 179 countries. The ICPD PoA placed individual rights and choices – with an emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights – at the heart of sustainable development, underpinned by gender equality as well as the broader agenda of human rights.

The Mozambique Government made strong commitments at the Summit including commitments targeting youth, these included: 1) End early marriage and Creation of a GBV integrated inter-sectoral database; 2) Empower youth associations and increase youth participation in decision-making; 3) Distribution of minimum reproductive health service package in all secondary and technical schools, and; 4) Expand the access to modern contraception and family planning services at community level. Commitments made by the Mozambican youth representatives at the Summit included: 1) Promote gender equality in decision making bodies of public and private sector; 2) Improved job and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people in Mozambique; 3) Increase the use of social media to share educational content, and; 4) Reduce school drop-outs for young girls and vulnerable groups by 2024.

Output 7.1 - National capacity to implement evidence-based policies and strategies to harness demographic dividend reinforced		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Planned		1	3	4	5

Indicator 7.1.1 - Number of key sectoral (Education, Health, Labour, Economy & Finances, Youth) annual operational plans that address population dynamics by accounting population trends in setting development targets.	Actual	0	2	2	4
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7.2. Adolescent & Youth Capacity Strengthened to Actively Participate in Economic, Social, Cultural and political Development

The flagship programme for Girls and Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in Mozambique is the joint UN programme, Rapariga Biz, led by the Government of Mozambique (under the lead of the State Secretariat of Youth and Employment). It is built on a holistic and multi-sector approach as per the ecological model, placing girls and young women at the center of their own development as rights holders and active participating change agents rather than passive participants. In 2019, the fourth and last year of Rapariga Biz Phase I, the programme reached the full implementation area stated by the programme by covering 20 districts across the two targeted provinces of Nampula and Zambezia, empowering girls and young women with life skills, social participation, leadership and literacy training, decision-making skills, economic empowerment, and access to knowledge and information on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender-based violence.

In 2019, 368,761 girls and young women aged 10-24 years participated in mentorship sessions in safe spaces in Nampula and Zambezia provinces, and were empowered with knowledge, skills and voice on their SRHR. Over the entire Rapariga Biz Phase I (2016-2019), the total number of girls reached through mentorship was 699,006. In 2019, 1,509 young women were empowered as Mentors to lead the mentorship sessions in Nampula and Zambezia, leading up to a total number of 5,608 mentors across Phase I.

Success Story: Adolescent Girls Empowered to Claim their Rights to Family Planning

"Now I am an empowered young woman. I know how to protect myself and to stand up for my rights that I didn't even know I had before", shares Marcia (22 years). Marcia is one of the approximately 700,000 girls and young women reached by the Government-led sexual and reproductive health and rights initiative "Rapariga Biz" since its inception in May 2016. "I hadn't heard of contraceptives before I met the mentor in my community and became part of Rapariga Biz", explains Marcia. She was 17 years old, out-of-school and in the 4th month of her pregnancy when she joined Rapariga Biz. She was in a forced marriage, also supported by her mother, and often forced to have sex with her husband against her will. She felt alone, with no one to turn to.

Marcia with her Mentor Jorgina, Rapariga Biz in Nampula City ©UNFPA Mozambique

Entrenched social and gender-based norms and roles influence adolescents' and young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights and empowerment, and especially discriminate against and marginalize girls and young women. Through its holistic and integrated human rights-based approach, Rapariga Biz aims at reversing this situation and restoring the reproductive justice among adolescent girls and young women. Evidence from the first four years of implementation has shown that the supportive presence of a mentor is transformative for the empowerment and personal development of the target group. "My mentor is my everything. She was there for me during difficult situations. She accompanied me to the youth-friendly services (SAAJ) to consult a nurse on the use of contraceptives. She also encouraged me to return to school and to go after my dreams", shares Marcia who dreams about working in a bank to be able to sustain herself and her daughter. "My mentor taught us to stand up for

ourselves and to make healthy decisions. Now I know how to say no and that using contraceptives is my right”, says



Marcia.

The UN supported the Government (Ministry of Health) in increasing the access of ASHR and HIV prevention services by promoting the use of Youth Health Friendly Services (SAAJs). In 2019, 217,917 girls and young women visited a SAAJ or health facility, whereof 82,214 (38%) adopted at least one family planning method other than condoms. Furthermore, under Rapariga Biz, 100 communities held community dialogues with participation of 7,248 community leaders and influential people on SRH and girls' rights. Other achievements from the programme in 2019 includes: 1,576 girls and young women out-of-school have been integrated into schools; 1,377 girls and young women completed vocational and professional training and economic empowerment; 4,556 girls and young women enhanced their personal financial management skills and are currently running saving and credit clubs (village saving and loans associations - VSLA) in the safe spaces in Programme sites.

The UN is supporting, through the programme Rapariga Biz, coordinated implementation of the National Child Marriage Strategy at central level and in two provinces, Nampula and Zambezia, which in addition to high rates of child marriage also have the also highest population rates. The programme in Mozambique relies on three main approaches that shapes its interventions: 1) the creation of a solid evidence base; 2) geographical focus based on the prevalence rates; and 3) the empowerment of adolescent girls and young women. 2019 was the fourth and final year of the Global Programme to End Child Marriage (GPCM) Phase I, and many gains have been made in terms of firm recognition of child marriage as a national priority, demonstrated through advances in legal and policy reform including, most notably, the recent criminalization of child marriage in July 2019.

Large scale communication and social mobilization initiatives have reached millions of people nationwide and in target provinces, creating more awareness and increased denouncing of child marriage cases. Health, education and child protection services have been strengthened to provide adolescent and gender sensitive services, and much investment has been made to continuously strengthen synergies between interventions, and the evidence base for better programming. During 2019, under the My Choice Programme, funded by the Dutch Government, the UN continued to provide community outreach services (including provision of contraceptives at school level, and ensuring school corners for girls) in Tete Province and successfully extended the Programme to Cabo Delgado Province aiming to contribute towards the unmet need of FP, especially among girls, adolescents and young women.

Through technical assistance provided under the ALL IN Phase III, the National AIDS Council (NAC) developed national and provincial plans for improving the Adolescent and HIV response in Gaza, Nampula and Zambezia. The UN supported the NAC to conduct monitoring visits to 13 district multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms to assess the level of implementation of the plans. Results demonstrated that the provincial coordination mechanisms are active and meet at least once per quarter to review programme implementation.

The UN continued to provide both technical and financial support to the government led Geração BIZ Programme (PGB) at national and provincial level, with specific focus in Zambezia and Nampula through the UN Joint Programme Rapariga BIZ. The Ministry of Youth PGB-led Adolescent Working Groups in Nampula and Zambezia have been crucial in ensuring that adolescent-related interventions within the province are implemented in a coordinated manner by

multiple stakeholders to avoid geographical or operational duplication. The groups meet at least bi- quarterly to review progress and discuss bottlenecks amongst partners which could eventually lead to developing a provincial action plan with clear budget and monitoring framework.

Success Story: Motivated by Making a Difference

“In my community I encounter many adolescent girls who are hidden with no voice to express themselves, no place to share what they are going through and with no ideas of their rights. They are in a vulnerable situation” shares Edma. She has made it her mission to change things: Edma has been a Rapariga Biz mentor from the onset of the program. “Some adolescent girls will leave school to marry for money. Some are engaging in unsafe sexual behaviors, unaware of the risks and their rights to say no”, shares Edma who sees these realities every day in her community. Edma is motivated by making a difference in the lives of the girls in her community. She is deeply touched by girls’ vulnerability to child marriage and teenage pregnancy: “I want those who are pregnant, married or mothers to know that it is not the end of their lives - that they can still make it right for themselves”, she says. For herself and the girls, Edma believes their future is in the school: “I have learned and grown a lot from being a mentor. It prepares me well for realizing my dream of becoming a professor,” Edma ends.



Edma with her group of girls in one of the mentorship sessions in Nampula province.

In addition, as part of Global Programme to End Child Marriage, the UN is actively looking to include the child marriage portfolio onto the established PGB coordination mechanisms as both are implemented at district level and work with similar social services, communication for development platforms and implementing partners. This would allow for greater programmatic and operational convergence between adolescent and sexual reproductive health and ending child marriage programming, increased coordination whilst being more efficient and reducing the administrative burden on government counterparts.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Youth Empowerment coordination mechanism did not manage to meet regularly in 2019, partially due to the Idai and Kenneth cyclone emergency response needs since March 2019, and partially owed to the abundance of joint-UN coordination meetings (Rapariga Biz, Global Programme on Ending Child Marriage, and SPOTLIGHT Initiative). In 2020, UN Agencies and partners will need to gauge the possibility of identifying one overall coordination since most of the Implementing Partners (IP) are the same across the various flagship programmes and so are the leading government counterparts. Finally, the participatory component of the Adolescent led Situation Analysis was fully completed and adolescents have been involved on numerous occasions in the dissemination process.

To continue to promote adolescent and youth participation and engagement and develop their citizenship and leadership skills, the UN in partnership with several youth organizations and networks expanded the SMS Biz membership by adding 51,168 new members between the ages of 10 and 24. Some 271,657 adolescents and young people (59% male; 41% female) who have subscribed till date were engaged in 2019 through the SMS Biz platform on ASRH, HIV prevention, child marriage and gender based violence issues. Another 30,767 adolescents and youth were engaged through the adolescent peer-to-peer programme implemented through the Youth Parliament in 11

districts of Nampula (3,543: Males 1,306 –Female 2,237); Zambezia (14,924: Males 8,211 – Females 6,713); Tete (9,300: males 5,625 – females 3,675) and Maputo (3,000: males 1,450 – females 1,450).

As part of quality assurance of the service provided to the adolescent through the adolescent health service a total of 31,794 adolescents between the ages of 10-24 took part in the SRH and HIV prevention satisfaction survey through the SMS BIZ poll where 65% of them reported being satisfied with the health services received in the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS) or Health Units. 1,700 adolescents, members of the child-to-child media network, were trained in media production through Radio Mozambique, TVM, FORCOM and ICS which in turn allowed them to produce and broadcast 2,448 peer-to-peer media programmes on key adolescent issues that were aired on 30 Community Radios, 12 Radio Mozambique and national TV reaching an estimated 5 million children nationwide.

The UN continued to support and built capacities of 5 child participation platforms - The Child-to-Child media network, the Child Parliament, the Rapariga Biz peer education safe spaces, the Youth Parliament and the SMS BIZ/U-Report peer counselling platform - to promote adolescent engagement in decision-making and peer-to-peer debates and counselling on sexual and reproductive health, prevention of HIV, child marriage and gender-based violence in 11 provinces, with a focus in Zambezia and Nampula.

Output 7.2 - Adolescent & Youth capacity strengthened to actively participate in economic, social, cultural and political development		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 7.2.1 - Number of adolescents' and youth organizations actively engaged on child marriage and sexual abuse prevention	Planned	4	5	5	16	20
	Actual		10	20	35	
Indicator 7.2.2 - Number of Adolescent & Youth associations participating in annual development observatories in selected provinces	Planned		3	4	X	5
	Actual	2	2	4	X	
Indicator 7.2.3 - UN Inter-Agency Network for Youth Development (UN-IANYD) established and functional, number, Total	Planned		Network established	Network functional	X	Network functional
	Actual	Network non existent	Network established	Network functional	X	

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

An HIV prevention Advisor was hired to provide technical support to the National AIDS Council (NAC). As a result, the draft of the Roadmap on HIV/AIDS prevention has been developed. This is an opportunity for the UN to provide evidence and advice on policy to ensure rights of all people including adolescents, youth and key populations. Additionally, the UN contributed to the development of the first national Condom Strategy and its Costed Operational Plan. UN agencies furthermore provided support to the development of a cost effectiveness analysis of adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) programming, and a district prioritization expansion of targeted services for AGYW. Lastly, UN agencies worked to ensure that the prevention scorecard will follow the province scorecard to inform the prevention roadmap.

Output 7.3 - Increased demand for quality access to ASRH and HIV prevention services		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 7.3.1 - Percentage of new users, of modern Family Planning methods, Percentage, Total	Planned	32%	34%	37%	38%	N/A
	Actual		41%	43%	40%	
Indicator 7.3.2 - Number of regulations of existing laws that address all forms of discrimination related to HIV and AIDS, number, Total	Planned	0	1	2	3	4
	Actual		1		X	
Indicator 7.3.3 - Number. of key sectoral plans operationalized in line with the NSP IV (2015-2019), number, Total	Planned		1		3	5
	Actual	0	4	2	X	
Indicator 7.3.4 - Number of HIV operational plans implemented that address the gender-based violence, number, Total	Planned	3	6	8	10	12
	Actual		2	N/A	X	

Success Story: Young SMS counsellors in Mozambique share their stories

“How do I know he loves me?”, “How do I use a condom?”, “Where can I get an HIV test?” – these are just some of the questions young counsellors in Mozambique answer each day via SMS. These 45 specially trained counsellors each dedicate 4 hours a day to answer questions from young people using UNICEF’s innovative U-Report platform. SMS Biz/U-Report, as it’s known in Mozambique, currently has over 288,376 users signed up and is completely free for them to use. Each counsellor answers around 1,500 questions per month and has to be on their toes - questions can cover a variety of topics, from safe sex to pregnancy, or HIV to relationships, among many others. Ragia Amade, who is 19 years-old, is one of the youth counsellors, “this is something I do with love and patience. It’s not easy and it can be difficult but I’m learning every day. Our starting point is to provide information to young people, young people that can help reduce early pregnancies, reduce violence and HIV, things like that.”



Ragia’s knows how her work is important to many youth and adolescents in Mozambique, “SMS Biz is a very good system because besides being free it’s confidential and allows young people to speak up about any topics they care about,” says Ragia. SMS Biz/U-Report, which is supported by UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government, is growing very quickly in Mozambique and new hubs are being opened in the north of the country.

Photo credit: UNICEF Mozambique/2018/Simon Nazer

Challenges

The Rapariga Biz programme, supported by the Global Programme to End Child Marriage, had a target of reaching a million girls by 2020 using the mentorship approach. However, capabilities by implementing partners to reach this number was affected by factors such as limited capacity to scale up, reaching girls in remote areas and the gaps in the provision of continuous learning and refresher training of mentors due to available funding. Different pilot capacity building initiatives conducted in 2019 proved the importance of continuing to provide mentors with new learning opportunities to keep them motivated and ensure the quality of the mentorship sessions. A recurrent challenge in the implementation years was the assurance of delivery of a core package of interventions targeting the same populations in the same geographic areas, along with limited ability to measure impact of these interventions, their cost and potential for scale up.

Lack of decentralized services at the community level, with limited access to existing health facilities. Low uptake by young people of ASRH services has been evaluated to be associated with poor quality of services, access barriers and lack of information about the existence of such services by young people. Despite the critical importance these services have for the health, wellbeing and empowerment of AGYW, collection of referral information has not been systematic. Minimally SAAJ staff (and all health centers in targeted communities) need to collect information on how

the young person heard about the service, their age, and the reason for their visit. To overcome utilization and access barriers, greater investment is needed to ensure that the services are available when young people need them.

There has been a limited reinforcement of approved national legislation, particularly when going against customary/traditional laws, with reliance on institutional services.

The capacity of services is very low with limited coordination mechanisms for case management and referral pathways for example.

Health services are in general under budgeted and understaffed, not contingent with accelerated population growth.

The country is also exposed to recurrent natural disasters and emergency situations and harmful practices become a coping strategy for vulnerable families.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

The mentorship approach used in Rapariga Biz continue to prove itself as a relevant and effective strategy to promote and influence a change in attitudes and behaviors at the level of the girls and young women related to SRHR, GBV, child marriage etc. The safe space sessions provide the girls and young women with an opportunity to acquire necessary knowledge and skills that can help them make healthy and informed decisions and demand their rights. A demand for services are created among the girls and young women in the safe spaces for SRH and GBV services.

The complementarity of the mentorship approach and community dialogues in Rapariga Biz has yielded positive outcomes and good practices are emerging from the communities where community dialogues and engagement is secured in the same locations as the safe spaces. Similarly, evidence demonstrates that working with men and boys as well as women and girls contributes to achieving greater health and development outcomes both for the boys and girls and can result in more sustainable results.

The stakeholders engaged in the Rapariga Biz Programme have concluded that up-to-date information is needed to make programmatic decisions to maximize impact of the programme (e.g., where to start new mentorship programmes). The UN has invested significantly in real time monitoring systems to strengthen its capacities to collect and analyze data.

Synergies between the coordinated efforts at the level of Government to raise awareness and prevent GBV and harmful practices at the community and school level and the safe spaces can be strengthened and scaled up.

Economic empowerment is a key contributor to girls and young women's ability to make healthy and informed decisions related to their SRHR. This is particularly important in a context where economic limitations and gender relations have impacts on the agenda of girls and young women.

The farther from the district capitals that the adolescent girls and young women live, the greater are their sexual and reproductive health needs. Thus, there is a need for expansion of ASRH programmes to remote and hard-to-reach communities. It is recommended to expand the coverage of the Youth Friendly Services SAAJs to the rural locations in Nampula and Zambezia, to improve the infrastructure and youth-friendly environment of the SAAJs and to improve the capacity of health providers and GBV services at the level of SAAJ.

Child marriage was used as a negative coping strategy during the latest cyclones affecting in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces, as well as the El Nino crisis. Despite more attention and efforts of building back better and investing in preparedness measures, in the absence of shock responsive social protection programmes and poverty reduction interventions in programme areas there are high chances for families to continue to resort to child marriage.

The National AIDS Council (NAC) is still building internal capacity to be able to actively respond to the challenges and demand of the road map process. Being a multisectoral process involving different stakeholders it requires a significant coordination capacity which is currently being supported by technical advisors.

OUTCOME 8: GOVERNANCE

All People Benefit from Democratic and Transparent Governance Institutions and Systems that Guarantee Peace Consolidation, Human Rights and Equitable Service Delivery

Implementing Partners:

CMM, INE, IGF, LDH, MAEFP, MARP, MEF, MGCAS, MINEC, MJCAR, MINT, MISAU, NHRC, PARLIAMENT, PGR, STAE, OSISA

Donors:

Canada

Norway

USA

EU

Participating Agencies:

UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WHO, UNODC

Geographic Focus:

Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Context

The peace agreement between the Government and the opposition party, RENAMO, in August 2019 was an important achievement towards peace consolidation. The Government and RENAMO committed to take significant steps on disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. Mozambique held general elections on 15 October 2019. Enrolling citizens as eligible voters and providing freedom to exercise their rights is also a positive indicator towards stronger systems of democratic governance in Mozambique. More than 13.1 million voters within and outside the country participated in this democratic celebration. For the first time, provincial governors were elected by direct voting which represents a step forward for the ongoing decentralization process to enhance governance at all levels. Besides, voter registration also captured, for the first time, sex-disaggregated data with 53% of total voters being women. On 27 October, incumbent President Filipe Nyusi (FRELIMO) was re-elected with 73% of the votes against 21.8% for Mr. Ossufo Momade (RENAMO).

FRELIMO also won a qualified majority in Parliament and all Provincial Governorships. The results were contested by opposition parties. There has been a spate of attacks reported in Sofala and Manica provinces with possible links to RENAMO dissident members. Meanwhile, in Cabo Delgado province, an outbreak of violence by unidentified armed groups since October 2017 intensified in 2019 leading to over 100,000 persons displaced, over 500 fatalities. There has been reports of serious human rights concerns including attacks on civilians by armed groups; abductions, sexual abuse and exploitation of girls and women and possible recruitment of children; destruction of property; as well as allegations of violations committed by security forces. Civil society reported retrenchment of civic space in country.

Mozambique was devastated by the impact of two consecutive cyclones that made landfall in central and northern region of the country. Combined, it is estimated that the two cyclones killed at least 648 people (45 deaths due to Cyclone Kenneth and at least 603 due to Cyclone Idai); injured nearly 1,700 people; damaged or destroyed more than 277,700 homes; and fully or partially destroyed more than 4,200 classrooms. A large effort of recovery is still ongoing, and UN had to mobilize with other international partners to support Government with humanitarian response and design and roll-out of a recovery framework.

Government passed a number of important legislations for protection of women and girls, inheritances laws and against child marriage, as well as reform of Penal Code. These include the Law on the Preventing and Combating Premature Unions (19/2019) that totally prohibits minors (under the age of 18) from engaging in any form of premature unions. Moreover, the law stipulates that any civil servant, religious or community leader who consent and grant any union involving a minor is punishable by law. The approval of this landmark law created a vital legal foundation for the human rights of girls to be defended in Mozambique with long-term positive impact. In addition, the Government of Mozambique approved and initiated the popularization of the IV National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women. The Plan aims to reinforce the promotion of gender equality in all spheres of the country's development, adopting a transversal approach to the gender dimension, becoming an instrument of intersectoral coordination, to ensure the empowerment of women and gender equality. legislation and national strategies put women's rights and gender equality at the center.

Progress by Output

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

Significant progress was made in 2019 towards achievement of an enabling environment for sustainable implementation of WPS commitments in Mozambique. One of the main milestones was the national dissemination and popularization of National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018-2022 (NAP) with different stakeholders including government officials, grassroot, women's and civil society organizations, and development agencies at central, provincial, district and local levels. In fact, over 8,000 representatives from Government, development agencies, CSOs and women's grass-root organizations were familiarized to the NAP. In addition, UN fostered an increase in capacity of Government, through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS),

to coordinate the NAP at all levels and supported the creation Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Unit in MGCAS in order to facilitate the operationalization of the WPS Agenda in Mozambique. In addition, UN working with the Ministry of National Defence and Ministry of Interior to foster the activity engagement of the police and security sectors in the promotion of WPS agenda. To that extent, over 300 police officials from Mozambique and the SADC region enhanced their knowledge and exchanged experiences on the promotion of gender equality in the police sector as well as peace and security policies in security organ’s strategies, NAPs and programmes in line with UNSCR 1325 during in the Police Women Regional Training Conference.

As a result of the training of trainers conducted in the end of 2018, approximately 800 personnel from the Defence sector were subsequently trained on gender quality principals and the WPS agenda at national level in 2019. Furthermore, over 1,500 representatives from grassroots and civil society organizations were trained on the WPS agenda and on how to effectively advocate and promote women’s ability to become empowered and secure decent income generating opportunities in the context of recovery. Over 71 women increased their knowledge on conflict prevention, mediation and resolution. The leadership and technical strategies outlined in the training seek to support female gender equality activists to identify and improve their effective conflict resolution skills that improve community relationships; and in turn, foster their active participation in peace and security processes.

UN also supported the establishment the National Civil Society Platform on WPS, which seeks to create a united women’s voice on peace and security issues in Mozambique and use this united voice to demand that the perspective of women and girls is adequately reflected in the ongoing peace talks and peace agreements, as well as, the post-conflict development strategies and programmes. UN engaged over 200 men at the community level on the role of men towards increased participation of women in conflict resolution and peace building and consolidation at the community level whilst raising public awareness on UNSCR 1325 and the NAP through community dialogues at district level that were nationally broadcasted in TVM.

The main challenge was the iincrease of violence and violent extremism in the north and central regions of the country that has been threatening the overall peace and security environment in Mozambique and has a differentiated and adverse effects on women and girls. In addition, the increase frequency of humanitarian crises in Mozambique caused by extreme climate events/disasters (ex. cyclones, floods, draughts, etc.) and more recently the global health crisis, further exacerbate existing gender inequalities and threaten the peace and security of women and girls.

Output 8.1 - Actors and mechanisms that promote a culture of peace and dialogue strengthened		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 8.1.1 - Social cohesion and culture of peace reference guide approved and used, number, Total	Planned		N/A	N/A		40%
	Actual	0				
Indicator 8.1.2 - Number of institutions and CSOs created and promoting social cohesion and culture of peace programs, number, Total	Planned	1	2	3		
	Actual		N/A	N/A		
Indicator 8.1.3 - Percentage of Development Observatory recommendations on peace agreed in formal dialogue forums implemented, Percentage, Total	Planned		10%	20%		
	Actual	0	N/A	N/A		
		0				
			N/A	N/A		

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

The 2nd APRM country review was submitted to the APRM continental Secretariat, presented to the Heads of States Summit and launched on May 2019 in Maputo. The launch of the report created the needed conditions for the dissemination at the provincial level to a number of 750 participants being 265 (female) and 485 (men) and at the district level to a number of 446 being 159 (female) and 287 (male) representing a diverse range of institutions: Government, CSO an private sector. An open political space for participative and inclusive process involving all

relevant stakeholders, namely Government, CSO and private sector was created through publication of articles and participation in TV programmes, development of project website and elaboration of 3 research reports on APRM thematic areas.

Mozambique saw the celebration of its Presidential, Legislative and Provincial Elections in 2019. Through the UN support several education campaigns were carried out at central and sub-national levels: 11 TV and radio spots in local languages reached all 11 provinces within the national territory and other 09 countries for polling abroad; and around 250 journalists and media professionals participated in capacity-building on election issues. To reinforce voter's participation, more than 7,000 voter education agents went through capacity building to conduct door-to-door campaigns. As a result, voter's turnout showed progress from 48.84% (in 2014) to 51.8% in 2019 with positive increase in women provisional turnout (51%).

For the first time, sex-disaggregated voter registration data was recorded with 53% of the total voters being women, which is an outstanding indicator from the perspective of gender empowerment. At institutional level, EMBs and electoral authorities benefited from capacity building on electoral processes which enabled them to set the ground for the elections and better manage and monitor results. To support this work, the National Police (around 22,000) also were better equipped with skills to act during the electoral cycle. Furthermore, around 350 judges and prosecutors in all 11 provinces were trained based on observation reports and records of the Constitutional Council. Most of the claims and complaints have been handled at the district courts making it efficient in adjudication.

The UN worked with civil society organizations through Sala da Paz, a platform created to observe elections and promote peaceful environment during the period. UN Women sought to promote gender sensitive elections influencing national elections observers to pay attention to gender issues during the elections planned to 15th October. Prior to the elections, 100 youth mainly young females have been trained in monitoring, analysis and reporting on the elections and gender-based violence. Some of them were deployed in the polling stations and others were in the Sala da Paz for analysis of the results and the election process and reporting. The data analysis and reporting in the "Sala da Paz" was female dominated. According to the results from different observatory mechanisms including the Sala da Paz in Maputo City, the following findings were raised: 1) In general, the elections were peaceful and orderly; 2) High participation of women (53%) and in elections observation; 3) A great number of youth female, presidents and/or vice-presidents of the polling stations; 4) Few incidents observed, such as people who refused to vote where they haven't been registered; people with disability, women pregnant and elderly not given priority. Some of them gave up since the polling stations were not accessible.

From the human rights perspective, focus was on strengthening collaboration and supporting capacity building of the NHRI (Comissao Nacional de Direitos Humanos). In 2019, work included trainings for CNHD on international humanitarian response system, human rights indicators, human rights mechanisms, guiding principles on business and human rights and in monitoring human rights in the context of elections, developing monitoring tools and checklists for monitoring of the human rights situation in the context of the elections, providing human rights manuals and documentation in Portuguese to support promotion and advocacy initiatives. In addition, partnerships with international and regional anti-torture and criminal justice think tanks and organizations to develop a common package of support to the CNDH in fulfilling its role as the national mechanism for the prevention of torture was established and a first workshop detailing mandates and types of structures of MPTs was provided to commissioners and staff of commission. The UN and NANHRI are also looking at supporting a more in-depth assessment of NHRI to bring it in line with Paris principles and ensure that the Commission seeks accreditation with GANHRI.

The UN participated in or hosted at least 22 dedicated meetings/ consultations with over 50 international, regional and national organizations, to exchange information on human rights mechanisms as well as discuss human rights situation in country, challenges to civic space and participation. Dedicated consultations and trainings on business and human rights were held.

UN has also partnered with OSISA in support of Government to host a conference for Portuguese speaking countries in Africa on the rights of persons with albinism including discussions on review of the national action plan of Mozambique as well as consultation between the Independent Expert on the rights of persons with albinism and civil society in Mozambique. The UN in consultation with civil society and NHRI on possibilities for collaboration on harmonization of national legal framework on persons with disabilities with CRPD.

In 2019, the UN trained three prosecutors (one female) in two separate events that took place in June and October. In June 2019, the Prosecutors' Network focused on the theme of maritime drug interdictions, reaching legal finishes for interdictions at sea, addressing challenges in prosecutions and improving co-operation. In October 2019, the working level meeting reviewed the new thematic chapters which formed part of the Third Edition of the UNODC 'Maritime Crime: A Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners'. The chapters analysed the available legal regimes applicable to Submarine Cables, Stateless Vessels and Ship rider agreements. The Legal Conference took place over the three-day event.

Output 8.2 - Democratic institutions and processes strengthened to improve accountability, law making, representation and civic participation		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 8.2.1 - Number of public forums resulting from UN assistance in which Members of Parliament interact with the public, number, Total	Planned		2	2	N/A	1
	Actual	1	N/A	0	N/A	
Indicator 8.2.2 - Number of STAE staff capacitated for increased accountability of electoral management bodies (EMB) in dealing with electoral complaints, number, Total	Planned		40	30	250	15
	Actual	0	N/A		350	
Indicator 8.2.3 - Number of districts covered by electoral civic education initiatives, number, Total	Planned		40	40%	70%	10
	Actual	33	N/A	0	100%	
Indicator 8.2.4 - Percentage of women participating in District Consultative Councils (DCC) in selected districts, Percent, Total	Planned	30%	33%	35%		40%
	Actual			30%	N/A	
Indicator 8.2.5 - Percentage of MPs with increased knowledge on key good governance skills, Percentage, Total	Planned	8%	50%	100%		
	Actual			100%	N/A	

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

In Nampula and Zambezia Provinces, technical assistance was provided to the Provincial Directorates of Economy and Finance (DPEFs) in evidence-based planning and budgeting, and elaboration of citizens' budgets, as well as in organization of Development Observatories, forum where civil society interact with the provincial governments on development issues. In collaboration with the MEF at the central level, training on programme-based budget was organized in these two provinces in support of operationalization of planning and budgeting system (SPO). Multidimensional child poverty was also discussed, linking with the SPO, paving the way for linking budget allocation at subnational level with multidimensional child poverty indicators. In both provinces, DPEFs were provided with support in the assessment and review of the strategy of the Provincial Strategic Plans with a time horizon up to 2030.

The Provincial Secretariat of Nampula has held plans and indicator harmonization meetings with the cooperation partners in the Province, as well as joint monitoring visits of its activities. In Zambezia Province, support was provided to the G-20 Civil Society Platform for strengthening the capacity to analyze provincial and district plans and budgets in gathering evidence for the presentation of their opinions in the Development Observatories. In October the UN participated the global event on child-friendly city initiative (CFIF) together with the delegation of Quelimane district and ANAMM (National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique) The experience of child friendly municipality initiative in Mozambique which was implemented in 2017-18 was presented at the conference. The participation of

the Mozambique delegation in the global event enhanced the interest to continue with promotion of municipalities for taking stronger roles in child right promotion and child participation.

The “Decentralized Governance Promotion Programme” was approved by the Government and launched in December. This initiative aims to support Mozambique’s new phase of Decentralization with the aim of improving governance, strengthening democracy at the sub-national levels, and striving to deliver better public services. Through a Constitutional amendment and a spate of subsequent legislation termed as the ‘Decentralization Package’, the Government has laid the foundations for a deeper form of decentralized governance. Over 465 internal auditors based in 06 provinces (Nampula, Sofala, Zambézia, Niassa, Inhambane e Cabo Delgado) actively participated in training sessions supported by the UN improving the capacities of the main government internal control body, the Inspectorate General of Finance of Mozambique – IGF, at sub-government level. The enhanced public finance management, at sub-national level is particularly important in the context of the current ongoing process of decentralization.

Within the framework of institutional capacity building, WHO is supporting the health sector dialogue and coordination review. Multiple meetings with MoH and Partners have been held and a draft version for the partnership document agreement, developed. The M&E teams within MOH and DPC TETE were capacitated to develop annual health reviews using the recently approved new methodology based in results. At central level 25 technicians were trained and at provincial level 35. As a result, MOH and DPC Tete produced the 2018 document (BdPES 2018). In addition, 50 technicians (hospital administrators, Provincial planners and MoH) benefited from capacity building on analytical accountability as a measure to support result-based management. As a result, an implementation road map was developed and is to be piloted in 1 district hospital in 2020. A training package for medical Doctors and clinicians on deaths certification was developed by the UN and is currently being evaluated and piloted by the Ministry of Health. The pilot managed to reach 45 Doctors in 3 hospitals. As part of the MoH Retention and Attraction Strategy, the UN is supporting the development of the definition of the carrier development for health professionals. The national consultation and preliminary draft were submitted for discussion in 2019.

A Phase 2 of the project Public Spaces for Children in Maputo and Quelimane is being proposed for the donor to allow follow up the process to render public spaces in Mozambique safer and friendlier for children and youth to use by properly disseminating the results and lessons learned. The Phase 2 will build on achievements of phase 1, which brought insights into the daily life of children and youth in urban public spaces considering their mobility. Phase 2 should focus on disseminating the results and lessons learned of "Public Spaces for Children" project for capacity building. Phase 2 main objective is to deepen the understanding of children’s use of public spaces in Mozambique by disseminating knowledge and lessons gathered for capacity building of children, youth, university students and policy makers.

Output 8.3 - Decentralization process and local governance systems strengthened to improve service delivery		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 3.1.3-1 - Percentage of districts that increase performance average rate according to SMODD index., Percentage, Total	Planned		3.58%			4%
	Actual	3%	2.58%	3.72%	N/A	
Indicator 3.1.3-2 - Percentage of civil society recommendations agreed in formal dialogue forums implemented by local governments in selected provinces and districts, Percentage, Total	Planned		15%	20%		50%
	Actual	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Indicator 3.1.3-3 - Percentage of districts in selected provinces that submit their annual management accounts to the Administrative Court on time and following relevant guidelines, Percentage, Total	Planned		70%	80%		100%
	Actual	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Indicator 3.1.3-4 - Number of women, in selected districts, that take up business opportunities in response to a gender-sensitive, enabling business environment, number, Total	Planned		262	313		434
	Actual	713	N/A	N/A	N/A	

8.4 Equitable Access to Justice Services and Human Rights Framework Strengthened

In 2019, with financial and technical support from the UN, the eCRVS system has been expanded to an additional 46 Conservatories and 38 registration posts. DNRN trained 314 staff from Ministries of Justice, Health, State Administration and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) on the eCRVS. 554,892 people were registered (133,954 children under one year). The UN has supported the rehabilitation of two conservatories in Niassa and Inhambane provinces and a call center was set up in Nampula to attend civil registration queries, thus contributing to improved working conditions and environment. The 10-year CRVS Strategic Plan was approved by the Ministry of Justice allowing the drafting of the Operational Plan (OP) for 2020-2025 to commence. TV and radio spots (in Portuguese and local languages) provided key information about birth registration to about five million people, which has resulted in an increase of free of charge newborn registrations (within four months after birth) as reported by registrars.

In 2019, the UN engaged in a new, two-year partnership with Green Resources and the Norwegian Embassy to increase birth registration and access to legal identity in Niassa Province, aiming to reach 125,605 children aged 0-14. The linkage between civil registration and the health sector was strengthened with the opening five registration posts in health facilities and the use of health community workers as birth notifiers. In addition, with resources from the Global Financing Facility, DNRN was able to open registration posts in 38 additional health facilities.

As part of the response to cyclone Idai and Kenneth (Sofala, Manica and Zambezia and Cabo Delgado), with support from the Japanese Government the UN supported birth registration campaigns and re-production of damaged birth registration materials. A total of 72,000 people (including 36,399 children) benefitted and had legal documents re-issued allowing them to access basic social services. Solar panels were installed in eight conservatories to continue electronic registration during power outages following the cyclones.

Following cyclones, the UN and Government prioritized support to strengthen access to justice and response to violence in affected provinces, while continuing some of national legal reform, capacity strengthening and coordination activities. Police Department of Family, Children and Response to Domestic Violence (DAFMVV) with support from the UN extended services to 15 districts and administrative posts, mostly in emergency affected areas, bringing the total number of units to 323, with an increase of 189 officers and a total of 851 specialized police nationwide.

With UN's support, 376 police officers (231 female) were trained on integrated response to GBV and VAC, trafficking and information/data management. The UN further supported police to restore services in cyclones affected districts ensuring regular presence in temporary accommodation/relocation sites. A total of 7,046 cases involving children were reported (4,289 girls), of which 1,691 criminal cases involving children as victims (1,470 girls), 4,168 civil cases (2,221 girls) and 1,187 cases of children missing and found (598 girls). The UN engaged with ongoing legal reform initiatives by Government and civil society, including consultations on draft child marriage, family law, Inheritance Law and Juvenile Justice Act led by the Supreme Court. The legislation was approved by parliament and the President.

The UN provided legislation support to Mozambique in the drafting of the Trafficking in Persons amendment bill and trafficking in persons implementing regulations as part of facilitating alignment of national laws to regional and international legislative instruments on trafficking in persons. With the UN support, seventy (70) criminal justice practitioners were trained on identification, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of trafficking in persons cases using a victim centered approach in 2019.

Furthermore, the UN has supported Mozambique to participate in regional intelligence driven operations meetings herewith referred to as Operation Batho. Operation Batho is a counter-trafficking in persons operation targeting human trafficking syndicates along the identified trafficking in persons routes. As a result of the participation by Mozambique in these intelligence driven operations and through support provided by the UN, twenty-six trafficking in persons cases were identified and are currently being investigated whilst twenty-eight perpetrators of trafficking in

persons were arrested. The UN has been supporting Mozambique in strengthening trafficking in persons data collection and analysis as part of the extending SADC regional trafficking in persons database.

With UN's support, 310 judicial actors, including magistrates, judges, and judicial clerks were trained in family mediation and child friendly justice procedures. Additional 117 labour inspectors and prosecutors were trained in partnership with the Ministry of Labor, and multi-sectoral fact-finding missions were deployed to 10 locations to verify reports of hazardous child labor. Communities and mining companies made commitments to refrain from using children. IPAJ reached over 120,000 peoples with legal awareness messages and provided legal assistance to 5,568 children, mostly in civil cases of child neglect, alimony, and paternity.

Justice processes were fastened with itinerant justice campaigns supported by the UN. Over 300 inmates went through trials in the provinces of Sofala and Nampula. This is a major achievement that contributed to reduce overcrowding, time of pre-trial detention and related public costs. Oversight was also improved with monitoring visits performed by the Attorney General Office (2 provinces, 8 districts) and the Supreme Court (2 provinces). At policy level, the Ministry of Justice concluded a participatory consultation (240 people directly involved) through regional meetings in Nampula, Gaza and Tete Provinces that resulted in the validation of the Mid-term Review Report of the 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The UPR Action Plan for Mozambique was also widely shared within those provinces which will increase the local capacity to monitor the implementation of UPR recommendations. Meanwhile, Government's ownership on these new legal mechanisms was strengthened through the participation of 5 high rank representatives of the National Penitentiary Center (3 men; 2 women) in an official exchange of experience visit in Brazil as well as civic sensitization through media campaigns on Community Service and Alternatives to Prison. Judicial oversight on the legality of detention was fostered through monitoring visits of the Attorney General Office (2 provinces, 8 districts; 10 women).

Human Rights Institutions, the Ombudsman Office and the National Directorate for Human Rights enhanced their capacity to monitor, report and investigate human rights violations. The UN has provided them with support for capacity-building and institutional development through training and policy advice. They have also expanded their network with human rights institutions with, for example, the African Network of NHRIs (NANHRI) and the Global Alliance of NHRIs (GANHRI). Besides, 25 commissioners from NHRC have benefited from training on human right issues in 2019. New skills and knowledge acquired by those institutions were applied in benefit of citizens in local communities. In 2019, the NHRC, for example assisted 02 key cases of human rights violation in Nampula; replicated trainings on early marriages for primary and secondary school students in Manica and Nampula; and conducted monitoring visits in view of fulfilling the right of access to land in resettled communities in mining zones in Gaza, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The Ombudsman Office has carried out inspections to penitentiary units in 11 districts of Nampula and Gaza with a focus on gender issues. With support of the UN, It was also able to deliver 03 regional workshops (170 people) focusing on themes like Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS.

Three Regional Consultations Workshops in North (Nampula), Center (Beira) and South (Xai-Xai) in a total of 181 participants representing the CSO and the Government, (49% of female participation) were held towards the elaboration of the Civil Society Shadow Report on the Implementation of the 2nd Cycle UPR Recommendations. The validation meeting took place in Macaneta with a total of 112 participants (47 % women). 187 participants (55.6 % women) from different CSO organizations participated with a three regional workshop aiming at improving the capacity of the CSO in evidence-based documenting human rights violation, including GBV violations were held in Nampula, Chidenguele and Chimoio. Two national workshops were held targeting (90 participants, 42 % women), which resulted in their improved capacity to conduct Gender/HIV/LGBT monitoring and advocacy towards the implementation of the UPR recommendations as well as to advocate for the ratification and domestication of international human rights mechanisms and treaties. The CSO Secretariat engagement with International Human Rights platforms was strengthened with the participation in the 42nd Annual Regular Session, at its headquarters, in Geneva, Switzerland, between 23 and 27 September 2019 and in the 64th Ordinary Session of the African Human Rights Commission in Sharm el Sheik, Egypt from 24 April to 14 May 2019.

Within UN’s support, the criminal investigation services of the Police have organized a national workshop with the objective of harmonizing their procedures with that of the Attorney general’s office, within the framework of crime prevention. In addition, a dedicated Gender Unit has been established in those services. The Ministry of Interior (Homme Affairs) hosted the Police Woman Regional Conference of the Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Coordination Organization (SARPCCO), where over 500 Police women from the different SADC Countries participated and exchanged experiences on women participation to combat violence against child, GBV, trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation, cybernetic crimes.

The UN focused its efforts in supporting the national human rights directorate (DNDH) in the Ministry of Justice in their engagement with international human rights mechanisms, promotional activities and as chair of the inter-ministerial committee for human rights. Staff was deployed part time to support the DNDH and office supported the DNDH with: (i) training of staff and members of inter-ministerial committee on human rights mechanisms and State reporting obligations; (ii) supporting government and CSO consultations on the UPR and a national validation workshop on interim assessment of implementation of UPR recommendations; (iii) advocating for the institutionalization of an inter-ministerial committee as the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up; (iv) providing guidance and assistance in the preparation of reports to CEDAW and CRC and during the actual reviews by the committees; as well as clarifying reporting procedures with respect to ICCPR, CERD and the ACHPR; (v) responding to questionnaires from the special procedures and supporting country visits; (vi) developing a repository of relevant international law documents and treaties signed and ratified by Mozambique to be continuously being updated and translation of all recommendations from human rights mechanisms made to Mozambique; and (vii) developing a matrix linking human rights recommendations and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was developed and provided to the Government.

The UN provided information and guidance to civil society organizations on treaty body engagement in the context of CEDAW review. Additional work with CSOs on human rights mechanisms was identified as a priority for 2020, and discussions are ongoing with UN agencies to align activities in this regard. The UN chaired the work of the human rights joint team, trying to align UN Agency’s work in engagement with the human rights mechanisms as well as joint advocacy and celebrations of international days.

In March 2019, the UN facilitated the establishment of a trilateral strategy between Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa on countering narcotics trafficking through the Mozambique Channel. Supporting that strategy, the UN continued implementation of a series of two-week residential Visit, Board, Search and Seizure training courses in Seychelles for Mozambique and other regional partner countries. These courses provided both practical and theoretical training, including strengthening human rights at sea, aimed at enhancing the capability of maritime law enforcement agencies to interdict and ensure a legal finish in response to illicit trafficking. In August 2019, the UN trained three SERNIC officers on VBSS in Seychelles. In late 2020, the UN undertook planning and coordination steps needed to further expand access to this training for SERNIC officers and Navy personnel who support law enforcement operations in the coming year.

Output 8.4 - Equitable access to justice services and human rights framework strengthened.		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 8.4.1 - Number of people assisted by the Free Legal Aid institute, number, Total	Planned		196,847	214,957	231,939	250,000
	Actual	138,021	196,848	219,032	222,792	
Indicator 8.4.2 - Number of ratified Human Rights instruments that are domesticated, number, Total	Planned		1	2	2	2
	Actual	7	0		0	
Indicator 8.4.3 - % of civil registrations linked to the vital statistics system for births, Percent, Gender	Planned		48%	N/A		60%
	Actual	48%				

Output 8.5 - Strengthening Judicial System and Integrity

The UN, following the opening of the UNODC office in Mozambique, has strengthened its support to the Mozambican Government in areas such as criminal justice response to fight transnational organized crime, prevention of terrorism,

and the improvement of justice and integrity measures. The Global Programme against Corruption started being implemented in Mozambique in 2019 and concentrates its efforts in preventing and combating corruption through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Working closely with the General Attorney’s Office (Procuradoria Geral da República – PGR) and the Central Office for the Fight Against Corruption (Gabinete Central de Combate à Corrupção - GCCC) an action plan was recently adopted to help preventing and combating corruption and money laundering in Mozambique. The UN is also working for the preservation of national wildlife and forests through capacity-building and anti-trafficking activities. The UNODC/WCO Container Control Programme is establishing multi-agency Port Control Units aiming at preventing the traffic of wildlife and forest products. It has also helped establishing multi-agency units to support the profiling of cargo at the port and airport of Maputo. The UN jointly collaborated with the Office of the Attorney General in providing a series of three capacity building training workshops to bolster the criminal justice and rule of law-based response to terrorism. They were addressed to authorities of Cabo Delgado and other northern provinces, providing the same group of judges, prosecutors, investigators and others with practical training tasked with the fight against terrorism, terrorism financing and violent extremism.

Output 8.5 - Strengthening Judicial System and Integrity		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 8.5.1 – Support to increased knowledge and political will on how to investigate, prosecute and recover assets in multi-jurisdictional cases.	Planned		N/A	N/A		3
	Actual	0				
Indicator 8.5.2 – Support to improved and accelerated internal procedures inside the PGR	Planned		N/A	N/A		2
	Actual					
Indicator 8.5.3 - Wildlife & Forest Crime training of trainers	Actual	0	N/A	N/A	1	
	Planned					
Indicator 8.5.4 - Rapid Reference Manual (RRM) for Wildlife Crime Prosecutors and Investigators developed and launched.	Actual		N/A	N/A	1	
	Planned					
Indicator 8.5.5 - Manual for first responders to a wildlife crime scene.	Actual		N/A	N/A	1	
	Planned					
Indicator 8.5.6 - Judicial Awareness Session and Workshop to wildlife crimes.	Actual		N/A	N/A	1	
	Planned					
Indicator 8.5.7 - Training for the establishment of port control units at the Port of Maputo and the Maputo International Airport.	Actual		N/A	N/A		
	Planned					

Challenges

APRM report dissemination was compromised by unforeseen partners’ internal constraints that required changing the APRM management leadership in Gaza province. To overcome this and avoid delays, the APRM Secretariat and APRM Board went on a joint mission to Gaza Province to support the quick deliberation and election, with due consultation of civil society, of the new Director of the Organization in Gaza. Dissemination of the APRM results will be carried out in early 2020. Effective engagement of civil society in national development was affected by the general elections when the Parliament has suspended its activities. For this reason, civil society organizations have not fully benefited from the expected interactions with the Parliament to discuss particularly public participation in budgeting process. Partners agreed that this engagement will be sought in the next legislature once it is fully established.

Cyclones Idai and Kenneth that devastated the central and northern regions of Mozambique in early 2019 presented new and unexpected challenges and landscape for work and implementation of UNDAF. The scale of the emergency required activation of the L3 system-wide response of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. As a member of the IASC

and of the humanitarian system, and further to a request for additional assistance from the Government of Mozambique, agencies were forced to re-orient resources and staff time to support the humanitarian response, particularly in assistance to the protection cluster and PDNA/recovery efforts. The signature by FRELIMO and RENAMO of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in August 2019, the launch of the Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) process and the appointment by the UN Secretary General of a Personal Envoy for Mozambique led to new reflections of UN agencies on type of assistance needed. The electoral cycle from July to November 2019 presented challenges in terms of access to stakeholders for roll-out of activities. Nevertheless, focused work on support to civil society and the protection entities around monitoring of human rights in the context of elections and advocacy.

The electoral processes were highly affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth landfalls in March and April of 2019 respectively. There was serious impact to voter registration that had to be postponed for few weeks. It was further hampered by disordered movements of internally displaced people (IDPs). As the national priority shifted to the recovery needs, the electoral calendar had to be postponed. Included the planned amend of the electoral legal framework. This environmental context imposed high pressure for the Electoral Management Bodies which also reflected in tailored and flexible support from the UN. This included, for example, the provision of equipment vital for the electoral administration processes in replacement to equipment which had been damaged as result of cyclones. At activity level, a fully operational Results Management System (RMS) was not delivered due to lack of time for developing, testing and piloting. Potential risk was dully assessed, and partners decided not to implement the RMS in the 2019 elections. Alternatively, additional infrastructure was supported such as the provision of IT equipment and basic supply for the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration (STAE). A new RMS proposal will be assessed for the next cycle

The full roll out of the eCRVS system, including the expansion to health and administrative posts for registration and notification is delayed, both due to the two cyclones as well as due to lack of a clear MoU between different sectors, but as result of the UN's advocacy has been included as priority in the Government 5-year plan, as well as in the OP, and will positively contribute to ensuring access to legal identity for children in Mozambique.

2019 was a particularly challenging year due to its two major socio-environment and political events, namely the March 2019 Cyclones IDAI and KENNETH, and the 2019 Presidential Elections which have impacted on the comprehensive program implementation. For 2019, the project counted only on UN funding sources, which have been in need to be partially re-adjusted to respond to the Cyclones IDAI and KENNETH, calling upon for internal re-programming and re-allocation with a view on providing support to the national comprehensive response to these calamities. The re-allocation has exacerbated the already existing budget limitations determined by the overall challenges in mobilizing resources in the area of Governance.

During the immediate post-cyclone context, the Government of Mozambique was also engaged on the political front as the 2019 Presidential Elections period took the attention of the main actors in the government institutions and agencies directly involved in the project implementation, determining delays in the implementation of activities. The full harmonization of the legal framework on Alternatives to Prison as a means of restorative justice and human rights enforcement was put on hold with pending approval of the Government of Mozambique of relevant legal and regulatory framework, which eventually occurred in December 2019 with the adoption of the new Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Code of Execution of Sentences.

Actions within the framework of the UN supported project on CSO and UPR were impacted negatively by the cyclones in the central and northern areas of the country, as these have limited the possibility of better and deeper engagement of CSO groups in the areas affected by the two calamities. The general elections contributed to the definition of a new approach in the strategy of evaluating the implementation of the recommendations of the UPRM, moving from a middle term exercise to an overall evaluation exercise. In fact, this challenge was also associated and coincidentally with the end of the second cycle of the UPRM, which added to the challenges. At the highest program level, the adoption of a new methodological approach for the preparation of interim reports and final evaluation of the UPRM

by the United Nations UPRM Working Group in Geneva, brought about another methodological challenge that contributed to the elimination of the middle term approach and the Secretariat to focus on a strict sense assessment.

The emergence and humanitarian situation caused by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth reinforced the need of strengthening the capacity of justice and the rule of law institutions. Besides the damages caused to their infrastructure, human rights reports outlined cases of gender-based violence which were not addressed effectively.

Lessons Learned/ Good Practices

The project leveraged on the good results of Partnerships with the key organs of state, especially with the Government through the MJCR and with Parliament through the contact group and the CSO and program bridges jointly other UN-led programs, namely the Spotlight Initiative and the SAEM Electoral Program. Partnerships fostered the comprehensiveness of the UPR exercise, boosting the overall Mozambique ownership towards the assessment of the UPR recommendations. Program bridges across multiple UN-led program further contributed to increase the project financial capacity which resulted in more holistic interventions in target and scope. At the international level, actions have been developed and are in progress towards a greater and better presence of the secretariat with the ACHPR - as an Observer - and with the Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the Ordinary Sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, as well as with UPR-Info, the UPRM Working Group in Geneva and a set of 5 diplomatic missions resident in Geneva to the HRC, namely Sweden, USA, Germany, France, Denmark and Portugal.

OUTCOME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique Benefit from Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment

Implementing Partners:

GRP, MASA, MEF, MIMAIP, MITADER, WCS

Donors:

Government of Mozambique (through National Fund for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security)

DFID

Finland

Sweden

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

World Bank

Participating Agencies:

FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO

Geographic Focus:

Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Context

Mozambique is a country richly endowed with natural resources. It holds the third largest proven reserves of natural gas in the African continent, only after Nigeria and Algeria. It has vast deposits of coal in the central province of Tete. It holds around 5.5 percent of known global reserves of natural graphite and is the location of the world's largest deposit of this mineral, found in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. Its natural resource wealth also includes 5.6 million hectares of arable land, 377,000 square kilometers of forests, over 2,500 kilometers of coastline, as well as important river systems, including the Zambezi basin. In addition, it holds rich deposits of anything from gemstones to gold, marble, limestone, heavy sands and iron ore.

In 2019, the institutional frameworks and capacity for protection and financing have been enhanced for sustainable management of environment and natural resources in Mozambique. The ownership and accountability of national institutions increased as they sat in the driving seat and coordinated a comprehensive and inclusive process of consultation and joint work with national stakeholders.

2019 Achievements by Output

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

The formulation of the Forest Policy, Strategy and Action Plan in the context of the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MOZFIP) has provided a common vision for the country's forests between 2020 and 2035. These policies, developed in collaboration with the World Bank, include strategies, action plans and financial mechanisms for their implementation.

Two studies were undertaken to support the payment of ecosystem services to promote forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods, namely: 1) A Situation Analysis of the Forest Environmental Services in Mozambique and its potential for climate change mitigation and adaptation; and 2) Experiences of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and lessons for Mozambique. These studies will guide the revision of the 20% decree, which defines the mechanism for channeling the 20% of forest taxes that should be reverted to the local communities.

In addition, the Government received support in updating the MEO (Budget Design Module) and SPO (Budgeting and Planning System), to analyze the possibilities for better including environmental and climate change codes. The SPO is the new national system which will be applied at all levels including municipalities and for the first time, planning and budgeting will be linked. This will be the Budgeting and Planning System for the next PQG and will start to be applied in PES 2021. To this end, a consultation was held with over 300 government officials at central and provincial levels.

Output 9.1 - Governance of natural resources and environment improved in transparent, inclusive and gender sensitive manner		2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 9.1.1 - Number of new and reviewed legal and policy instruments on Natural Resources and Environment, number, Total	Planned	6	8		10
	Actual	6	N/A		
Indicator 9.1.2 – Number of mechanisms functional for stakeholders' consultations on Natural Resources and environment, number, Total	Planned	3	3		4
	Actual	2	N/A		
Indicator 9.1.3 – Number of research reports on environment, land, climate change and natural resources management which are gender sensitive, number, Total	Planned	1	1		2
	Actual	N/A	N/A		

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

In 2019 the several achievements demonstrate growing capacity of the government to manage natural resources in Mozambique. A good indicator of improved capacity for sustainable natural resource management is the increase of the reforested area in the country. More than 4,200 hectares (42 km²) were reforested and around 14,450 (144.5 km²) were managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime.

In four (4) selected districts of Zambézia province, multi-stakeholder discussions were held involving various stakeholders, to ensure a common understanding of the concept behind improving the livelihood of people while sustaining the ecosystem. These discussions also aimed to increase the use of PES as a successful strategy to protect natural resources.

Five private sector associations linked to the Mozambican Association of Timber Operators (AMOMA) as well as the National Federation of Timber Operators have been created to build capacity of private sectors institution in the sustainable management of forests and natural resources. The latter will serve as a platform for timber operators to discuss opportunities and limitations of the timber value chain and collectively find solutions.

To improve the capacity to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments at local level and thus contribute to better environmental planning and management of natural resources, the Provincial Directorate of Land and Environment (DPTADER) and the Provincial Directorate of Economy and Finance (DPEF) assisted five District Governments, namely Guijá, Massingir, Chicualacuala, Mabalane and Massangena, conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). By the end of 2019, 11 EIAs have been completed and approved, 6 EIAs have been completed and awaiting approval and the remaining 23 EIAs are at various stages of progress. The following table provides details on EIAs.

Table 1: Summary of Environmental Impact Assessment of LoCAL/FSN projects

Total LoCAL/FSN Projects	42
Projects by Nature	
Number of Food Security and Nutrition projects	23
Number of Climate Change Adaptation Projects	19
Projects by EIA category	
Number of Category "C" projects	40
Number of Category "B" projects	2
Projects by type of EIA assessment	
Number of PBPGA assessment	40
Number of PGA assessment	1
Number of EAS assessment	1
Assessment status	
In progress	25
Concluded but not approved	6
Concluded and approved	11

Key to abbreviations in the above table

PBPGA = Procedures of Good Practice for Environmental Management (category "C" projects)
 PGA = Environmental Management Plan (category "B" projects)
 EAS = Simplified Environmental Study (category "B" projects)

Output 9.2 - Capacity developed for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to ensure equitable access to land and ecosystem services		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 9.2.1 - Increase of community reforested area (Ha), Sq km, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	20,738 (2014)	32,000	36,500		48,000

	Actual		N/A	N/A		
Indicator 9.2.2 - Number of NRM Committees with management plans in place, number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	N/A	299	306		320
	Actual		N/A	N/A		
Indicator 9.2.3 - % of DUATs allocated to women, Percentage, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	N/A	30%	40%		50%
	Actual			N/A		

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

In 2018, a total of 288 tons of obsolete pesticides were collected and stored under strict safety conditions for appropriate disposal outside the country. In 2019, 204 tons of obsolete pesticides and empty containers were exported and disposed, and the remaining 84 tons will be exported and disposed in 2020. The Government of Mozambique is mobilizing resources to repack and export for disposal about 66 extra tons of obsolete pesticides collected in 2019 and to redo the national inventory of obsolete pesticides. This contributed to decrease the risks associated with obsolete pesticides, along with the training of government technicians and farmers on pesticide handling, management and disposal.

The Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) improved its capacity to mitigate human wildlife conflicts. An illustration of this improvement is the fact that not one single elephant was poached in the Niassa National Reserve (RNN) in 2019, compared to 75% decimation from 2012 – 2015. In addition, several ANAC technicians have benefited from training and visits to exchange experiences with Wildlife Management Services in Zimbabwe. Wardens and the criminal investigation police have also been trained and developed anti-poaching plans to prevent and combat illegal trade in wildlife products in four National Conservation Zones. Moreover, nine African culture officials from South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, Madagascar, Cape Verde, Nigeria, Mozambique and Namibia were trained in safeguarding the underwater heritage and subsequently a network was created among participants, trainees, facilitators and technicians.

At local level, six communities were trained in environmental monitoring of air quality conditions and on a human rights-based-approach through a pilot initiative in the province of Tete (Moatize District). This initiative brings about promising results since it has the potential for expansion and can help raise knowledge among communities on their monitoring role to ensure a healthy environment. Furthermore, the National Institute of Mining (INAMI) developed in 2019 a set of awareness materials (radio and TV spots) for mining license holders (fees and reports, taxation, environment and communities). This is being used widely to sensitize mining holders of their roles and responsibilities at the national and local levels.

Output 9.3 - Advocacy, public education and awareness on sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection, in a gender-sensitive manner, is enhanced		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 9.3.1 - Number of organizations trained/supported who address gender issues in their NRM related programmes, number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	1	4	8		16
	Actual		7	N/A		
Indicator 9.3.2 - Number of environmental units of line ministries using findings on SMENR & CC (Sustainable Management of Environment and Natural Resources and Climate Change), number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	2	3	4		6
	Actual		3	N/A		
Indicator 9.3.3 - Number of off-grid productive sectors using RE Technologies, number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	2	3	4		6
	Actual		0	N/A		

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

With the support of the UN, different assessments in 2019 improved the capacity of decision and policy makers to identify priorities and gaps when allocating resources. Different evaluations carried out in 2019 have improved decision-making and policy makers' capacity to identify priorities and gaps in resource allocation for biodiversity. National institutions received support to conduct a full Policy and Institutional Review (PIR) and 02 other important studies: 1) the Finance Needs Assessment (FNA) to estimate the investment needed to implement national biodiversity plans and achieve national targets and outcomes, and 2) the Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP) to optimize current and future investments (public, private, national, international, traditional and innovative) in biodiversity management. Since 2019, the government is also conducting a study of Public and Private Expenditure on Biodiversity (BER).

The proportion of state budget for 'Sustainable and Transparent Management of Natural Resources and Environment' increased in 2019 from 1.3% in 2018 to 1.4% (priority 5 of the 5-year government plan). The government also received support to update its Budget Design Module (MEO) and the Budgeting and Planning System (SPO), to better include poverty and environmental codes. The SPO is the new national system which will be applied at all levels including municipalities and for the first time, planning and budgeting will be linked. This will be the Budgeting and Planning System for the next PQG and will start to be apply in PES2021.

At local level, districts and communities have at their disposal a new tool for effective application of funds to improve livelihoods. In 2019, a comprehensive mapping exercise, covering all 11 provinces, on collection and sharing of communities' benefits subject to 2,75% royalties' deduction from mineral exploration was carried out.

In relation to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), support was provided to coordination of interventions in the agricultural sector, awareness raising and dissemination of NDC priorities as well as capacity development on monitoring tools for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) to multisectoral stakeholders. In addition, a rapid situational assessment was conducted to assess the progress on the actions taken in the context of the NDC. This assessment is expected to leverage the engagement of development partners.

Through decentralized financing of climate-resistant and environmentally friendly public infrastructure works, two off-grid (solar) irrigation systems were created in the province of Gaza. Additionally, 2 systems are at an advanced planning phase and eight community grain (seed) warehoused are equipped with solar panels to control the level of humidity of seeds stored in Gaza province.

Output 9.4 - Financial mechanisms towards a green-blue economy are enhanced in a transparent and equitable manner		Baseline	2017	2019+A467:G476	2018	2020
Indicator 9.4.1 - % of state budget spent on sustainable use of environment, natural resources and climate change (ENR & CC), Percentage, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	0.45% (2012)	0.60%	0.63%		0.70%
	Actual		0.46%	N/A		
Indicator 9.4.2 - Number of communities in selected provinces benefitting from forest PES, number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned			52		68
	Actual			N/A		
Indicator 9.4.3 - % of total revenues from NRM shared with local communities, Percentage, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned		27%	30%		50%
	Actual			N/A		

Challenges

Several challenges have affected the country's natural resources management sector. These include the illegal use of the obsolete pesticide component, which is still common practice in Mozambique due to its porous border and weak

law enforcement capacity. New pesticide stocks will continue to accumulate in Mozambique without coordinated enforcement and awareness raising actions at regional level.

The vast territory of Mozambique's national parks and reserves poses challenges in terms of protection coverage. National actors need strong capacities to effectively supervise and control these environments and related natural resources. Financial resources are key to this pursuit. This includes engaging with thematic funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCG), among others, for solutions tailored to the priority needs of the country.

Lessons Learned / Good Practices

Although important results were achieved in 2019, there is still potential for improvements in the framework and policies that contribute to better financing and management of natural resources.

It is important to generate evidence of the economic and social development benefits of the more sustainable and equitable management of natural resources, including jointly with MEF. This evidence should then be used to increase the higher-level political economy support for the more sustainable and equitable management of natural resources.

Local communities are less likely to resort to poaching as a source of income if the intervention of national and sub-national authorities contribute to strengthening local opportunities for the creation of sustainable small businesses, combined with mechanisms for co-management of wildlife and the mitigation of human -wildlife- conflicts.

Mozambique is now working on the notification to the Rotterdam Convention (which regulates the international trade of dangerous chemicals) of the decision to ban the use of 30 active substances of pesticides. The country has presented to date 7 cases. The remaining cases should be submitted soon. This experience may help to regulate, impose restrictions or even ban the use of these products worldwide.

OUTCOME 10: RESILIENCE

Communities are More Resilient to the Impact of Climate Change and Disasters

Implementing Partners:

GoM, INGC, MASA, MEF, MGCAS, MINEDH, MISAU, MITADER, SETSAN, UEM

Donors:

GEF

Flanders

USAID

FAO

Participating Agencies:

FAO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO

Geographic Focus:

Gaza, Mozambique, Cabo Delgado, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, Tete, Zambezia, Maputo

Context

Mozambique is one of the African countries most vulnerable to climate change. The negative impact of climate change is now a growing reality for Mozambique, a situation which must be considered now and into the future. The population is growing fast, with an estimated total population doubling to 60 million people in 2050 (of which half of it living in cities, and with villages in rural areas also growing following urban patterns), therefore increasing the pressure over the Local Authorities to take urgent actions to absorb the underlying factors such as the high vulnerability towards climate change impacts, proliferation of human settlements in high risk zones (as result of the increased pressure over land), etc. It is in fact estimated that around 60% of the total population is living in areas exposed to natural hazards, mainly floods and cyclones. Considering such the current situation, it is very crucial to embed the concept of resilience into the development and recovery planning of the cities in order to have a sustainable development.

The country is indeed frequently ravaged by cyclones, floods or drought, and the cyclones Idai and Kenneth of 2019 were the most devastating in recent history in terms of its human and physical impact as well as its geographic extent. The damages caused by Cyclone Idai and Kenneth in 2019 corroborate the fact that addressing preparedness and response and building resilient communities to such hazards is a national priority to ensure the preservation of sustainable development gains in the country. Despite the sad human cost and the economic impact, the country is taking the opportunity to 'build back better' in areas after by the cyclones but also in other disaster-prone areas.

2019 Achievements by Output

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

When the first cyclone made landfall on 14 March at Beira, government partners were insufficiently prepared for the scale of emergency and struggled with the need to generate and share data efficiently. INGC, the National Disaster Management Institute, and more specifically, the National Centre for Emergency Operations (CENOE), struggled to cope with information demands and was only able to publish a daily situational report of limited detail. The main reason for this was the lack of an appropriate data generation, management and publishing tool.

The UN provided onsite support to develop an information system specifically designed to create data visualizations capable of assisting in real time decision making. After a quick assessment, the UN supported INGC in developing a new dashboard, including geo-localization and data visualization. This work resulted in an internal and a publicly available platform by 10 April which quickly became widely used by humanitarian partners involved in the Idai and Kenneth response (site available at: <https://cycloneidai.onalabs.org>). The site received 1,229 different users and 3853-page views, which averaged approximately 110 visits per day at the peak of the response. By 25 April, when the second Cyclone (Kenneth) struck the northern part of Mozambique, the platform was able to accommodate real time cyclone path information, allowing partners to estimate impact. Less than 72 hours after initial landfall, the GoM was already releasing preliminary impact data and initial resettlement camps were mapped, with information about the number of displaced people.

For Mozambique, this is an innovative product, a one-stop-shop for data collection, visualization and mapping in emergency. Since its release, over 1,400 visitors have used the site with a total of 3,400 site visits. The internal INGC platform is scaled to cover all provinces in the country which demonstrates both the value of the tool and its ownership by the GoM.

In addition, the UN also supported INGC extensively in coordinating the emergency response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth through the deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, or drones. These drones helped with conducting emergency mapping and simulations, and search and rescue efforts on the ground.

The UN also supported INGC in mapping the Licungo River Basin in Zambézia province using drones to reduce disaster risks and facilitate emergency response planning. Based on past experience, the Licungo River Basin was identified as one of the most high-risk areas whenever flooding occurs. This exercise will inform the development of an Atlas for Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response currently being developed by INGC with WFP’s support. Building on the success of providing technical support on the use of drones, WFP also supported a joint project by INGC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), and the National Meteorology Institute (INAM) to conduct a series of field crop assessments. In collaboration with SETSAN and the Provincial Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (DPASA), WFP began the first mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping exercise to collect real-time food security and nutrition data in all provinces.

Moreover, the UN provided capacity strengthening to the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) to ensure work continued on Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis continued. This information is utilized by the Government and international organizations to inform emergency responses and medium- and long-term policies and programmes targeting food insecure areas in 2019 and 2020. The UN (WFP) provided technical support to IPC analysis, including through data collection equipment, and human resources to train government enumerators and analyze results.

To strengthen the institutional capacities and systems to support integrated climate risk management at all levels, the UN together with INGC, INAM, and MADER established the country’s first drought early warning system (EWS). The EWS enhances national monitoring and forecasting capacities, enabling the use of forecast-based triggers and contingency finance (i.e. Forecast-based Finance or FbF). This is anticipated to kick-start Mozambique’s preparedness and early response actions that can be linked to longer-term resilience-building initiatives, working across humanitarian and social protection sectors.

The UN supported the Ministry of Land and Environment in the development of 15 Local Adaptation Plans (LAP) in Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula provinces. In 2019, the UN financed the Ministry of Land and Environment (MITA) to prepare a Local Adaptation Plan (LAP) for Jangamo District in Inhambane province as part of the expansion of the LoCAL project to include 5 districts in Inhambane. The LAP exercise is completed, and the LAP is approved. Under the projects “Strengthening Climate Resilience in Mozambique” (MERCIM)²² and “Strengthening Government and Community Capacities and Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Resilience²³”, MITA technically assisted 10 districts in Zambézia, Nampula and Sofala to elaborate their Local Adaptation Plans) as shown in the table below. Five additional districts will be assisted in the elaboration of LAPS before August of 2020.

Table 1: LAPs elaborated by MITA and the DGs in Zambezia, Nampula and Sofala in 2019

Province	Districts
Zambézia	Quelimane, Luabo, Inhassunge
Nampula	Molombo, Erati, Malema, Mogovolas, Meconta, Repale, Nacala a Velha
Sofala	Dondo and Cheringoma

Output 10.1 - Mechanisms for information management for climate change and disaster risk reduction are enhanced and coordinated	Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
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²² UNCDF

²³ UNDP

Indicator 10.1.1 - National multisectoral assessment framework functional, Index, National	Planned	Inadequate (2015)	Low	Low		N/A
	Actual		Low			
Indicator 10.1.2 - # of disaster-prone districts that have been risk mapped, number, at risk	Planned	10	22	29		N/A
	Actual		18			
Indicator 10.1.3 - % of river basins in selected provinces with functional disaster floods early warning (FEW) systems., Percentage, Not at risk	Planned	3%	5%	5%		N/A
	Actual		5%			

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

Through the UN's supported LoCAL projects, the government Technical Planning Teams (ETD) in six districts in Gaza have received intensive training in leading an annual, participative investment project prioritization process, conducted through the District Consultative Councils (CCD), in workshops held at district level, technically supported by the UN provincial technical assistance team. In these workshops, investment projects are identified, screened and prioritized, considering their likely impact on food security, climate change adaptation and gender equality. The design of all projects includes an element to ensure the climatic resilience of the infrastructure itself as well as contributing to climate change adaptation in the respective communities where the infrastructures are located. An example of this is the 6 bed Maternity Unit in the Locality of Zulo in Massingir district which has a reinforced roof and includes a rainwater harvesting system. Construction of the Maternity Unit began in 2018 and was completed in 2019.

To date, a total of 43 public, socio-economic infrastructural investment projects have been financed through the government Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in six district of Gaza Province in the period 2015-2019. Financing of the projects is through discretionary, performance-based capital grants to the district governments (DGs) via the government financial administration system (e-SISTAFE). The total investment in capital grants at the end of 2019 was 182,756,342 Meticaís (approx. \$US 2,727,706).

The UN's normative work throughout 2017-2019 on climate resilience, particularly in the development of Historical Climate Analysis and Climate Model Projections, helped provide evidence to inform programme design and multi-year funding proposals through which, amongst others, USD 10 million was raised from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by the UN with the government of Mozambique, and the government of Flanders as co-financer. Activities under this 5-year proposal include the implementation of an integrated climate risk management approach that includes watershed rehabilitation and enhancement, climate resilience agriculture, weather-index micro-insurance, savings & credit, as well as market access support. All of this will be implemented with a gender- and nutrition-sensitive lens.

In 2019, the UN and the Government of Mozambique started the implementation of the first joint, multi-year, integrated climate risk management programme in drought-affected districts of Gaza and Tete provinces, reaching 15,700 beneficiaries (54 percent female). This intervention combines climate-resilient agriculture, weather-index micro-insurance, savings, credit, and climate services to build resilient livelihoods for greater food security. This establishes the foundation for the upcoming GCF project to be implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Land, and Environment. The integrated approach is being tailored to the cyclone-affected provinces of Zambézia, Sofala, and Nampula with potential for future scale-up.

The UN also began implementation of its first, multi-year programme aimed at preventing stunting that is both gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive in Chemba district, Sofala province, reaching 1,500 households (51 percent female). Through an integrated package of asset creation, social and behaviour change communication, nutrition interventions, post-harvest loss management, and food assistance using vouchers, households are supported to strengthen climate resilience, improve and diversify diets and improve women's empowerment, crucial for stunting prevention.

UN in partnership with the Canada - Global Affairs launched an In-depth Gender Assessment of the impact of cyclones IDAI and Kenneth. The assessment was projected to expand knowledge on the varied and complex dimensions and factors shaping gender relations in the areas affected by the cyclones. The knowledge produced will enable the design of context appropriate approaches toward an effective intervention mainly for vulnerable girls and women. The assessment analyzed the gender socio-economic impact of the cyclones, identify related recovery priorities of women and girls and propose concrete strategies to adequately address them.

The UN organized a Local Training Workshop on the Island of Mozambique. The themes of the workshop included climate vulnerability factors on the Island of Mozambique, climate change in agriculture and food security and gender equality. It aimed to empower local communities on disasters mitigation and response. A total of 52 participants (21% women) attended the event. As the follow up of the UN's training in February 2019, an assessment was done in Beira, Quelimane, Tete and 3 districts of Cabo Delgado (Pemba, Quirimbas and Ibo Islands). The assessment findings showed the social and economic impact of the cyclones in built heritage but also in living heritage as well as in cultural industries.

Examples of Beira, the regional cultural house was destroyed living many artists with not hub for their cultural production. In Pemba, Ibo and Quirimbas, the damages were noticed in built cultural heritage. In Ibo, the cyclone Kenneth affected marine life and consequently, women that, had their economic activities in fishing octopus living them with not economic activity for their survival. To respond to the impact of the two cyclones, the UN has designed one project document for Casa da Cultura da Beira and another project to address Disaster Risk Reduction.

Co-organized by the UN, the Ministry of Science and Technology, Higher Education and Technical Professional Training (MCTESTP) in partnership with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the three-day workshop on STI policy was successfully held in Maputo (December 10-12, 2019). As pre-workshop a two-day technical visit and interviews with key stakeholders on STI system and policy aspects and one-day seminar on STI policy were conducted to discuss the dynamics of the system and identify strategic areas for future investment.

The workshop gathered 45 policymakers and high-level experts (45% women) from key STI institutions and allowed them to participate in technical presentations and to share views on strategic areas for investment, potential challenges and needs for strengthening STI system, and for developing and implementing a national STI policy.

The outcomes of the workshop will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda through support to Member States to achieve SDG 4 (target 4.3), SDG 5 (target 5.5 and 5.c), SDG 9 (target 9.5) and SDG 17 (target 17.16).

While responding to the drought, followed by Idai and Kenneth impact, the UN was able to strengthen the capacity of midwifery, CSO and communities on MISP, PSEA, and EmOC. Additionally, GBV Referral pathway was concluded in, IEC material was printed by the UN after translation to portuguese and local languages. There are 4 Women Friendly Spaces currently in Quissanga, 1 in Chiuba, 1 in Matemo Island, where GBV awareness raising sessions and life-skills development sessions have been initiated; A Gender and Masculinity assessment has been approved by DPGCAS in Cabo Delgado. Study will be undertaken by the UN and Care in Macomia, Quissanga, Ibo, Metuge, Ancuabe and Montepuez. Findings will inform Gender and GBV programming in 2020 and beyond. Over 15,000 dignity kits have been distributed to vulnerable women in disaster affected areas, to ensure the dignity, hygiene and wellbeing of these persons.

An on-job training about Resilience Houses Reconstruction was conducted in Dondo District (Sofala province) targeting local masons, local builders and government technicians from the Idai most affected Districts in Sofala (43 participants). This capacity building initiative was jointly done by the UN and the GACOR (National Directorate that coordinates the Reconstruction within INGC) proved to be key in the reconstruction context as provided knowledge and tools to promote reconstruction based on Building-back—better approach and ensure that communities will benefit directly and contribute to have more resilient infrastructures.

Under the Recovery Facility Initiative, the UN is supporting interventions that effectively facilitate the transition from Humanitarian Response to Sustainable Development in Sofala Province. The program promotes the engagement of the most vulnerable and affected population in immediate economic opportunities, which enable them to self-sustain their individual incomes while improving community-led activities. These include the creation of immediate temporary employment; rehabilitation of community productive assets; microcredit and financing groups; short-term skills trainings; the provision of startup kits for the beneficiaries' preferred economic opportunity. In addition, the UN is assisting selected Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for recovery interventions.

With community-led actions and decision-making processes that were supported by the UN several employments have been established, such as (a) mobile charging stations with solar panels; (b) production of smart stoves; (c) small business (trade); (d) mini-markets; (e) fish and poultry farming; (f) agricultural production; (g) community saving and loan groups (h) financial inclusion through establishment of mobile money agents, (i) plantation of trees in the resettlement sites. Across Sofala and Manica provinces, above 103,000 households received starter kits or participated in food for work schemes.

Output 10.2 - Capacity of communities, government, and civil society to build resilience is strengthened		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 10.2.1 - % of people in need of humanitarian assistance compared to people affected up to 30 days, Percentage, At risk	Planned	61%	59%			N/A
	Actual		55%	57%		
Indicator 10.2.2 - % of districts in the disaster risk areas with gender sensitive preparedness plans, Percentage, At risk	Planned	0%	6%	5%		N/A
	Actual		5%	N/A		
Indicator 10.2.3 - # of functional local risk management committees, number, Resilience	Planned	507	532	N/A		N/A
	Actual		189			
Indicator 10.2.4 - % of new classrooms built that comply with disaster sensitive guidelines in selected provinces, Percentage, Resilience	Planned	3% (2014)	9%	N/A		N/A
	Actual		195			

Success Story: Cyclone Idai Survivor supports other women in the accommodation Center

Survivor of Cyclone Idai, Laura Brito (34) mobilized and helped other women living in Peacock accommodation center in the city of Beira. During the country's recovery, she became a volunteer for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) where she supports pregnant women, assists survivors of violence and gives advice pertinent to their sexual and reproductive health, such as using condoms. In this center, UNFPA distributed dignity kits, held information sessions on sexual and reproductive health and implemented a clinic with integrated services, shelter and care for survivors of violence.



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"For women, it was more difficult. There was a woman who left her house because she had to go where her children were, but on her way, a coconut tree fell on her. She lost her life right away. Her story saddened me a lot. I've never talked to pregnant women before, it's practically a lecture I give them. I'm not ashamed anymore and now when I talk to them it is like I'm talking to my own daughter," said Laura, who has three children and is expecting her fourth.

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

The establishment of the Cabinet of Reconstruction as a stand-alone body show the importance given by government to the due coordination in the ongoing reconstruction efforts. This include a participatory process with different stakeholders for the design of enhanced frameworks and activities under one umbrella. This coordination already shows positive results of which the UN has been an active contributor. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)²⁴, for example, supported a better planning for reconstruction and resilience with outlined priority areas and communities. In the field, the UN supported the complete review of building codes and related guidelines which are important basis for resilient constructions countrywide. Complementarily, more resilient communities cannot rely on ‘one-size-fits-all’ solution. They require tailored strategies to respond to their contextual needs. Good improvements are also perceived in this regard with enhanced community-driven mechanisms for climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction at sub-national level.

With the support of the UN, Government teams have developed a Methodological Guideline which is used to identify, screen and prioritize the projects financed through the capital grants at the local level. This Guideline is constantly under revision and was last revised in 2019 to strengthen the components that analyze the identified projects for climate resilience, impact on the environment and their probable impact on women and men, girls and boys. The Guideline is the tool which is used by the Consultative Councils to make decisions on how to invest UN funds in their respective districts.

The government led PSAN and LoCAL projects in Gaza developed and implemented a methodological tool for assisting DGs to mainstream FSN and climate change adaptation and mitigation into their planning documents, notably the PDD and PESOD. As a results of capacity building for DGs in the use of the methodological tool and continued technical support to the DGs, the most recent versions of the PDDs and PESODs in the six districts show greater integration of these themes than before any support was provided.

Output 10.3 - Government has evidenced based policy and legislative frameworks in place to effectively address climate change and disaster risk reduction		Baseline target	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 10.3.1 - # of sector PES that mainstream resilience measures, number, National	Planned	0	6	12		N/A
	Actual		12	N/A		
Indicator 10.3.2 - Number of the above plans that include specific measures for gender, number, National	Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Actual					
Indicator 10.3.3 - # of selected District plans (PESODs) that mainstreamed resilience, based on the framework developed by INGC, number, Resilience	Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Actual					

Challenges

At Local level, the biggest challenge lies on the need of strengthening the financial capacity for Resilience Building that allows local authorities, private sector, stakeholders, development partners, etc to understand the economic impact of disasters and the need for investments that can support resilience activities and attract new investment to the city (financial plans and budgets for resilience, including contingency funds, insurance and incentives, etc).

Planning human settlements without a robust resilience strategy to cope from disasters leads to an ineffective allocation of resources and putting the economy at risk, considering the impacts of climate change tend to worsens

²⁴ Tripartite effort by UN, WB and EU

as its frequency and intensity increase by time (for example, the Cyclone IDAI has the strongest intensity of all that have hit the Mozambican land in the last 30 years and still created a huge urban disaster).

Investing in strong coordination leadership at all levels.

Recurring shocks (back to back shock years) and compounded shocks (drought and floods within the same year) have eroded capacities and resources at individual, community, and national levels, forcing programs to be responsive and adaptive to the evolving context and needs, which has placed a stress on the implementation.

The large-scale shocks recently experienced have resulted in a large humanitarian caseload, but resources from the donor community have been limited to help in their transition to multi-year resilience-building initiatives, despite efforts to ensure the humanitarian-development nexus is bridged.

Ensure science and technology is well positioned in the Education Sector and the society

Strong involvement of private sector and business community is vital

Finding appropriate local partners to implement SRH and GBV interventions at local level.

Investing in a robust monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure a functional tracking of indicators;

Technical capacity at provincial and sub-provincial level to ensure and promote protection efforts, particularly GBV.

Engage CSO focused on adolescents and youth in GBV prevention programmes.

Lessons Learned / Good Practices

Improving the capacity of Local Authorities to plan for resilience and recovery requires the empowering of the local communities in the decision-making processes for urban development and action planning. Aiming to leverage the key drivers for resilience building, there is a need to investing in local knowledge of the settlers (local authorities, technicians, local communities, CSOs, etc.) to produce an exhaustive and critical analysis of the structural weakness and strengths of the Country at all levels to identify and produce valuable contributions to the institutional efforts in terms of knowledge, prioritization and local engagement.

There is a need to work more closely with different development partners (government and non-governmental alike) to establish synergies that help build resilience in an integrated manner, requiring common/joint planning, implementation, and monitoring. Where possible, joint resource mobilization should also be pursued to support these collaborative efforts.

Monitoring and evaluation is key, as resilience-building is a long-term process, and the changing climate requires an evolving and responsive approach to project implementation. As such efforts have been made to strengthen process and outcome monitoring, leading up to project evaluations.

ICT policy and Strategy is an area that needs more investment from partners.

There is a need to invest more in consistency and coordination efforts as well as assuring and regular presence of UN agencies at field level.

During emergencies, it is important to place at the local level professionals that are fluent in Portuguese and eventually in local languages to ensure the sustainability and capacity development of local authorities.

USE OF THE ONE FUND

Enhancing the HIV Response within the Response to Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, Including the Provision of Nutritional Support, Dignified Return and Shelter to HIV/Vulnerable Populations, Cabo Delgado Mozambique: WFP and IOM

In 2019, IOM and WFP have received funds from the One Fund to enhance the HIV response to Cyclone Kenneth affected communities through a comprehensive approach, ensuring that communities and internally displaced persons have access to HIV and TB services and adhere to treatment to ensure that healthy populations and contribute to the National HIV Strategy. From September to December 2019, the two Agencies worked in close partnership with provincial and district governments to ensure the integration of HIV in the Cyclone Kenneth response through re-linking loss to follow-up HIV and TB cases to treatment and care, providing information on SRHR and HIV/STI prevention to youth, and capacitating local stakeholders on HIV in emergency settings to include HIV in provincial and district contingency plans, to improve the preparedness and response of HIV during future emergency scenarios. The project initiated with the recruitment and hire of technical staff to be based in Cabo Delgado province to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the project in the districts of Macomia, Quissanga and Ibo as well as in the resettlement camps of Tratata and Chuiba in Pemba, Metuge and Mecufi districts.

Upon the selection of intervention communities, the Agencies worked with local authorities (including the medical chief at the district health facility, the TB and HIV focal points as well as community leaders) to identify locations and communities with the highest need. Twenty-eight psychosocial support leaders and 3 team leaders were selected and recruited. On the 17-19th of October 2019, the AAPs and team leaders were trained on HIV and TB, MHPSS, GBV and protection referral pathways by DPS focal points and IOM technical staff, in order to provide quality services in their respective communities of intervention. Due to escalating attacks and violence in Cabo Delgado, several health facilities (HF) have closed in the province due to the context of insecurity with insurgent attacks and threats of kidnapping of health facility staff. According to Cabo Delgado Provincial Health Department (DPS) reports that all 7 HFs in Quissanga district have closed while 4 of 7 in Macomia and 3 HFs in Mocimboa da Praia have currently shut down²⁵. This severely limits access to treatment and care for remaining populations and will have a grave impact on health and HIV outcomes.

This has greatly limited most of the planned interventions and efforts in Macomia and Quissanga districts, which have been directly affected by violent attacks and where several HFs have shut down. While Ibo, on the other hand is experiencing a great influx of IDPs due to the escalating conflict in neighboring districts. This puts increased pressure on the health system to provide health services to a larger and more vulnerable population. Existing protection and health risks due to the recent TC Kenneth are exacerbated due to increased internal displacement with the ongoing and escalating attacks.

Another challenge identified was related to the HIV LTFU registers at the HFs. As the Global Fund partner, Ariel Glasier, had recently (September 2019) ceased HIV activities in the districts where IOM started to implement activities, the former database and system introduced by Ariel had been recalled by the DPS to and install a new national data storage system. Therefore, access to electronic patient lists and LTFU cases was limited. As such, most lists were collected and compiled manually through the HIV patient registers at the different units and through the master patient file. Although facing challenges in identifying LTFU cases and estimating the timeframe of LTFU, IOM filled a necessary gap in the recent absence of the Global Fund partner.

In light of the constant changes in migration patterns and population movements, access to communities and security in the districts induced by escalating tensions and attacks, interventions and activities needed to adapt to the constant evolving context. Therefore, an initiative with the DPS focal points for TB and HIV and HF focal points was developed

²⁵ Data from Cabo Delgado DPS presentation during provincial Health Cluster meeting on the 18th of February 2020

to address the increased movements across districts causing LTFU of HIV patients and treatment access barriers. A registry form specific for IDPs was introduced at key receiving HFs (Ibo and Macomia sede) in order to provide patients without referral forms and, in some cases, without treatment cards the medication needed. Another initiative was to create a list of key HIV focal points for from the different HFs across districts in order to cross-check HIV patients and treatment regimes, while a central registry would be created to track LTFU of patients where HF were shut down. This activity was successful in initiating a linkage and tracking system to ensure treatment adherence of IDPS. More work needs to be conducted here to ensure the continuation and development of this system.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This section outlines the planned financial resources and results for the implementation of the third year (i.e., the period January-December 2019) of the now five-year programme of work envisaged under the current UNDAF. To note that the UNDAF has been extended to December 2021. The planned four-year UNDAF programme budget was originally costed at just over US\$704 million. At the end of 2017 the UNDAF was well funded with 66.4 per cent of budgetary needs already covered by confirmed financial contributions. The general funding gap for the planned entire UNDAF budget was thus 36.6 per cent. The table below illustrates the planned budget for the four major SDG Result Areas (1. Prosperity: UNDAF Outcomes 1 & 2; 2. People: UNDAF Outcomes 3-6; Peace: UNDAF Outcomes 7 & 8; Planet: UNDAF Outcomes 9 & 10) for the entire UNDAF implementation along with the confirmed contributions and funding gaps.

Total Original UNDAF Planned Budget 2017-2020 (USD)

Result Area	Amount	Estimated Contributions	Funding Gap
Prosperity	\$265,489,940	\$177,518,208	\$87,971,733
People	\$331,241,156	\$213,589,890	\$117,651,266
Peace	\$44,323,777	\$28,186,974	\$16,136,802
Planet	\$63,216,338	\$48,571,596	\$14,644,742
TOTAL USD	\$704,271,211	\$467,866,668	\$236,404,543

Previous Years Disbursements

2017 Planned vs Actual Expenditures (in USD)

Outcome	Planned	Actuals	Disbursement Rate (%)
1 Food Security and Nutrition	\$202,220,217.18	\$107,614,817.71	53%
2 Economic Transformation	\$25,711,771.76	\$9,586,231.76	37%
3 Education	\$19,659,725.30	\$13,952,806.85	71%
4 Gender	\$9,248,310.82	\$6,193,148.01	67%
5 Social Protection	\$18,214,562.26	\$9,068,491.38	50%
6 Health	\$74,806,864.00	\$53,390,774.00	71%
7 Youth	\$6,765,758.00	\$5,945,208.00	88%
8 Governance	\$29,914,065.00	\$17,806,138.80	60%
9 Natural Resources Management	\$11,570,399.40	\$17,195,544.80	149%
10 Resilience	\$23,734,446.14	\$7,137,893.19	30%
Total	\$421,846,119.86	\$247,891,054.50	59%

2018 Planned vs Actual Expenditures (in USD)

Outcome	Planned	Actuals	Disbursement Rate (%)
1 Food Security and Nutrition	\$202,220,217.18	\$107,614,817.71	53%
2 Economic Transformation	\$25,711,771.76	\$9,586,231.76	37%
3 Education	\$19,659,725.30	\$13,952,806.85	71%

4 Gender	\$9,248,310.82	\$6,193,148.01	67%
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Total	\$421,846,119.86	\$247,891,054.50	59%

2019 Planned vs Actual Expenditures (in USD)

The table below illustrates the planned and actual expenditures in 2019. Disbursement rates vary according to Outcome, which reflects the specific circumstances which apply to each. Overall disbursement rate to be understood in conjunction with the challenges expressed in under the challenges sections under each Outcome.

Outcome	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed (USD)	Disbursement Rate (%)
1 Food Security and Nutrition	\$321,396,813.94	\$166,573,713.35	52%
2 Economic Transformation	\$9,978,182.57	\$9,128,577.93	91%
3 Education	\$28,978,373.51	\$18,214,272.83	63%
4 Gender	\$12,562,348.40	\$10,660,592.03	85%
5 Social Protection	\$13,728,142.88	\$13,094,931.51	95%
6 Health	\$85,982,328.51	\$53,390,774.00	62%
7 Youth	\$5,194,912.61	\$5,163,556.31	99%
8 Governance	\$14,960,145.11	\$14,379,259.60	96%
9 Natural Resources	\$8,519,715.76	\$6,423,544.50	75%
10 Resilience	\$23,448,436.59	\$10,783,466.35	46%
Total	\$524,749,399.87	\$307,812,688.41	59%

Food Security and Nutrition

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
FAO	\$17,707,455	\$17,093,881.00	97%
IFAD	\$26,335,251.00	\$19,693,706.00	75%
UNCDF	\$2,000,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	75%
UNICEF	\$3,211,723.00	\$3,211,723.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$1,910,838.00	\$1,400,334.00	73%
WFP	\$270,231,546.94	\$123,674,069.35	46%
Total	\$321,396,813.94	\$166,573,713.35	52%

Economic Transformation

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
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ILO	\$3,375,362.00	\$2,585,529.00	77%
UN Habitat	\$126,000.00	\$126,000.00	100%
UNDP	1,828,922.76	1,811,662.30	99%
UNFPA	\$3,001,515.81	\$2,967,369.63	99%
UNICEF	\$1,246,382.00	\$1,246,382.00	100%
UNIDO	\$400,000.00	\$391,635.00	98%
Total	\$9,978,182.57	\$9,128,577.93	91%

Education

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UN Habitat	1,582,851	1,532,478	97%
UNESCO	\$1,574,360.32	\$1,047,397.93	67%
UNICEF	\$9,364,889.00	\$9,364,889.00	100%
WFP	\$16,456,273.19	\$6,269,507.90	38%
Total	\$28,978,373.51	\$18,214,272.83	63%

Gender

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UNDP	1,916,557	1,824,167	95%
UNFPA	\$1,935,722.40	\$1,892,072.03	98%
UNICEF	\$4,596,519.00	\$4,596,519.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$4,035,550.00	\$2,269,834.00	56%
WHO	\$78,000.00	\$78,000.00	100%
Total	\$12,562,348.40	\$10,660,592.03	85%

Social Protection

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
ILO	\$898,296.00	\$803,296	89%
IOM	\$3,880,000.00	\$3,880,000.00	100%
UNAIDS	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	0%
UNESCO	\$70,000.00	\$65,478.85	94%
UNICEF	\$5,520,304.00	\$5,527,021.00	100%
WFP	\$3,339,542.88	\$2,819,135.66	84%
Total	\$13,728,142.88	\$13,094,931.51	95%

Health

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
IOM	\$1,120,641.44	\$1,120,641.44	100%
UNAIDS	\$1,667,968	\$1,403,387	84%

UNFPA	\$14,391,015.07	\$13,961,462.63	97%
UNICEF	\$49,917,031.00	\$49,917,031.00	100%
WHO	\$18,885,673.00	\$16,466,657.50	87%
Total	\$85,982,328.51	\$82,869,179.57	96%

Youth

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UNFPA	\$3,694,364.61	\$3,663,008.31	99%
WHO	\$85,000.00	\$85,000.00	100%
UNICEF	\$1,415,548.00	\$1,415,548.00	100%
Total	\$5,194,912.61	\$5,163,556.31	99%

Governance

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
OHCHR	460,000.00	390,000.00	85%
UNDP	11,023,196.11	10,680,156.60	97%
UNODC	\$155.177,00	\$155.177,00	100%
UNICEF	\$2,767,636.00	\$2,767,636.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$242,831.00	\$104,985.00	43%
WHO	\$466,482.00	\$436,482.00	94%
Total	14,960,145.11	14,379,259.60	96%

Natural Resources Management

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
FAO	\$2,275,099.00	\$2,071,666.00	91%
UNDP	5,901,771.76	4,010,634.50	68%
UNEP	\$300,000.00	\$298,399.00	99%
UNESCO	\$42,845.00	\$42,845.00	100%
Total	\$8,519,715.76	\$6,423,544.50	75%

Resilience

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
FAO	\$4,500,000.00	\$3,248,932.00	72%
UN Habitat	\$610,000.00	\$604,477.00	99%
UNCDF	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	100%
UNDP	13,439,695	3,324,512	25%
UNESCO	\$220,107.00	\$126,644.00	58%
UNFPA	\$1,080,714.14	\$996,061.19	92%

UNWOMEN	\$667,192.00	\$76,680.00	11%
WFP	\$1,077,728.45	\$612,160.16	57%
WHO	\$353,000.00	\$294,000.00	83%
Total	\$23,448,436.59	\$10,783,466.35	46%

Use of the One Fund

In 2019, part of the interventions of the UN Agencies in this UNDAF were funded by the Mozambique One Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2019. A total amount of USD 998,338.

Agency	Funds Received
IOM	349,701
WFP	648,637
Total	998,338