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This report is an annex to the UN Mozambique UNDAF 2017-2021 Results Report

**MOZAMBIQUE ONE FUND**

**FINAL REPORT 2008-2021**

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# **INTRODUCTION**

The Mozambique One Fund was established in 2007/8 as the vehicle for new resources pooled by donors, to support the coherent resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the **Joint Programmes identified in the Cooperation Framework (UNDAF 2007-2009/11**) and to provide support to the **Change Management** initiatives necessary to operationalize the One UN including providing funding for the implementation of the communications strategy. The fund was successively extended to 31 December 2021, covering UNDAF 2007-2011, UNDAF 2012-2016 and UNDAF 2017-2021.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and in consultation with the UNCT, the One Fund allowed the realization of the Joint Programmes and of the Cooperation Framework’s outcomes by strengthening the planning and coordination process, channeling funds towards the highest priority needs. It also allowed the implementation of initiatives identified under the Change Management Plan, a two-year strategy approved by the UNCT in 2008 to achieve controlled and sustainable organizational change for the execution of the Delivering as One agenda, and increased capacity to deliver in the selected areas of comparative advantage.

From 2007/2008 to 2021, 11 contributors deposited US$ 95,879,080 and until 31 December 2021 US$ 787,071 was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US$ 96,666,151. Of this amount, US$ 95,699,773 was net funded to 20 Participating Organizations, of which US$ 95,666,773[[1]](#footnote-1) was reported as expenditure. For contribution details, please refer to the Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent.

The Fund was administered by UNDP as the Administrative Agent, on behalf of the Participating UN Organizations and the Resident Coordinator as agreed with the Government.

This report summarizes the key results achieved by the fund, based on the **UNDAF Annual Progress Reports** from 2008 to 2016 and from the **Participating UN Agencies joint reports** from 2017 to 2021.

# **RESULTS FROM JOINT PROGRAMMES UNDER UNDAF 2007-2011**

## Joint Programme on Effective Trade Policy formulation (2007-2011)

The purpose of this programme was to enhance Mozambique’s participation in the global trading system over the medium to long term. The programme was supported by UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNCTAD. In 2009, results were achieved in the following areas of policy formulation: (a) Agricultural marketing strategy formulated; (b) Competition legislation review initiated; and (c) Phytosanitary regulation approved by the Government; In the area of technical support, the National Committee on *Codex Alimentarius* established and the information on the *Codex* disseminated; In capacity development, small scale fishermen and fish traders were trained on fish conservation; Pest surveillance training was provided and the Government officers familiarized with strategies, tools and practices to retain and promote foreign direct investment. Results were also achieved at the level of Programme Outputs, although these were on a limited scale.

In 2010, the programme registered an improvement of the One-Stop shops (BAUs) capacity to deliver services through the supply of information management equipment. There was an improvement of quality of trade statistics through joint close monitoring of the main entry borders by the concerned institutions and customs staff training. There was a notable reinforcement of the research capacity on trade related issues through support provided to the Faculty of Law at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM). Capacity-building activities were conducted for high-level trade and investment officials, mediation training materials were made available in Portuguese and training conducted, and training on commercial contractual negotiation, drafting practice and usages was conducted for officials.

In 2011 the programme the project registered an improvement in: (i) Strengthened trade policy management and trade policy harmonization, (ii) Increased Supply Capacity for agricultural and fishery products, (iii) Improved capacity of enterprises to meet international product standards, and (iv) Research capacity on trade issues established at UEM. As part of trade policy research capacity development, the Joint Programme funded a seminar organized by the Faculty of Law of the UEM on trade policies and management instruments.

Trade statistics collection quality improved in the main borders. The Joint Programme contributed to the improvement of trade statistics management by financially supporting the training of trade statistics management institutions staff (i.e. National Institute for Statistics, Mozambique Tax Authority, Institute for Promotion of Exports, etc) in the areas of trade statistics collection, processing and analysis at central level and at border posts level. Additionally, information quality and response time by BAUs improved. The One Stop Shops supported by the joint programme continued in 2011 with the funding the respective Corporate Design.

## Joint Programme on Building Commodity value chains and market linkages for Farmers’ Associations (2007-2011)

The overall objective of the UN Joint programme was to increase the income of smallholders in rural areas and enhance their livelihoods, in line with the Government objectives for rural and economic development. UN agencies participating in this Joint Programme include WFP, IFAD, UNIFEM and FAO. The main results of this joint programme were (i) Finalization of the draft post-harvest handling manuals; (ii) Draft of training schedules developed; (iii) Identification of beneficiary organizations, specifically those organizations to be trained in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Nampula.

In 2011, a total of approximately US$ 1,400,000 was spent on food procurement translating into the same value going directly to smallholder farmers supported under the Joint Programme. The achievements under the Joint programme include among others, additional storage facilities built; more trained farmers including women in improved post-harvest handling; commodities procured directly from smallholder associations; and improved access to credit.

## Joint Programme on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality (2007-2011)

The Joint Programme on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality aimed to maximize the UN’s effectiveness and strengthen its support in the areas of gender sensitive legislation, the economic empowerment of women and the elimination of gender-based violence (GBV). The Programme targets selected provinces in the north, centre and south and was implemented in direct collaboration with the Government and specific civil society organizations (CSOs) to strengthen their capacity to develop, plan and implement gender policies and alleviate poverty while striving to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The project contributed to the strengthening of the national capacity to formulate, advocate and implement gender sensitive legislation, policies and programs including the integration of the gender dimension into the planning and budgeting process. The UN also contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of national and local authorities and CSOs to effectively address the issue of public security and GBV.

More specific achievements include the strengthening of the Ministry of Health (MISAU) to address violence against women and children and the launch of the Africa Unite campaign and training of police, magistrates and legal aid on responding to cases of abuse; reduction of the “culture of silence” before cases of abuse by increased awareness of the Law against Domestic Violence. Positive steps were given in the economic empowerment of farmer groups (Farmer Field Schools), comprising mainly by women. The project has contributed equally to the increase in women’s income and food consumption through improvements in their agricultural production/productivity and storage systems. Women’s general intervention capacity was strengthened by increasing their level of literacy, their business management skills, and their organizational capacity within their economic associations. Success was also registered in the development of the harmonized model for mainstreaming of gender and other cross-cutting issues into government annual plans, budgets and reports.

## Joint Programme on Social Protection (2007-2011)

The purpose of the Joint Programme on Social Protection was to ensure that the most vulnerable populations have access to social safety nets. The main focus was to ensure that social protection programmes for the most disadvantaged were strengthened and expanded.

The Joint Programme partners actively supported the design and approval of the new Social Protection Programmes (Cash Transfer Programme-PSSB-, Direct Social Action Programme PASD-, Public Works Programme-PNASP-, Social Services), with specific technical support towards the design of a comprehensive yet simple system to enhance efficiency and effectiveness (multiplier effect). These Programmes, which operationalize the National Basic Social Security Strategy, were approved by the Council of Ministers in September 2011. This was a considerable step towards a comprehensive national social protection system, with an expanded coverage of vulnerable households and improved inter-ministerial linkages to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the system as a whole. The UN was in charge of carrying out a costing exercise for the programmes, reflecting different scenarios of programme coverage. The UN also facilitated various technical meetings, in which the results of these costing exercises were presented.

Support was provided to the Ministry of Women and Social Action to advocate for increased budget allocations for the social protection system. Advocacy has resulted in increased recognition by key Government ministries of the need to invest in social protection as a key poverty reduction strategy and has culminated in an increase of the 2012 budget by 30%t compared to the initial 2012 budget allocation, representing a 40% increase compared to the 2011 budget allocation, representing 0.6% of the State Budget and 0.2% of Gross Domestic Product. At the time, the Government indicated that social protection will be high on the agenda for increased allocations when fiscal space increases in the years to come. This recognition of social protection as a strategic investment was of crucial importance for human capital development and inclusive economic growth.

The UN led the collaboration in the area of social protection with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. This was materialized through innovative joint work in which the World Bank (WB) was in charge of developing an assessment of the Social Protection System (including a Social Protection Expenditure Review). The UN costed a package of policy options and facilitated the technical dialogue, and the IMF assessed how to find the fiscal space needed to cover this package. This joint work was then extended to prepare a policy analysis of the government announced “Cesta Basica”, which contributed significantly to the Government withdrawing this regressive policy and enhancing additional fiscal space for the Social Protection Programmes which target the most vulnerable.

A tender was launched to design the new Management and Information System and related Programme Tools (payment mechanism, targeting mechanism, manuals, grievance and complaint mechanism) and a consultancy company was selected to conduct this work. The comprehensiveness of the work facilitated the creation of a harmonized and simplified system that comprises the different programmes (giving room for additional programmes, e.g. of other line Ministries) and used common mechanisms and tools.

Financial and technical support was provided to the operationalization of the programmes in the National Basic Social Security Strategy by supporting National Institute for Statistics (INAS) and the district administrations in the implementation of social transfers to vulnerable populations eligible to both programmes. Financial and technical support was provided to the piloting of innovative approaches for the delivery of social transfers in Social Protection Programmes (vouchers and beneficiary payments through banks) by setting up a Cash For Work activities in Sofala province.

Some of the key activities that were implemented within the Programme were as follows: (a) Approval by the Government of the Basic National Social Security Strategy and the drafting of the first version of the operational plan. In addition, the Regulation for Basic Social Security, which is based on the BNSSS, was approved by the Council of Ministers. The Regulation created a very comprehensive legal framework for the development of the sector; (b) An impact evaluation of the “Programa Subsidio de Alimentos” (PSA) was conducted to assess the key social assistance programme. Results of prior evaluations fed into the design of the Basic Social Protection Strategy, the INAS implementation strategy and key political and policy debates; (c) Equipment for the implementation of the common system of information for INAS was procured and installed in the various INAS delegations. Linkage to the e-SISTAFE (government Enterprise Resource Management system) was rolled out. The design of the software and related processes is in progress and was completed during 2010; (d) Food assistance was provided on a monthly basis through the District Department for Women and Social Action (DPMAS) to 11,180 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and 2,000 chronically ill people in Sofala province in 2009. In addition, 4,500 vulnerable households received support from INAS in the PASD programme, with basic kits and related services provided in all provinces.

Another important result of the Program was its contribution to bring actors like the WB and IMF to engage further support in social protection issues. The WB launched a Project with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and the IMF selected Mozambique as a pilot country for its work in the area of Social Protection.

## Joint Programme Ensure the Most Vulnerable Populations have Access to a Social Safety Net (2007-2011)

The Joint Social Protection Programme aimed at establishing a comprehensive model, in Sofala province, that creates local demand for and access to high quality safety net interventions. The key results were as follows:

1. The official launch of the Porverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) Working group for Social Action in August 2008 was actively supported and was operational and served as the key forum for policy and strategy discussions and the coordination of Programme interventions (including M&E).
2. ILO and UNICEF provided technical support to the sub-group of the PARPA working group that was formed to support the elaboration of the multi-sectoral, national basic social protection strategy. A first phase of consultation with different national stakeholders took place, with technical assistance and input from the Chronic Poverty Research Institute based at the University of Manchester. Demographic, labour market and macro-economic data was collected in order to produce quantitative models to support policy decisions. The strategy resulted in a strengthened common vision on and action regarding basic social protection in Mozambique.
3. The number of direct beneficiaries rose from 112,977 to 143,455. Lobbying efforts were successful in terms of obtaining an increase in the benefit amount, which has served as an incentive for participation in the programme. The number of indirect beneficiaries rose from approximately 50,000 dependants in 2007 to 143,999 by the end of 2008.
4. An increase in Government budget allocation (10%) for *Programa Subsidios de Alimentos.*
5. The introduction of regulations for the extension of social protection to self-employed people approved by Parliament.
6. Other areas were: (i) Support provided to improve the organisational capacity of INAS, (ii) programme consolidation together with Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Ministry of Finance and Partners, including the provision of hardware (computer for the introduction of e-sistafe and the new M&E system, vehicles) and (iii) Technical support provided to an additional 30 delegations.
7. Technical support provided for the strengthening of the INAS intervention strategy, which was still in progress. This support included the formulation of an Institutional Development Plan, both at the administrative and financial management level, as well at the human resources and organizational culture level. The Plan was funded and implemented by INAS in 2009 and 2010.
8. Technical support provided for the development of the national basic social protection strategy, the INAS M&E system, the PSA baseline impact evaluation, for the process of bringing INAS on e-Sistafe, and for acquiring a separate budget line for INAS programmes in the state budget.
9. Training was provided to National Institute for Social Security (INSS) on the basic concepts of Social Protection and on Governance issues for Social Security Institutions. The Programme also supported the dissemination of legislation to employees to inform them about their rights.
10. Technical support provided at central level to strengthen the functioning of the *Núcleo Multi Sectorial* for OVCs. This resulted in better coordination and support to provincial and district technical working groups and *núcleos*.
11. Technical support provided in Sofala province, including for the installation of the *grupo técnico* in 4 districts. DPMAS Sofala oversaw the provision of in-kind assistance and targets. As a result, OVC technical working groups functioned at provincial and district level, which resulted in improved coordination in Sofala under DPMAS leadership.
12. With regard to food support, basic kits of materials and access to basic services were met.
13. WFP umbrella partners were trained in food management. WFP provided technical support to 7 DPMAS provincial OVC food assistance committees in the areas of targeting, operational planning, monitoring and quality assurance of basic services (educational, health, financial, legal, psycho-social, nutritional) that were provided by NGO partners. Technical support was also provided for operational planning for 2009.
14. A comprehensive field manual was developed with guidelines for OVC data collection, disaggregated by type of orphanhood as well as sex. The manual contributed to improvements in criteria-setting and processes around the selection of beneficiaries for both in-kind and food support.
15. LEDA Sofala was created and operated a credit and saving scheme for rural communities, specifically directed at the most vulnerable groups.
16. The process regarding the revision of the M&E system of INAS started and culminated in a new comprehensive M&E system. The forms for the registration of assistance to OVCs (three of six basic services[[2]](#footnote-2)) was rolled out to 7 provinces.
17. Partnerships between DPMAS and civil society were strengthened via the Provincial OVC technical working group and a new monitoring form that captures data regarding civil society interventions was introduced to facilitate the access of OVCs to six basic services.
18. The targets set for the number of OVCs and AIDS affected households receiving basic kits and food support were met and both interventions were in the process of being aligned with the INAS PASD programme.
19. 1,432 households were supported with basic kits in Sofala (428 PASD and 1,004 kits during the emergency).
20. In partnership with MEC, 10,300 OVC (5,253 girls and 5,047 boys) in primary schools received Take Home Rations twice a year.
21. An increase in the number of direct beneficiaries (27%) for the *Programa Subsidio de Alimentos*, of which 36% were men and 63% were women.
22. Food assistance was provided monthly through DPMAS to 11,000 OVCs (5,610 girls and 5,390 boys) and 2,000 chronically ill people (1,020 women and 980 men) in Sofala Province in 2008. This included coverage of 8,000 indirect beneficiaries per month, specifically families/households of chronically-ill people.
23. Food assistance and food baskets were distributed to 2,000 households and 18,000 children, while basic kits were delivered to 4,500 households in 7 provinces.

## Joint Programme on Building Capacity of Civil Society Organisations, including Communication for Empowerment (2007-2011)

The main purpose of the Civil Society Joint Programme was to ensure that CSOs and structures (including traditional authorities) were strengthened and involved in the development agenda at national and decentralized level. Activities were aimed at strengthening the capacity of Government, national and local authorities, CSOs, communities and families to create opportunities for national commitment and an enabling an environment for the care and protection of children, the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment and workers’ rights including the rights of people with disabilities. The programme activities were implemented in partnership with 28 CSOs. The key results were as follows:

* The National Plan of Action on Prevention of Violence against Children was finalized and was waiting for the Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS) approval.
* Created capacity within Ministry of Planning and Development to conduct gender-based expenditure tracking and enhanced capacity within the Ministry of Interior (MINT) and the Ministry of Health (MISAU) for gender budgeting with a focus on VAW. As a result, violence against women (VAW) issues were visible in MINT and MISAU 2008 and 2009 annual workplans.
* Technical support provided to Ministry of Justice (MINJUS) to draft Articles of Association/Statute for the establishment of the National Coordination Body which will play a very important role towards the realizations of children’s rights. Concurrently, documents were under review by concerned Ministries and expected to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval in 2009 (MMAS, MINJUS, Ministry of Education and Culture, MINT).
* A series of eight budget briefs focusing on various aspects, including the Aide Memoire, the MTEF and analysis of the allocations of the State Budget to the social sectors were produced and were disseminated among MPs and CSOs. The briefs highlight the key features of the 2009 State Budget Proposal and present details about how the allocation of public resources in 2009 would support the realization of children’s rights.
* CSOs were supported to conduct public education for women and men on gender equality and women’s rights at the community level. The support entailed the development of training modules, the training of community radios journalists, and support for content development as well as the creation of institutional gender mechanisms.
* Moreover, a total of 75,000 IEC materials on violence against children were disseminated to communities in 5 focus districts and others through DPMAS sensitization activities. These materials were also disseminated to more than 2,500 community leaders, school council members as well as to community radio stations.
* One national network of child-friendly journalists established with 232 journalists (24% of registered journalists in the country) from various types of media. The national network was advocating for the realization of children’s rights at national and sub-national level through production and publication of news articles addressing various issues hindering the realization of the children’s rights.
* Monitoring tools for print media were produced to measure the quality and quantity of media coverage on children’s rights. One analysis of the coverage of children’s rights by national media was undertaken and published early 2009. The document raised awareness and interest of the media to write articles addressing children’s issues.
* Technical and financial support was provided for the revision of the regulatory framework, which resulted in the establishment of a National Reviewing Committee with 25 members representing different CSOs. The implementation lead agency, Community Development Foundation (FDC) conducted regional (Northern, Central & Southern) consultation meetings covering 90 CSOs including Community Based Organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, academia, trade unions, professional associations, as well as political parties. The results of the national consultation were validated in a national conference with 55 participants.
* Advocacy activities for the ratification and implementation of international labours’ conventions conducted.
* Civil Society Index / mapping was conducted utilizing the CIVICUS methodology and a report was launched in June 2008. During the official launch more than 120 people were present, including CSO representatives, UN Agencies, Government and cooperating partners. By December 2008 more than 5,000 copies of the report (Portuguese) and 4,500 (English) had been distributed.
* Participatory civil society mapping and capacity assessment was undertaken, providing a realistic panorama of civil society in Mozambique, including CBOs working in the education, communication and information sectors.
* Three institutional capacity building curricula were produced, covering the following areas: (i) Human rights; (ii) Ethics and citizenship; (iii) Leadership and development; and (iv) Project development and management.
* Nine workshops on project cycle were conducted for 130 people responsible for the management and leadership of 83 CSOs in the provinces of Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, to improve the management skills of the targeted CSO.
* More than 300 CSOs and approximately 200 duty-bearers trained in human and children’s rights and 40 CSOs trained specifically in human-rights based approach to programming (HRBAP). 40 CSOs were also trained in evidence-based advocacy to better participate in children’s rights discussions. This strengthened dialogue between CSOs and decision-makers and has subsequently increased the accountability of CSOs in decision-making processes.
* All provinces successfully established Development Observatory mechanisms to promote collaboration with civil society, the private sector and other partners in decision-making processes. At the district level fora for the participation of communities in decision making process, IPCC, was established. However, its impact in influencing decisions at that level was still minimal partly because participation of member was not regular due to the lack of information sharing regarding community meetings.
* The capacity of 66 youth associations from eight provincial youth councils were strengthened on issues related to PRSP thereby enabling them to actively engage in key decision-making fora, such as school councils, provincial Development Observatories and IPCC at local and provincial levels.
* Support was provided to CSOs to assist them in developing Joint Position papers in preparation for the Accra Agenda on Aid Effectiveness, as well as support for a follow-up national seminar to disseminate the results. The support was also extended for the establishment of a common action plan for the Development Observatories and Joint Reviews.
* Conducted one training of trainer’s workshop with the objective of providing the participants with the necessary skills to train other CSOs on monitoring public policies, plans, poverty indicators and active citizenship participation processes. The training involved a total of 38 trainers (21 men and 17 women), including university students.
* Support was provided for the holding of a national seminar on the management of debt and public resources designed to increase effectiveness in the monitoring of public expenditure. More than 100 participants, including members of Parliament, government, donors and CSOs from the different provinces attended the seminar.
* In the area of policy M&E, research on education quality was carried out in five districts of Maputo, Inhambane and Nampula in support of evidence-based advocacy initiatives. The satisfaction levels of the local communities with regard to the quality of primary education in Nampula, Inhambane and Gaza was assessed, and recommendations channeled to the Provincial Directorates of Education in these provinces with the aim of influencing changes.
* The capacity of women’s organizations was strengthened to enable them to participate in policy-making fora, and to strengthen their demands for adequate financing for gender-related interventions.
* 52% of localities from 69 districts in 8 provinces (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Gaza and Maputo) were reached via multimedia mobile unit activities. Around 900,000 people (480,000 in 2008 and 400,000 in 2007) were reached with key information on children’s rights, the importance of basic education (with a focus on gender), the promotion of good hygiene practices, and the prevention of HIV, child abuse and cholera.
* 58% of localities from 68 districts in 8 provinces were reached via community theatre activities. Around 363,000 people (210,000 people in 2008 and 153,000 people in 2007) were involved in debates on children’s rights, on the importance of basic education (with a focus on gender), good hygiene practices and the prevention of violence, child abuse, cholera and HIV.
* More than 30 campaigns against girl child abuse in education were carried out. These campaigns involved teachers, community leaders, education authorities, girls clubs[[3]](#footnote-3) and CSOs the objective of sensitizing all duty bearers to protect children against abuse.
* An assessment of the communication and media needs at the community level was undertaken, the results of which were disseminated and was useful for the planning process of development initiatives focusing on the needs of the most vulnerable.
* A total of 525 school councils were established and community sensitization activities on children’s rights and the prevention of violence against children carried out in 5 CFDs, by both Government and Civil Society Organization’s partners.
* 53 girls clubs and 23 *grupos de escutas* were established and operationalized to protect and report cases of sexual abuse in schools. These clubs increased the number of cases of abuse reported to the *Gabinetes de atendimentos* or local authorities and raised the awareness of communities and school teachers to prevent and protect children from abuse.
* 105 provincial and district focal points (from social action, police, health, education and labour) were trained in preventing and responding to violence against children. Together with the six *gabinetes de atendimento* were and seven others were rehabilitated. Consequently, 14,181 victims of violence (2,721 children, including 1,502 girls, 9,224 women, and 2,336 men) were supported through the *gabinetes de atendimento* established nationwide.
* A multi-sectoral protocol on referral systems for the assistance of victims of violence was being developed together with the relevant ministries. When finalized it will be approved by MINT, MIMAS and MISAU.
* The 2009 Budget Briefs in Maputo, Sofala, Inhambane and Nampula provinces were disseminated.
* A capacity building workshop on planning and budgeting for 32 participants from 20 CSOs was conducted.
* The MICS survey which served as a key data source for the evaluation of the PARPA II and the Childhood Poverty Study was conducted.
* A Gender Policy for community radios, and compilation and dissemination of six brochures for the promotion of gender equality and gender sensitive radio content at community level was completed.
* The National Child Council (CNAC) was approved by the Council of Ministers in March 2009, as part of the implementation of the Children’s Act and development of the regulatory framework.
* Realisation of a nationwide seminar on Juvenile Justice, with the participation of 60 key actors from the Magistrates, Police, MINJUS, MEC, MMAS, civil society and the media.
* Development and wide dissemination of the Simplified Labour Laws (pamphlet) to facilitate understanding of the law and enable workers to negotiate for better and just conditions in line with the labour law.

## Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS: “Strengthening the HIV and AIDS Response in Mozambique”

The primary aim of the Joint Programme was to strengthen the HIV response in Mozambique. Specifically, the programme was intended to ‘empower individuals, civil society, national and local public and private institutions to halt the spread of HIV among populations at higher risk and to mitigate its impact’. The HIV Joint Programme consisted of two key components where the UN can offer significant added value, namely in the areas of (i) Prevention and Youth and (ii) Mainstreaming HIV and Gender.

In 2010 the project achieved positive results in its various components namely 1) Prevention, which includes: a) Counseling and testing; b) Communication for Development; c) Most Vulnerable population groups; d) Male Circumcision (MC); and e) Adolescents and youngsters; 2) Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT); 3) Treatment; 4) Impact Mitigation; 5) Incorporation of HIV, AIDS and Gender and 6) M&E.

Some specific achievements included the provision of the technical and financial assistance to the Instituto de *Medicina Tradicional* for the participative elaboration of the MISAU National Strategic Plan for the Promotion of Traditional Health systems that were scientifically sound and contribute to the provision of improved public health in a coordinated manner.

On the treatment front, the project successfully advocated for the revision of national Anti-Retroviral Treatment ( ART) guidelines to adopt the new WHO guidelines for pediatric and adult treatment; Basic Social Security Strategy was successfully approved in April 2010 with child grants as an integral element as part of the mitigation component. On the mainstreaming side, it was expected that MONASO’s ability to manage and coordinate its members will improve the creation of a code of conduct that was being developed.

## Joint Programme on Health & Nutrition to Support the Availability, Accessibility, and Provision of High Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health, Neonatal and Child Services and Nutrition (2007-2011)

The primary purpose of the Joint programme was to support and ensure the availability, accessibility, and provision of high quality, reproductive health, neonatal and child health services and nutrition by re-enforcing the capacity of the government and civil society in designing, implementing and monitoring comprehensive maternal and child health services, with the objective of reaching every mother and child even in remote areas, with an integrated package of maternal and child survival interventions. UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNFPA were the Agencies participating in this programme.

In addition to funding from the Joint Programme, additional resources were mobilised from the Catalytic Initiative, Partnership for Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) (Bill & Melinda Gates grant), and Agencies regular resources. These funds were utilised to support the implementation of the integrated maternal and child survival package through strengthening of the health system using the Reaching Every District (RED) approach and the continuum of care approach to deliver an integrated package of maternal, newborn and child health interventions. The catalytic initiative supported all 66 RED districts, while funds from the Bill and Melinda Gates grant targets 12 districts in six provinces.

Programme results in 2010 included the revitalization plan for the community health workers; the reinforcement of the capacity of districts to plan and implement routine child survival activities (the RED approach) creating a platform for integrated delivery of maternal and child survival packages; higher outreach of children with doses of vitamin A, representing over 90% of the target population, in comparison with 50% in 2006; child health weeks increased ten times more the number of children being immunized against measles and DPT3 compared to the previous years; RED was recommended as a platform for integrated Mother and Child Survival interventions.

Programme results in 2011 included the promotion, support and mediation of policy dialogue to ensure that key strategic documents related to sexual and reproductive health, neonatal and child health and nutrition were developed/adopted and disseminated at all levels. In this regard, several documents were finalized, approved and disseminated.

Capacity development: In order to implement the MNCH health intervention packages, focus was placed on training health personnel on key MNCH services and care such as, emergency obstetric care (EmOC), essential newborn care, integrated management of child illness (IMCI), basic nutritional package, nutritional rehabilitation and treatment of children in a severe condition, as well as the handling of moderate cases. Similarly, focus was directed to training of MNCH managers in program management, including supply and commodities management to strengthen their capacity in planning and implementation and M&E of Maternal & Child Health (MCH) programmes. Formative supervision visits were supported at the various levels as well as micro-planning of the integrated package for MCH interventions in the 66 RED districts.

MCH and nutrition commodities: To ensure that commodities were available in the right place at the right moment, besides the training of health service providers, this programme included the purchase of essential commodities (mainly solar panels, communication radios, IEC materials, MCH equipment and Corn-Soya Blend.

## Joint Programme on Promotion of Youth Employment (2007-2011)

The main objective of the Youth Employment Joint Programme was to ensure improved self-employment for youth through specific support for youth initiatives, including the implementation of the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy (EVTS). Employers’ organisations and trade unions will also be strengthened and more actively involved in the implementation of EVTS at national and local levels. The Joint Programme involves six agencies, namely UNDP/UNCDF, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNIDO and FAO.

Key results in 2008 included (a) Studies conducted and findings disseminated among the youth, studies on the BDSs (Business Development Services); (b) Promotion of internships and development of an internship regulation (c) Strengthening a more inclusive financial sector in Mozambique; (d) Enhanced emphasis on mainstreaming the business component into all economic activities; (e) Expanded training for youth in various areas, including the production and dissemination of training materials, development and piloting of innovative training materials and delivery of training.

Despite the positive progress achieved, the project failed to meet the targets in terms of project coordination, given that the planned Technical Committee Meetings and the Steering Committee Meetings did not happen. The programme convening Agencies did, however, hold their regular meetings to share information and coordinate the implementation of the Annual Work Plan.

In 2010, the programme contributed to the promotion of employment friendly policies for young people and fostered opportunities for young entrepreneurs. In the area of capacity building training of trainers courses were conducted on Starting and Improving your Business with the participation of various vocational training institutions and youth organizations. The programme also expanded the access to funding for young people through the development of innovative financial products.

In 2011, the programme contributed to the increase in the number of young people with access to employment and self-employment opportunities. In order to enable the youth to take advantage of employment and self-employment opportunities, the Joint Programme funded vocational training for 416 individuals in Marratane Refugee Camp, which was attended by 283 refugees and 133 nationals (281 men and 135 women).

A total of 275 Junior Farmer Fields Schools (JFFLS) (38.9% girls) graduates, previously trained in business management skills, started implementing or consolidating their micro-businesses in the areas of and livestock in four districts. The vocational training capacity of Instituto Nacional de Emprego e Formacao Profissional (INEFP) was strengthened by the provision of three mobile training units, which operate in the areas of construction and tourism, and enable training to reach remote areas. The mobile units expand the outreach of INEFP training and reduce the costs as there was no need of the candidates for training to travel to the training centers. More than 1,000 young people benefiting from the District Development Fund in 4 provinces and 4 municipalities were trained in business management.

## Joint Programme on Support to Decentralization and Integrated Local Development (2007-2011)

The main purpose of the Decentralization Joint Programme was to contribute to the attainment of Outcome 1 of the UNDAF. This outcome seeks to facilitate local development by means of contributing to the decentralization of the functions of the State organs and budget allocations to district and municipal levels. The Decentralization Joint Programme aimed mainly at enhancing the capacity of the government and CSOs at all levels to contribute to socio-economic development at local level. The programme aimed to achieve this by encouraging the observation of the principles of transparency, responsibility, equity and participation in local governance as fundamental requirements for achieving the MDGs.

The activities implemented during 2008 ensured the participation of Government, municipal and CSO representatives in networking events and seminars in country and abroad related to sustainable urban development. This built a basis for a Mozambican Urban Forum to be established under the programme in the future. The programme supported Ministry of State Administration (MAR) in developing capacity to ensure its leadership and policy guidance in preparing the decentralization strategy and responding to the expanding municipalisation process. The Joint Programme also included a partnership with the media involving advocacy activities and the dissemination of accumulated experiences and best practices, such as “Education for All” initiatives at decentralized levels. Technical and financial support was provided to CSOs to participate in the planning process at different levels, including the district level, and to engage in evidence-based advocacy.

On normative and technical support, the programme provided long and short-term financial and technical support in supporting government agencies to lead the implementation of decentralization initiatives at central and decentralized levels. Technical support provided to selected districts has resulted in improved District Annual Plans and District Strategic Plans that take into account MDGs, gender, children’s rights, HIV/AIDS, Food Security and sectoral issues.

Capacity development has been a central feature of this Joint Programme. It included working within government structures at both central and local levels, providing on-the-job training, and enhancing civil servants’ skills in the preparation of norms, manuals and guidelines on decentralization issues. The results of these efforts were visible in the quality of planning and budgeting documents at local level, as well as in the understanding of challenges facing the decentralization process demonstrated by civil servants in a number of events. A fundamental factor for an adequate and efficient mainstreaming of food security into “Strategic Development Plans” was the strengthening of the capacity of Government, civil society and key stakeholders, particularly at decentralized levels, in participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of food security issues.

The Decentralization Joint Programme in 2009 was focused on two major areas. The first area consisted of supporting the strengthening of decentralization at provincial and district levels in selected provinces. The second area contributed to the strengthening of governmental capacities for establishing planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) systems addressing cross cutting issues.

In 2010, the Decentralization Joint Programme continued to be an important source of support for addressing capacity gaps at provincial, district and municipal levels in the mainstreaming of key development issues such as food security and nutrition, environmental management and climate change, gender and HIV/AIDS. The Decentralization Joint Programme was an effective tool for the provision of normative and technical support for the integration of cross cutting issues into district development plans and women’s effective participation in the process. As part of the policy and advocacy efforts one important achievement in 2010, was the approval and launching of the National Programme for District Planning and Finance by the Government. The programme established strong partnerships with CSOs at provincial level through their inclusion in training on how to mainstream and plan food security and nutrition issues at provincial and district levels.

In 2011 the results were as follows:

*Policy and Advocacy:* The revision of the Law on the Local Organs of the State to accommodate elements contained in the new Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique and the completion of the draft Decentralization Policy and Strategy with subsequent submission to the Council of Ministers.

*Normative and Technical Support:* The provision of normative and technical support for the integration of cross-cutting issues such as Gender, HIV/AIDS and Food Security and Nutrition in national district development plans continued to be an important area of intervention within the framework of the Decentralization Joint Programme. This resulted in the introduction of a module on integration of population issues, gender and HIV/AIDS in provincial and district plans, elaborated by Eduardo Mondlane University and presented to MPD. This module needs to be harmonized with the methodological framework to integrate food security and nutritional issues in district development plans, which continues to be disseminated.

## Joint Programme on Civil Society

The main purpose of the Civil Society Joint Programme was to ensure that “CSOs and structures (including traditional authorities) were strengthened and involved in the development agenda at national and decentralized level”.

Key achievements in 2010 included a better and more systematic coordination and joint programme implementation; stronger UN partnerships with various civil society networks, including research institutions and consulting firms as well as the Parliament; stronger CSOs analytical capacity and participation in the local governance process; enhanced attendance and quality of CSO participation in the Development Observatories; increased CSO capacity on Public Policy analysis and Development Plans Analysis; launch of the civil society child rights website; increased human rights activism through the development of a Radio/TV broadcasting law aimed at advancing Human Right; increased CSOs monitoring and research of quality of education for children and children’s priorities; establishment and consolidation of a Civil Society Budget Monitoring Forum; enhanced institutional capacity of CSOS; increased capacity of journalists on gender sensitive reporting; increased capacity of the National Forum for Community Radios (FORCOM) in promotion of women’s rights and gender issues; increased capacity of the Parliament and involvement of CS in the budget dialogue allocation with the government and in gender budget advocacy and monitoring; enhanced capacity of CBOs in the monitoring of the quality of services delivered by the government to their communities (community scorecards); support provided to community-level groups for a positive transformation of traditional belief systems into tools to combat violence against women and girls (VAWG) and reduce the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS.

In 2011, progress was made in the in the uplifting knowledge and resources for women and children and quality education for all as a human right. This included the adoption of a criteria for an equitable budget allocation to provinces by the Government and the Government-led capacity development initiative on strategic and transparent budget/planning centered on evidence-based priorities aimed at poverty reduction and inclusive growth at national scale. Child-friendly media networks were established and were fully functional and education sector annual award for outstanding articles in newspapers, Radio and TV were presented to the best media professionals. 500 journalists (an estimated 50% of total number of journalists) in all provinces became members of the child-friendly media network and received basic training on child rights and child rights reporting.

Institutional linkages and networks involving workers and employers’ organizations were strengthened and workers’ rights gained more respect in the workplace. Abilities, and skills of various activists within national worker associations namely OTM, ASSOTSI, and AMUEDO were reinforced to advocate for workplace hygiene which is part of an international convention (not ratified by Mozambique yet) and to promote their specific rights through workshops and pamphlets to various social groups such as workers, employers, domestic workers and People living with Disabilities.

## Joint Programme on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (2007-2011)

The overall goal of was Joint Programme was to strengthen national capacities at all levels to reduce the risk of disasters and mitigate their impact on the vulnerable populations in the country. The results were as follows:

* *Policy/Norms developed for humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction (DDR) and vulnerability reduction:* Various studies were carried out throughout the period, namely a study of a legal, policy and institutional framework for sustainable land use planning, a critical review of the resettlement process, and a study on the impact of climate change on disaster risk in Mozambique. An initial discussion with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) also took place on how to revive the process of developing a disaster management act, originally been drafted in 2004. The desired result was to resurrect the process through discussion with the CTA based in parliament.
* *DRR mainstreamed in national development plans and programmes:* UN agencies were involved in advocating for the integration of DRR in national development plans. Support was provided for mainstreaming DRR issues into the poverty reduction strategy, and for the reactivation of the Donor DRR working group. Support was also given for the update of the National Food Security and Nutrition strategy to include the risk of disasters as a threat. A review of 'good practices and lessons learned in protection' for the flood response in 2008 was also conducted. Other activities conducted were a national workshop on education in emergencies, a series of discussions on water and sanitation issues, and the draft of a policy proposal concerning building codes.
* *Central, provincial and district level institutions strengthened for DDR, contingency planning, and emergency preparedness and response.* Various norms and guidelines were developed in the reporting period. A number of manuals were compiled and disseminated, and booklets relating to house construction, disease prevention, health/nutrition, and gender and HIV were made available for use in emergency situations. Training activities were implemented to develop the capacity of INGC, line ministries and institutions, local authorities, as well as NGOs and communities. In addition, several UN Agencies have undertaken awareness campaigns and produced and disseminated awareness materials on issue related to Gender, HIV/AIDS, and Disaster Prevention.

Contingency and Emergency Preparedness and Response planning processes were supported at different levels, leading to the timely development and dissemination of a number of plans for the period 2008/2009. All emergency response capacities were tested through annual simulation exercises at provincial and national levels. The capacity of the Emergency Operative National Centers (CENOEs) and Emergency Operative Center (COEs) was also strengthened through the provision of IT, communications equipment and furniture; Innovative architectural plans for building cyclone/flood-resistant houses and public buildings, and elevated platforms for moderate flooding areas were elaborated based on field observations and discussions with the Government. These guidelines, plans, equipment and training activities have served to strengthen capacity from central to district level.

* *Inter-sectoral co-ordination capacity for DRR and emergency preparedness strengthened at central provincial and district levels:* During this reporting period, PARPA joint review support was provided for INGC/CTGC, which resulted in greater awareness of the need for DRR indicators in the next PARPA. There was also discussion on the need for the creation of a financial mechanism for DRR and emergency management activities, which resulted in the initiation of a consultancy on a financial mechanism or common fund. Advocacy and integration of the cross-cutting issues of HIV and gender was ensured in the emergency response this year through the continuous presence of either UNFPA or UNAIDS in the field. A more co-ordinated information management approach was also initiated with the recruitment of an information management specialist within INGC/CENOE.

The result of this was that there was greater awareness of the need for DRR indicators for the next PARPA, and the need for the creation of a common fund, or some similar mechanism. Inter sectoral co-ordination in the area of HIV and gender was strengthened, as has the capacity of INGC and CENOE in the area of information management.

* *Participatory projects implemented to engage communities in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and emergency preparedness:* Technical support was provided for vulnerability assessment, and trade fairs were also organised for flood affected populations. Training and capacity building activities took place, including water and sanitation interventions and hygiene promotion. Various reconstruction and housing activities also took place, which included the development of land use plans, the construction of prototypes of cyclone resistant houses, and construction of ecological latrines. Water pumps, emergency kits and livestock were also distributed to communities affected by floods. Awareness raising activities were conducted through radio spots in the area of hygiene promotion and HIV/AIDs. This resulted in increased engagement of communities through these projects, and reduced vulnerabilities of those communities, in the event of disasters.
* *Early Warning System strengthened for natural hazards at central, provincial and district level:* The development of common rapid assessment tools and sectoral assessment tools took place through the acquisition of IT equipment and technical assistance. Work was undertaken on the development of national disaster Atlas, as part of the global risk identification programme (GRIP). A public awareness and communications strategy for an early warning system was developed. At a community level, a study was carried out on community radio station networks to assess capacity and infrastructure of equipment in flood prone areas. The initiation of this programme meant that information on natural hazards was strengthened, and there was greater knowledge of the communications capacity gaps which need to be addressed, especially with regard to communications equipment and public awareness.
* *Information sharing and knowledge management strengthened between the different sectors for preparedness, contingency planning, response and early recovery:* A GRIP was launched, which includes the establishment of a national disaster database, and provision of training for INGC users. This programme will strengthen knowledge of natural disasters and will support a strengthened national emergency preparedness process.

During the second year, progress was made in the implementation of the Joint Programme activities with some visible outputs. The co-ordination efforts were strengthened and further steps were taken for a better and more systematic integration of DRR issues in development planning. Strong partnerships were developed with various line Ministries and Government institutions such as Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), INGC, Ministry of Agriculture, the National Secretariat for the Nutrition and Food Security (SETSAN), as well as local administration structures at provincial and district levels, the Red Cross, CSOs and local leaders. Strong inter-agency collaboration was also established for various assessments and studies jointly carried out.

Key results in 2010 included the successful joint programme support to the Government in mainstreaming disaster management issues in plans and policies. Through this programme, UN Agencies have provided consolidated support to several Ministries and Institutions on DRR and emergency preparedness. Climate change adaptation was tackled with focus on gender and climate change. Additionally, DRR and climate changes issues were mainstreaming into the UNDAF.

During 2011, all agencies consolidated key gains accrued from previous years. Climate Change Adaptation was given an added attention in the year, with the inclusion of DRR and climate change considerations in both the UNDAF and the new Government Development Plan (PARP). Cross-cutting issues such as gender and HIV were also mainstreamed in the programme.

On the contingency Planning and Coordination support, for the first time all agencies integrated inputs into the Government National contingency plan as opposed to producing separate inter-agency contingency plans and this ensured emergency preparedness coordination from an early stage. Implementation constraints and lessons learned - Capacity development of INGC and CENOEs have registered positive progress but the strengthening of provincial and district level capacity should continue with the clarification of institutional arrangements at decentralized levels, and the implementation of disaster mitigation and prevention activities at local level.

# **RESULTS FROM PROGRAMMES UNDER UNDAF 2012-2016**

In 2012, the UN translated UNDAF result areas into 18 joint activities. The One Fund Steering Committee decided to allocate funds to these initiatives. The funds were transferred late in 2012 to participating agencies and therefore most initiatives were implemented in 2013. The joint initiatives were contributing to outputs under all eight UNDAF 2012-2017 outcomes. The initiatives were chosen following joint assessment and planning with Government done by sector specialist from relevant UN agencies. The proposals for the joint initiatives were screened by the UN country team before submitted and approved by the One UN fund Steering Committee.

## Improving maternal and child health - MDG 4 and 5 (2012-2016)

Improving child and maternal health continued to be a priority for the UN with interventions encompassing both policy development support and technical assistance. Targeting the province of Zambezia, agencies worked together in one particular programme that among other things resulted in the development of a health communication strategy, strengthened capacities of health workers in maternal health through trainings and the supply of child health test kits and malaria nets. Preliminary data indicates improvements in both maternal and child health in the province.

The UN leveraged funding to delivery of a package of cost effective child survival and development and reproductive health interventions in the two rounds of National Health weeks, which reached approximately 4 million children under 5 per round and 231,336 and 274,735 735 women in reproductive health (nearly 95% of the proposed target). Through 2013, UN agencies have made effective contribution to the MISAU to strengthen the health system pillars, as well as in improving the program implementation and service delivery. The Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) for 2014-2019 was endorsed by cooperating partners. As a result of UN strong advocacy and technical support, sexual and reproductive health was a priority in the Plan, including for the first time, the community-based family planning as a core intervention to accelerate access to family planning.

## Extractive industries (2012-2016)

With the adoption of extractive industries as a UN Mozambique “Signature Issue” of special relevance for 2013, the UNCT was active in advocating for inclusion of social and human rights aspects in the decision and policy making. The UN Mozambique extractive industries task force commented on the impact study of Mozambique’s largest ever industrial gas project, the new Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and provided trainings on Ruggue framework for inclusion of Human Rights aspects in Business in addition to commissioning studies on HIV/AIDS impact of the mining industry. In line with UNDAF Outcome 8, the UN in Mozambique continued its work to support facilitation of increased Government–citizen dialogue and influence. Key achievements supported included the finalization and approval of the Government decentralization policy and strategy, and the successful development of ‘field observatories’ which has led to increased participation of CSOs in the local development process. The Post 2015 national consultations which targeted specifically women, youth, children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities, were assessed as very successful.

## Employment (2012-2016)

In the area of employment the UN team in Mozambique scaled-up its work to support market and value chain-oriented business practices, effective market models and information system, and competency based vocational training curricula. A special job-creation and employment policy development initiative was launched in 2013 led by ILO, UNDP and UNIDO and culminated in the visit of the ILO Director General in December, and a high level international employment conference prepared substantively and strategically took place in early 2014.

## Elimination of violence against women and girls (2012-2016)

Also adopted as a “Signature Issue” by the UNCT during 2013, the UN Gender Joint Team worked on advocacy with a particular focus on further streamlining the legal framework and he allocation of resources to commensurate with needs in order to adequately prevent VAWG in Mozambique. As such the team provided inputs to the legislative drafting process of the criminal code, produced a study and fact sheets on VAW in the country and organized visits to special police stations assisting victims of VAWG. It was assessed that the work of the gender team has created an important momentum for dialogue, cooperation and further resource allocation to ending VAWG initiatives.

## Humanitarian action and coordination (2012-2016)

As large floods hit the Mozambican coastline in the early months of 2015, the UN assisted with emergency assistance of shelter, food, water and sanitation to the affected people worth a total contribution of US$19.5 million in funds from the CERF, bilateral such as Iceland contributing through the One fund for procurement of seeds, and in-kind contributions were received (CERF allocation from the Rapid Response Window was US$5.8 million). 5,850 families were resettled, and UN’s work continued to help reestablish livelihoods, clean water points, rebuilding schools and infrastructure. The UN supported national Contingency Plan which was used by in-country humanitarian actors as a guide for affected population assistance and coordination of the response. The emergency response mechanisms of the UNCT were further looked at during the year, gaps and strengths were identified and an operational plan to address the gaps was formulated.

## Human Rights (2012-2016)

2015 was an important year for human rights activity and results in Mozambique. Key events included the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty, strengthened efforts on addressing rights of migrant workers and stateless persons and agencies combined input to the midterm review of the Government’s Universal Periodic Review Action Plan. Despite challenges for the National Human Rights Commission, the UN support to the Commission was assessed to have played an important role in strengthening of capacities and advocating for its important role and space in the Mozambican society. Examples of contributions of the Commission was its significant involvement to the ongoing constitutional review process, monitoring of local elections in October 2014 and the establishment of regular open-ended consultations with civil society, academia etc.

Protection of children’s rights was supported through improved to child protection services provided by Police, prosecutors, health workers (forensics and mental health), child helpline and the Courts. In the child protection and counter-trafficking field, the capacity of service providers was enhanced through the establishment of another *Gabinete de Atendimento* while, on the demand side, awareness and mobilization activities increased people’s engagement in preventive and response efforts at the community level. The increasing availability of child protection services progressively led to a change in the prevailing social norm of ‘silence’ and underreporting of cases to Government authorities, as shown by administrative data with increased reporting of child cases over the past years.

## Food Security and Nutrition (2012-2016)

The area of Food Security and Nutrition remained critical for UNCT and Nutrition Team operations. Two new joint programmes, one in partnership with The Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS) and another and another in partnership with the European Union, were launched that contributed to tangible results such as increased production of maize in Tete province, and the construction of 100 community silos in targeted provinces, post-harvests decreased by 30%. Important interventions were also carried out in support of enhancing land rights knowledge in terms of trainings and production of advocacy materials.

Through the REACH initiative, joint UN efforts continue to support the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Under-nutrition (PAMRDC) at central and decentralized levels focusing on Manica, Sofala and Zambézia provinces.

With a prevalence rate of 11.6% among the adult population, HIV/AIDS was an integral and cross-cutting theme in UN operations in Mozambique. During 2013 the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS team intervention resulted in national version of the Global Plan for the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission and to the roll out of the New Treatment Guidelines for Universal Access to treatment. Successful advocacy was also carried out on two law revisions related to HIV/AIDS.

## Quality education and schools (2012-2016)

The UN Mozambique education group contributed significantly to strengthened policy and quality assurance measures in the Government’s work on education. At national level some of the significant achievements included approval of the national school feeding strategy, presentation of the results from the out-of-school children study and supporting revision of the gender strategy in education through the established forum of coordination and implementation of the adolescent reproductive health and HIV prevention programme. At the sub-national level support was provided in pilot implementation of school feeding programme based on local procurement; improving learning environment through the child friendly schools initiative; capacity building on using education data, initiating development of integrated training of teachers on health, hygiene, nutrition and life skills.

## Water and Sanitation (2012-2016)

During the reporting period, efforts were directed at addressing key sector priorities and challenges aiming at increasing access to and use of improved and sustainable water and environmental sanitation facilities in rural, small towns and urban slums. Key results included:

* 67,000 new users gained access to improved water supply and 31,500 learners from primary schools have access to child friendly water supply facilities.
* 61,827 new users had access to household sanitation facilities and 20,117 learners from primary schools with access to child friendly sanitation facilities.
* A total of 309 existing Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities have upgraded their status to "ODF plus" status (meaning 100% of households in each community have improved sanitation facilities).
* A total of 130 communities in six districts of Manica province have upgraded their sanitation facilities over past two years (2012-2013) with support from One UN fund.
* The Government of Mozambique has made significant headway in a establishing a social protection system through the National Social Protection Law and the Basic Social Security Strategy (2011), which highlights the importance of Basic Social Security, the need to expand coverage, improve cost-effectiveness, and ensure access to complementary social and economic services.
* The UN successful advocated to support an increase in the budget allocation for social protection by 53% (representing a significant increase for the third consecutive year) and the initiation of the reform process, including the piloting of new payment modalities (vouchers, bank cards), related to a new business model.
* The UN supported Management and Information System to modernize and enhance effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of the Social Protection System.

# **RESULTS FROM PROGRAMMES UNDER UNDAF 2017-2021**

## Joint Program on Social investment and job creation in Cabo Delgado and Nampula (2017-2021)

The project for “Social investment and job creation in Cabo Delgado and Nampula” intended to serve two main purposes, leveraging contributions to an equitable local economic development in both provinces and improving the impact of UN efforts through synergy-building. A tight timetable combined with the relative complexity of internal project appraisal procedures and subsequently the differences in agency requirements to implement local procurement and subcontracts, hampered the well-intended synergy-building and collaboration.

Given that the US$105,000 allocated to UNIDO, ILO and UNDP was limited, the UNCT recommended that it should be disbursed through conforming to the designated lead agency’s legal and procurement requirements, to reduce transaction costs and of implementation and financial reporting. UNIDO, who was convening agency, regrettably ended up as the sole agency, and in view of continued difficulties of ILO and UNDP to meet the established procurement requirements.

Nevertheless, the achievements of what was possible to implement single-handedly was positive and generated renewed opportunities for future collaboration between the three agencies with respect to promoting institutional capacity for business development services, for skills development and for employment creation.

The programme was able to support firstly the strengthening of the institutional capacity of APIEX as a leading national institution for promoting investment. Secondly, the program’s focus on business linkages between Mozambican Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and buyers within the extractive industry was crucial for securing job posts that seemed to be threatened by national economic contraction. The extensively debated issue of inclusion of local content in the purchased of multinational enterprises operating in the oil and gas industries was addressed by exploring opportunities for SME partnering these multinationals.

## Joint Program on Adaptation and Disaster Resilience, Conservation Plan for Ilha de Moçambique and Community Stabilization (2017-2021)

The activities being reported under this project follow the Steering Committees allocation of resources to Agencies to scale up the interventions on (i) Development of a Multi-sectoral integrated roadmap to strengthen government and communities’ capacity for adaptation and disaster resilience in Gaza province, (ii) Revision of the Management and Conservation Plan for the Island of Mozambique (Historic Urban Landscape and World Heritage) and (iii) Community Stabilization Program (CSP) in Manica Province for internally displaced persons (IDP) Communities.

On the Adaptation and Resilience, UNDP, WFP and FAO joined efforts to support the Government efforts on the development of a roadmap outlining joint actions to increase resilience to disasters in the Province of Gaza. The roadmap identifies key priorities for advancing the resilience agenda in Gaza and was supported with a fundraising strategy document. The funds allocated to this activity have also allowed the expansion of Food for Assets interventions to communities chosen due to the overlapping effects of floods, cyclone, and food insecurity.

On the Conservation and Management Plan, UNESCO partnered with UN-Habitat to undertake a comprehensive review of the Conservation and Management Plan. This exercise included a study on the state of natural and cultural resources not included in the Conservation and Management Plan (e.g. heritage elements in the buffer zone; underwater cultural heritage, intangible heritage, cultural objects), raising awareness about Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) and building the capacities of local conservation and management bodies, training Government and Municipality officials in processes of planning and management of World Heritage Sites and involving communities, through meetings, in the revision of the former Plan.

On the Community Stabilization, the displacement situation faced by IDPs in Manica deserved a significant attention from both the government and national and international partners. One of the efforts to address the needs of the IDPs is the Community stabilization program implemented by IOM, FAO and UN-Habitat. The project managed to reach the following achievements:

* Community mobilization and engagement in all activities planned for the project.
* Active involvement in the creation of both keyhole gardens and Farmer Feed Schools to support the diet of the most vulnerable and lactating and pregnant women.
* Two Disaster Risk Management Technical Councils and three Local Communities for disaster risk Management created and trained on relevant topics related to DRR to prepare them for future situation of hazards in the area.
* Creation of support groups to assist lactating mothers and pregnant women.
* Allocation of farming tools and crops to 317 families that were used in the already existing farms in the sites and neighbouring areas.
* Holding of a high-level meeting to present the activities and results of the project and reflect on good practices of resettlement and reintegration of IDPs which culminated with the development of a proposal that will help in the implementation of a more comprehensive program involving more districts.

These results were reached through a community lead process to create a sense of ownership and belonging.

## Joint Program on Sustainable Urban Development and Housing (2017-2021)

The main objective of the Sustainable Urban Development and Housing programme was to enable the Government of Mozambique and local authorities, along with actors from the civil society and private sector, to formulate appropriate policy responses and recommendations leading to improvement of inclusive, sustainable and resilient urban development and housing provision in Mozambique. To this purpose, UN-Habitat has worked extensively on the collection, analysis and consolidation of data on these topics, as well on the formulation of guidelines to support the Government of Mozambique to develop appropriate and effective policies, as well implementation strategies.

In view of the long-term overarching outcomes of achieving better housing conditions for Mozambicans and improved urban development practices, during 2017 UN-Habitat has conducted three complementary studies, namely: Mozambique Housing Sector Profile, National Housing Strategy 2030, and the Case for a National Urban Policy. All were developed within a highly participative process and were under the review of the relevant Government bodies.

The Housing Sector Profile provided relevant information to all parties involved in housing promotion, providing greater support for decision support offers such as the Sustainable Development Objectives, Agenda 2063, New Urban Agenda, Five Year Plan of the Government and National Housing Policy. The National Housing Strategy 2030 focuses on three main areas, institutional coordination, housing promotion and housing finance and it aims to identify priority actions for the short, medium and long terms, and equip the government with the necessary tools to improve access to adequate housing for all.

With the case for a National Housing Policy, UN-Habitat intends to raise awareness within the Government of Mozambique and the international community of the urgent need to formulate, through an in-depth and broad inter-institutional analysis, a National Urban Policy for Mozambique and it addresses among other issues the need to begin to focus attention to planning and development among neighboring municipalities and districts with mutual economic, social and environmental dependencies to reflect the emerging reality.

## Joint Programme on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls and address HIV-AIDS prevalence in Girls in the Province of Tete (2017-2021)

The Program “Eliminating VAWG and address HIV-AIDS prevalence in Girls in the Province of Tete” was implemented by UN Women in 2017. In order to attain its objective of supporting disadvantaged women and girls to benefit from comprehensive policies, norms and practices that guarantee their human rights, the program focused on social mobilization activities to end silence, taboos and address gender stereotypes that underpin the high levels of violence, acceptance and HIV against girls and women.

UN Women, in coordination with UN Mozambique and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), launched the HeForShe campaign in November 2017. HeForShe was UN Women’s global campaign movement that aims to engage men and boys as advocates and agents of change for the achievement of gender equality and women’s rights, towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 in the context of the 2030 Agenda. In Mozambique, campaign efforts were centred around ending VAWG, in recognition of the fact that, despite all efforts by the government and its partners in preventing and combating VAWG, the practice was still accepted by vast sectors of society.

As a result of the project, in the second half of 2017 about 5,000 people (50% men and boys) have challenged their perception on masculinities and VAWG. 1,200 people formally joined the HeforShe campaign, by writing down their personal commitments to ending VAWG within their communities. The beneficiaries include community and opinion leaders, boys, men, and high-profile individuals, who lent their voices and faces to raise awareness on gender equality and women empowerment and ending VAWG in their respective spheres of influence. The campaign’s messages were amplified by involving 5 Ministries, 5 Education institutions, 41 CSOs, 10 international organizations, 11 diplomatic representations, and 4 media houses.

Program activities included social mobilization in Tete province, comprising discussion sessions with community and opinion leaders on the role of men and boys in ending VAWG, a roadshow in the biggest market in the province and a discussion session with local civil society organizations on male engagement approached to ending VAWG. It also included launching a national competition to recognize 10 men and boys for their efforts in promoting ending VAWG and gender equality and women empowerment in Mozambique in the #ElesPorElas contest; partnering with MOZEFO (Mozambique Social and Economic Development Forum) and with UEM during the UEM Gender Week, as well as the official campaign launch in Gaza by the MGCAS, together with the Vice-Minister of Health, followed by a discussion session with community leaders.

Program activities focused primarily in Tete province. However, the social mobilization component accomplished a national-wide reach through a combination of media presence, activities in three provinces (Tete, Gaza and Maputo) and a network of campaign supporters that have helped disseminate messages in their respective provinces. This scenario has nurtured the necessary environment to foster male engagement in ending VAWG throughout the country.

## Joint Programme on SDG Advocacy Strategy (2017-2021)

The UNCT and Resident Coordinator’s Office support the Communication Group (UNCG) which plays a vital UN role in support of the Mozambique Government’s work. The UNCG’s work was particularly important as Mozambique implements the 2030 Agenda with a set of SDGs at its core. In April 2017, the UN Country Team launched a key element of the Communicating as One strategy to support the UN objectives, the implementation of the UNDAF and to harness efforts to achieve tangible progress in reaching SDG targets. The strategy incorporates broad outreach methods and techniques across many platforms to build awareness and encourage popular ownership of the new Agenda.

As an initial step, the UNCG has carried out a series of public consultations to better understand issues important for local Mozambican communities. Building on these efforts, the UN has launched an SDG national communication campaign to build public awareness and engage national and other stakeholders of the 2030 Agenda. The campaign was designed in late 2017 and used popular media to reach a target of 10 million people during a period from early to mid-2018. To complement the media campaign, the UNCG has supported the creation of a group, Communicators for Sustainable Development, composed of editors, journalists, radio professionals and others who will collaborate with the UN in disseminating local content on SDG themes. Translation of the SDG material into five local languages and partnership with *Universidade Pedagógica* will assist in reaching an extensive and previously untouched audience and including the key 15-35 year old segment.

The communications landscape has changed enormously in recent years and the UN used increasingly diverse communications platforms and tools to create and share messages and drive support for advocacy with rights holders at every level. In Mozambique, the UN experimented by using cultural heritage and creativity which were recognized as drivers and enablers for achieving the SDGs. The UNCG was replicating a pilot project of the UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) that seeks to build active citizenship using music and culture as key tools to achieve the SDGs. The event for 2018 incorporated music from over 10 Mozambican musicians in an album and live performances at the AZGO music festival. The UNCG fostered partnerships with the business sector which was recognized as a crucial route to implementing the 2030 Agenda. The UN participated in private sector fora to demonstrate how the UN in Mozambique can be a key partner with the private sector in supporting sustainable development while also strengthening their engagement with national and local stakeholders.

## Joint Programme on 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 (2017-2021)

Cabo Delgado province was heavily affected by the Tropical Cyclone (TC) Kenneth in April 2019, causing unprecedented damages which were still visible to infrastructure and the population’s livelihoods. The cyclone left lasting negative impacts, such as infrastructural damage, particularly to health facilities – including equipment, medication, patient files and registration logbooks. In addition, the deteriorating security situation in the province has increased displacement to near to 500,000 persons by December 2020. As a result, people lost their homes and social networks, affecting their social fabric and the entire social capital. With such humanitarian emergencies, the health of people living with HIV was also compromised.

Similarly, conflicts and crises often cause interruptions in HIV prevention, care and treatment, specifically disrupting medical supply chains and access to ART drugs. Additionally, food insecurity, lack of access to appropriate shelter and clean water, and overall disruption of social services during emergencies, made it harder to access and adhere to treatment. Therefore, after conflicts or crises, reinforcing awareness and consciousness on the availability of health care services including TB/HIV, nutrition, and sexually transmitted illnesses treatment services is critical.

To respond to these challenges, IOM implemented this project in Cabo Delgado through integrated health teams working alongside MHPSS and protection focal points. IOM began implementation of its activities in the districts of Macomia, Ibo and Quissanga, however, due to the increasingly insecure environment, and IOM had to cease operations in Macomia and Quissanga. As an alternative, and in view of the large numbers of IDPs arriving in Pemba, Memba and Montepuez, IOM shifted its operational scope to these districts. Despite these challenges, IOM contributed to:

* Increasing HIV and TB treatment adherence and completion through linking lost to follow-up cases back on treatment and care.
* Strengthening the District Service of Health, Women and Social Actions (SDSMAS) and the Provincial Health Department (DPS) to respond to HIV in emergencies through registering and tracking IDPs on ART at health facility level and linking LTFU cases back on care and treatment.
* Establishing and supporting new HIV community patient adherence groups for increased sustainability.
* Strengthening sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) activities in the communities for youth focusing on HIV/STI prevention and information on GBV and community radio messaging on HIV, SRHR and GBV.
* Strengthening capacity of key emergency preparedness and response stakeholders MISAU MGCAS, DPS, INGD, Provincial Council for Combating HIV (CPCS), SDSMAS, Local committees to manage disaster and civil society) on Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines on HIV in emergencies in collaboration with the UN Joint Team for HIV/AIDS.

# **MAIN CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT**

At the onset of the implementation of the one fund, lessons learnt include the fact that full ownership of the Government in all phases of the programme cycle is essential. Where different agencies have different levels of success at this, with their different government partners, this has led to uneven rates of progress and implementation delays. Weak coordination among Government departments is also a challenge.

There was a need to build a system to document results better and to develop a knowledge management system that can be used to monitor progress and disseminate good practices. Once such systems are put in place it will be easier to integrate joint programme interventions that contribute to the same outcomes.

In the initial years, disbursement from the One UN fund presented the JPs with a challenge. In some cases activities were started using UN Agencies’ own resources (for example, in the implementation of emergency response and early recovery activities in response to 2008 floods and cyclone), but in others activities needed to be rescheduled and procurement delayed.

Joint monitoring of activities through joint field visits was one of the biggest challenges faced by the programme in 2010. This has hampered further improvements in the programme implementation. Although planning was done jointly, joint implementation was still lacking limiting the coherence and efficiency factors that could accrue from harmonized implementation. Even weaker has been the Government involvement in the programme implementation and monitoring.

Strengthening of provincial and district level capacity in the implementation of disaster mitigation and prevention activities with the clarification of institutional arrangements at decentralized levels was a challenge. Additionally, the coordination workload which falls on the lead agency was revealed to be an impediment to creating aligned plans, since very often the lead agency does not have the necessary time to devote to coordination tasks.

# **RESULST ON THE CHANGE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION**

In December 2008 the UNCT in Mozambique approved the Change Management Plan as one key component of the “Delivering as One” strategy. The Change Management Plan introduced a two-year strategy to achieve controlled and sustainable organizational change for the execution of the Delivering as One Agenda, and increased capacity to deliver in the selected areas of comparative advantage. The Plan included a set of activities organized into the following five areas: Building Common ICT Infrastructure and Services, Establishing Common Premises, Harmonizing Business Practices, Increasing Capacity, and Ensuring Staff Inclusion, Training and Welfare.

In 2010, the Country Team launched officially the ICT Common Data Network and Services System, in support of the Delivering as One initiative, with 13 agencies using the service.

With regards to the common premises, of the initial nine options identified in 2007, three were recommended by the UN Common Premises Task – a site belonging to the *Telecomunicacoes de Moçambique*, the WFP residential compound and a site next to the Maxaquene Football Ground. The Maxaquene plot was provided to the UN by the Municipality on a lease basis in 2009. A feasibility study conducted thereafter revealed that the plot would require some engineering solutions to improve the soil and geotechnical conditions. The site raised security concerns as well due to the high density of surrounding buildings and its location at the bottom of a hill. The site also did not match the space requirements to allow for the necessary parking for staff. The search for a space for the common premises then continued.

With a view to more effective information management and coordination of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers Framework (HACT) activities, a new HACT database was developed in 2010. The objectives of the database have been to provide a list of all implementing partners that are using HACT; monitor risk ratings of IPs to determine the scope of assurance activities; Guide the need for micro assessments; guide the need for annual audits; monitor onsite reviews; and Monitor HACT trainings of IPs. A total of 13 IPs were micro-assessed in 2010. This brought the total number of micro-assessments to 156 since 2007. A HACT macro assessment with the revised ToR for general capacity assessment was also conducted in the year. Due to competing priorities joint on-site reviews were not carried out in the year as planned.

# **REFERENCE DOCUMENTS**

1. The One UN Fund Annual Progress REPORT Mozambique 2008
2. One Fund One Programme Annual Report 2009
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5. UN Mozambique UNDAF 2012-2017 Results Report
6. Progress Report Joint Programme on Shock Resistant and Climate Sensitive National Social Protection Program
7. Progress Report Joint Program on Social investment and job creation in Cabo Delgado and Nampula
8. Progress Report Joint Program on Adaptation and Disaster Resilience, Conservation Plan for *Ilha de Moçambique* and Community Stabilization
9. Progress Report Joint Program on Sustainable Urban Development and Housing
10. Progress Report Joint Programme on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls and address HIV-AIDS prevalence in Girls in the Province of Tete
11. Progress Report Joint Programme on SDG Advocacy Strategy
12. Progress Report Joint Programme on Enhancing the HIV Response within the
13. Response to Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, Including the Provision of Nutritional Support, Dignified Return and Shelter to HIV/Vulnerable Populations, Cabo Delgado Mozambique
14. UN Mozambique UNDAF 2017-2021 Results Report
1. Expenditures reported as of June 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. These were the six basic services as identified in the National Action Plan for OVC, viz.health, education, legal, nutritional, financial, psycho-social assistance. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The girls clubs were part of Action Aid’s nation wide campaign *Against the Sexual Abuse of Girls in Schools.*

**The campaign includes the formation of girl groups which become the voice for the campaign. Activities range from organising debates in provincial forums, in schools and local communities**. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)