



## United Nations Mozambique

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*2018 Progress Report*



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## Acronyms

APIEX	Agency for Investment Promotion and Exports
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDSIF	Information and Finance System Development Center
CityRAP	City Resilience Action Planning
CNCS	National Council for Aids Combat
CNAS	National Council of Social Action
CONSAN	National Council for Food and Nutrition Security
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Confederation of Economic Associations
DaO	Delivering As One
DBS	Direct Budget Support
DD	Demographic Dividend
MINECDDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPEF	Provincial Directorates of Economy and Finance
DPGCAS	Provincial Directorates of Gender, Children and Social Affairs
DPS	Provincial Directorates of Health
DRG	Development Result Groups
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
eCRVS	Electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System
ENSSB	National Basic Social Security Strategy
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GoM	Government of Mozambique

GRP	Gorongosa Restoration Project
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEDA	Institute for Open Distance Education
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIAM	Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAM	National Institute of Meteorology
INAR	National Institute for Refugee Support
INAS	National Institute of Social Action
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INGC	National Institute of Disaster Management
INNOQ	National Institute for Standards and Quality
INSS	National Institute of Social Security
IPAJ	National Legal Aid Institute
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JP	Joint Programmes
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
MAEFP	Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCTESTP	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher, Technical and Professional Education
MDM	Mozambique Democratic Movement
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MIMAIP	Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries
MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



MINEDH	Ministry of Education and Human Development
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MIREME	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
MITESS	Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security
MJD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MJCAR	Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MoPH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
MozFIP	Mozambique Forest Investment Project
MP	Members of Parliament
MPDSR	Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NRMC	Natural Resources Management Committees
ODA	Official Development Aid
OF	Obstetric Fistula
OMT	Operations Management Team
PAMRDC	Multisector Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition
PASD	Direct Social Action Program
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PEI	Poverty-Environment Initiative
PES	Economic and Social Plans
PFS	Pastoralist Field Schools
PGR	General Attorney
PMT	Programme Management Team
ProPESCA	Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project
RENAMO	Mozambican National Resistance
SAAJ	Youth Friendly Services
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SETSAN	Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SISMA	National Health Information and Management System
SPX	Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange
SRSP	Shock-Responsive Social Protection
STAE	Technical Secretariat for Elections Management
TOR	Terms of Reference
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
UPR	Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank

## Executive Summary

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

Inspired by the vision set in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global agendas and the priorities agreed upon between the UN and the government of Mozambique (GOM), the foundation for this UNDAF is built on a shared approach: *Delivering as One*. The 21 UN Agencies working in Mozambique focus on common goals, but each organization has a unique mandate and utilizes different combinations and approaches to deliver its programmes. Depending on their respective mandates, UN agencies, programmes and funds work under an 'outcome group arrangement' with a leader for each outcome. These modes of work include technical cooperation, policy development, project-based implementation, partnerships, emergency response and information & advocacy.

The UN's work is focused on Four Pillars with the People Pillar being one of the most critical areas of cooperation. The other Pillars include Prosperity, Peace and Planet. Under the Pillars lie the ten UNDAF Outcomes, framing the UN's work over the four-year UNDAF period.

In 2018, Mozambique continued to suffer from the effects of the accountability dispute between the GoM and major development partners, around the so-called hidden debt, resulting in contraction of GoM fiscal space. This resulted in restrained project support under all ten outcomes.

### Food Security

With 24 per cent of food insecure households and approximately 43 per cent of children under the age of 5 suffering from chronic malnutrition, Mozambique continues facing challenges in addressing food and nutrition security (FSN) situation.

The UN provided technical and financial assistance to Government institutions to address specific needs of the endemic FSN situation. With UN support, the GoM completed the formulation of the new National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN III 2020 - 2030) and started operationalizing the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSAN), which had been established in 2017.

The UN supported development of resilient communities that are prepared to face environmental disasters and climatic pressures. Furthermore, the UN provided emergency food assistance to some 281,000 drought-affected Mozambicans along with 35,000 violence-affected individuals in Cabo Delgado and 8,400 refugees in Nampula.

Given that women play a dominant role in agricultural production and child feeding, gender mainstreaming in local agricultural and FSN plans reduced chronic undernutrition in rural areas.

Activities under this outcome were limited by factors such as conflicts in Cabo Delgado province, drought and the outbreak of animal disease. Climate change also effects on the already poor and vulnerable population and weak production systems exacerbate this situation.

Lessons learned demonstrate the importance of the UN and the Government to coordinate efforts to capitalize on behaviour change interventions that have the highest potential impact as well as informed risk analysis interventions conducted jointly by Government and Partners to enhance community resilience and decision making in emergency situations.

## Economic Transformation

The continued financial crisis, exacerbated by the so-called hidden debt, led to a decrease in spending in real terms in social sectors due to the increase of debt servicing, which also resulted in restrictions to the support of core development projects contributing to success of the outcome objectives.

During the year, key results of UN support included the strengthening of transparency in the entire budget cycle by supporting the launch of the Open Budget Survey report development, the implementation of a web-based Labour Market Information System (LMIS); and the adoption of a market-based integrated renewable energy systems in small to medium-scale farms and rural agro-food processing industries. Also, UN support to the creation of APIEX replaced three GoM agencies.

UN technical and financial assistance to post-enumeration activities was instrumental to the preliminary release of the 2017 Population and Housing Census results in 2018. Continued support for data processing and dissemination was provided by the UN to the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in collaboration with the World Bank and other development partners.

Underpinned by the analysis of fiscal space and political economy, the UN positively influenced the planning process of the budget with the sector ministries and the subsequent approval within the Parliament. Strong analytical work demonstrated that national plans and budget proposals were not prioritizing the reduction of disparities across regions and provinces. The UN will continue to explore where and how the resources allocated to social sectors are leaking.

## Education

Mozambique has made significant overall progress in the education sector since independence, particularly in areas such as primary level access and enrolment, where a majority of children now enter primary education. Recent changes in the education system include the promulgation in 2018 of a New Education Law, re-establishing the education system according to six sub-systems – including, for the first time, pre-primary education as a sub-system – and establishing compulsory schooling for nine grades, i.e. from primary school to the completion of lower secondary education.

However, the country continues to face sustained challenges in achieving its educational objectives, especially in areas such as access to early childhood education, teacher qualifications, teaching/learning materials, student retention and learning outcomes, institutional and system capacity, gender disparities, and physical infrastructure. Budgetary pressure limits the investments that the Government can make in the sector, resulting in a large financing gap between available and required resources, undermining the capacity for productive investment and the implementation of programmes and plans.

One of the UN's comparative advantages is capacity development and ensuring a sustained dialogue with the government, in close collaboration with various stakeholders. In 2018, the UN supported the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) on the analysis of the gender strategy, the elaboration of the inclusive education strategy, the organization of the first national inclusive education conference, and the grant application for an Education Sector Plan Development Grant from the Global Partnership for Education. In addition, the UN prioritizes partnerships with Government and Civil Society, which facilitates country ownership and the sustainability of programs. The UN will continue using these approaches.

## Gender

Significant progress was made in 2018 in the area of gender, because the Government of Mozambique showed a strong political will to promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. The provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW) were incorporated into national legal, policy and institutional frameworks, the National Action Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence (2018-2022) as well as the HeForShe Movement were approved and the process towards the approval of the succession law and the bill against early marriage in the parliament is ongoing.

Access to services for women and girls' survivors and victims of violence were improved and the UN strengthened work with community gatekeepers to promote transformation of discriminatory gender norms and harmful practices. However, large gaps remain to ensure that investment and capacity is matched with working conditions for the services providers. GBV survivors hardly receive feedback from the justice sector after they submit their case reports which undermines prevention efforts.

Access to gender-disaggregated data continued to be a challenge and the government of Mozambique, especially the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the Ministry of Interior (MinT) have been working closely with the UN to improve quality and availability of data.

## Social Protection

Social protection programmes are vital instruments that respond to the population's acute needs. They strengthen resilience, improve consumption capacities of households and promote human capital development. The Government is working with the UN and other partners to ensure that reaching National Basic Social Security Strategy targets (ENSSB) 2016-2024 is not jeopardized by the financial constraints. In 2018, almost 20 per cent of households, received cash transfers from the various government basic social protection programmes implemented by the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), which are exclusively financed by domestic resources. Despite the progress in coverage over previous years, 80 per cent of Mozambican households living in poverty remained outside these programmes' coverage.

INAS limited capacity in terms of Human Resources and means of transport resulted in delayed payments of monthly allocations to beneficiaries. The main challenge in the Shock-Responsive Social Protection agenda is to ensure buy-in and effective participation by all relevant ministries and government departments. Lack of inter-institutional coordination remains a constraint and substantial investment in systems building is required in order to better coordinate humanitarian and social protection sectors. Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) initiatives showcased an integrated joint approach between the UN, the World Bank (WB) and donors, providing real value added to the SRSP agenda opening new avenues for collaboration in operationalization, implementation and funding.

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

## Health

The health system in Mozambique is fragile, with poor coverage and quality, unequal distribution, as community health system as such are not in place, insufficient workforce, poor management and distribution of medicines and supplies, and insufficient production of data for monitoring and decision making. In terms of results, despite significant progress in the reduction of child mortality, maternal mortality and neonatal mortality have seen limited progress and remain quite high.

Mozambique continues to face challenges to reverse malnutrition incidence (children <5 years) and to improve performance in severe acute malnutrition cure. HIV/AIDS, Malaria and tuberculosis remain very serious issues. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases doubled in the last 10 years creating new challenges to the health system. Contraceptive use among women has increased substantially in the past years, however the coverage is still considered too low to translate into a marked improvement in quality of life for women and children.

Emergency preparedness and responsiveness are not sufficiently developed and need to be improved in order to ensure effective response to public health emergencies. Intersectoral work was critical to improve health outcomes. During 2018 the first ever implementation of Vital Statistics in all health facilities was achieved in Mozambique in a joint work with the MISAU and the Ministry of Justice. The health financing strategy is being developed in consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) resulting in the MEF gaining better understanding of and sensitivity to health financing issues.

Despite challenges key results include the adoption of the TREAT ALL- HIV strategy nationwide, with 57 % coverage of eligibility PLHIV at the end of 2018 (52% children and 57% adults). The adoption of Optimized Antiretroviral Drugs and Regimens will allow Mozambicans better access to drugs and regimens for HIV treatment. To strengthen the health system the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment, SARA survey, was carried out nationwide at public and private health facilities including pharmacies, laboratories and health training centers to constitute an evidence based policies and health sector strategy review towards Universal Health Coverage. In 2018, the National Maternal and Neonatal Death Audits committee produced the first-ever national report as a base for maternal and child health 2020 planning process.

## Youth

Adolescents and youth comprises 33 per cent of the population (or 8.1 million individuals). Both the relative share (or proportion) and absolute total figure are expected to increase in the coming years. The current population structure imposes significant pressure on the economically active population, and the dependency ratio is above 95 per cent. The persistence of gender disparities limits the control women have over their sexual and reproductive lives and the realization of women and girls' rights and development. Child marriage, a violation of human rights, remains a major challenge. The adolescent fertility rate (180) in 2018 increased compared 2011 (167/1,000) and is significantly higher in rural (213/1,000) compared to urban areas (127/1,000). The use of condoms among the younger generations remains very low.

The UN continued its implementation of the Joint Programme *Rapariga Biz* (Action for Girls and Young Women, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique). In 2018, the programme focused on enhancing the quality and synergies across programme outcomes and implementing partners. By the end of 2018, over 330,000 adolescent girls and young women were empowered with SRHR in 4,099 safe spaces led by girl mentors. The programme has resulted in significant reduction in prevalence of early pregnancy and early marriages among the target group in Zambezia and Nampula provinces.

The Global Programme to end Child Marriage had a catalytic effect by setting common objectives and improving the coordination among stakeholders, ensuring better complementarity and avoiding duplication of efforts. Within the framework of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Child Marriage, the Ministry of Gender initiated a mapping exercise involving stakeholders of all levels and all UN agencies concerned.

The UN has continued support to the GoM to harness of the Demographic Dividend by advocating for multi-stakeholder commitment to the Roadmap for the Demographic Dividend. The Roadmap has been disseminated at national and provincial level. More coordinated efforts are needed to take full advantage of the country's youthful population structure, especially young girls.

## Governance

In May 2018 the Parliament approved a revision of the Constitution to accommodate changes concerning the Municipal Elections, one of the key outcomes of an agreement between the President of the Republic and the leader of RENAMO (Mozambican National Resistance, the main opposition Party in Mozambique), within the framework of peace talks. The decentralized municipal, district and provincial bodies will enjoy administrative and financial autonomy, while respecting the Unitary State, national unity, sovereignty and indivisibility of the State.

The central State, on the other hand maintains authority over issues pertaining the defense, security and public order, foreign policy, and matters in relation to currency, taxes, energy, minerals and other resources. The issues under discussion in the peace dialogue had not been thoroughly finalized when the leader of RENAMO died. Municipal elections were held in October, but results were promptly declared null and void by the Constitutional Council of Appeals as well as other instances, that had been seized by concerned political parties in relation to their candidacies, voting and tabulation results by electoral bodies.

Under this outcome, several indicators were not met due to the late beginning of programming cycle intervention for some Agencies, which impacted the achievement of results (some late 2018) and the Government's perception of sensitive issues like peace and social cohesion. Implementing partners such as the National Legal Aid Institute (IPAJ) were sometimes lagging behind in their responsiveness due to external factors such as structural barriers to better deliver their services as mandated. The new 4-year Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) Action Plan incorporates the adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights. Consistent support of the UN was crucial in fully engaging adolescents and youth in developing the UPR Action Plan, which is considered as a good practice by the HQ and key stakeholders.

## Natural Resources Management

Conservation efforts by the Government have increased significantly in Mozambique since the end of the civil war in 1992. Nevertheless, biodiversity and environmental conditions are threatened. Various challenges affected the country's natural resource management sector, partly linked to limited government resources in strengthening institutional frameworks relevant to the considerable problems of unsustainable wildlife use, human wildlife conflicts, loss of natural habitats, pollution and deforestation.

In combating illegal wildlife poaching, which increased dramatically since 2014, the creation of an environmental police unit was a positive step, but it remains imperative to have prosecutors and judges at local levels with the capacity to handle poaching and environmental crimes. Despite all efforts on legal and capacity development in natural resources management, the Government of Mozambique faces challenges of designing sustainable funding models to support activities initiated.

However, there are signs of hope in the forestry sector showing that the number of hectares reforested increased and hectares of land that are managed in a sustainable way under an in-situ conservation regime expanded. The extractive industries in Mozambique present a unique set of development opportunities and challenges. The Government and the private sector are investing to ensure transparency and accountability in this industry, reflecting a robust legal framework.

## Resilience

Since Mozambique is one of the African countries most vulnerable to climate change and often affected by severe floods, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives are critical to ensure the preservation of sustainable development gains in the country. The Government approved the Master Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2017- 2030) and is committed to prepare and adapt to climate change in order to reduce the country's vulnerability to disasters and climate change. Despite all efforts in legal framework and capacity development, the Government of Mozambique faced challenges in designing sustainable funding models to support activities initiated. Additionally, various institutional challenges including lack of government resources, clearly impacted the ability to build resilient systems.

While national level coordination mechanisms were strengthened, the need remains for improved local level coordination. Investments in capacity building in the agriculture sector resulted in good practices in Agroecology, Conservation Agriculture and Climate Smart Agriculture as climate change adaptation pilots. There is a continued need to build capacities in conducting high-quality vulnerability and rapid assessments and strengthen coordination with national authorities at central and sub-national levels.



## Development Context

Mozambique borders Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Eswatini. It has a long coastline on its eastern flank, running 2,500 kilometers along the Indian Ocean right opposite Madagascar. In 2017, its population was 27,909,798 million people. About 70 per cent of its population live and work in rural areas. The country is endowed with ample arable land, water, energy, as well as mineral resources. Natural offshore gas has recently been discovered. It is also strategically located; four of its neighboring countries are landlocked, and thus dependent on Mozambique's three deep seaports as a conduit to global markets. Mozambique's strong ties to South Africa, the region's main economic engine, underscore the importance of its economic, political, and social development to the stability and growth of Southern Africa as a whole.

On average, the country registered 7.2 percent of real annual growth in GDP from 2000 to 2015. This growth was fueled by the expansion of extractive industries (mining, coal and gas) and foreign capital investment. However, since 2016, the country has been affected by several international shocks including the downfall of international commodity prices, the reduction in international reserves, depreciation of the local currency, and high external public debt. In 2016, it had been discovered that in 2013-2014, public debts worth US\$1.4 billion had been illegally contracted. Since the discovery of the hidden debt, Mozambique donors suspended direct budget support. Due to the suspension of donor aid the country went into default and had to implement fiscal measures to gradually reduce public debt. High reliance on borrowing, largely domestic, has not only crowded out private investment but also led to debt distress.

By the end of 2018, economic growth had still not fully recovered. Due to decreased public investment and a 23 per cent decrease in foreign direct investment in 2015–17, growth declined from 3.8 percent in 2016, to 3.7 per cent in 2017 and an estimated 3.5 per cent in 2018. Meanwhile, the fiscal deficit was an estimated 6.7 per cent of GDP in 2018, up from 5.5 per cent in 2017. Following high inflation and a rapidly depreciating exchange rate during 2016–17, the Bank of Mozambique eased monetary policy, lowering the benchmark lending rate to 18 per cent in August 2018. However, the decrease in inflation from 15.1 per cent in 2017 to an estimated 4.6 per cent in 2018 led to high real interest rates, resulting in a contraction in credit demand by the private sector. The current account deficit increased slightly to an estimated 23.1 per cent in 2018, from 20.4 per cent in 2017.

Ever since, the country's immediate to medium-term hopes for economic growth strongly rely on the gas sector, as the primary driver of domestic growth spurring employment and national revenues. In 2018, Mozambique secured investment for the Coral South Project, one of two main gas projects in the Rovuma basin pipeline. Other recent major industrial projects included gas, titanium ore and heavy sands projects, as well as an aluminum smelter. All these investments are expected to boost confidence in Mozambique's nascent oil and gas sector. However, any direct contributions to economic growth will remain limited pending further economic diversification and job creation.

The positive economic development recorded between 2000 and 2016 did not translate into noticeable improvement in terms of living standards, employment and poverty reduction for the majority of the population, particularly women and children. Some 45 per cent of the population still belonged to the category of the poor. High levels of poverty remained compounded with high

inequality. The country's Gini Coefficient was 0.47, in 2008 (National Poverty Assessment, MEF 2016). Challenges persisted in terms of access to water sources and electricity, infrastructure, adult literacy life expectancy and health (in particular with regards to the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS).

In 2017, Mozambique's Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.437 which positions the country towards the end of the global ranking (180th of 189 countries). The labour market remained characterized by high unemployment (32 per cent male, 34 per cent female) and under-employment (87 per cent of the work force). Mozambique's exposure to natural disasters, namely tropical cyclones, floods, droughts and sea water intrusion make it one of the African countries most vulnerable to climate change. Subsistence agriculture continued to be the main area of employment. The livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable remained highly dependent on natural resources (particularly agriculture, forestry and fisheries) which makes them highly vulnerable to climate change events.

Other main challenges included maintaining the macroeconomic stability considering exposure to commodity price fluctuations, and reestablishing confidence through improved economic governance and increased transparency, including the transparent handling of the hidden debt investigation. Another major challenge for the economy remains the generation of local content, adding value to local raw materials and commodities, diversifying away from the previous focus on capital-intensive projects and low-productivity subsistence agriculture toward a more inclusive, job-creating and competitive economy, while strengthening the key drivers of socio-economic cohesion, such as improved quality education and health service delivery.

In the realm of democratic governance, important challenges persisted. This included the need to continue fighting corruption, improving accountability, transparency, citizen participation, access to justice, and promoting a culture of peace. In 2017, Mozambique ranked 23rd among 54 countries in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, dropping from 21st in 2016. In the global corruption rankings, Mozambique was ranked 153rd out of 180 countries in the Transparency International Perception Index (Transparency International Perception Index, 2017). The recent push for implementing the decentralization policy and greater citizen participation in local governance has not yet resulted in an adequate transfer of financial resources. Therefore, decentralization has so far only had little impact in the management of natural resources, in promoting inclusive growth and in eradicating poverty.

The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) remain the country's main political forces, followed by the Mozambique Democratic Movement (MDM). The former rebel group RENAMO has maintained its militia after the peace accord of 1992. Following discontent after the 2014 presidential and legislative elections, frictions between the FRELIMO-led government and RENAMO sparked fighting that flared up in 2015. RENAMO kept up sporadic armed attacks ever since, maintaining a low-level insurgency. Following Peace Agreements in 1992 that were abrogated in 2013 and followed by a novel agreement in 2014, talks in view of a final disarmament agreement between the two sides began in mid-2016 and continued throughout 2017, with the respective leaders meeting in person in August 2017 to discuss a new Peace Agreement, in what was the first face-to-face meeting between the two leaders since 2015. In October 2017, a new threat manifested itself in the north of the country when a terrorist, so-called Islamic insurgency sprung up in parts of the gas-rich province of Cabo Delgado

## One Programme and Delivering as One

In Mozambique, the United Nations programmatic development support is provided through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and, more specifically, the so-called “One Programme”. The One Programme, in its third generation in Mozambique, is the results framework of the UNDAF 2017-2020. It is the visible portion of “Delivering as One” (DaO), a synergetic approach conceived by the High-level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence, in 2006.

The present UNDAF 2017-2020 / One Programme Mozambique is the United Nations Country Team’s (UNCT) strategic document contributing to, and aligned with, the Programa Quinquenal do Governo (PQG 2015-2019). The One Programme is also aligned with the 2030 Agenda, namely through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is comprised of the pillars “People”, “Prosperity”, “Peace”, and “Planet”, covering an aggregate total of ten outcomes. Instead of DRGs, the Programme Management Team (PMT), now co-chaired by heads of agency, is responsible for ensuring strategic oversight of the UNDAF/One Programme implementation.

The PMT, supported by the UN-internal inter-agency M&E Group, coordinates the One Programme through and across, the ten outcome groups. The actual operational implementation of joint programmes and joint programming is the task of the Outcome Groups. Nevertheless, in 2018, some problems remained with regards to coordination and knowledge sharing. However, by far the biggest challenge is the funding gap mostly resulting from shifting donor priorities. This factor is further aggravated by the contracted fiscal space, which also negatively impacts on actual resource mobilization.

The degree and level of coordination between agencies and respective Government counterparts differs between One Programme Outcomes. UN agencies, while striving to standardize agency-specific administrative systems, rules, regulations and procedures, are still governed by different degrees or levels of decentralized decision making and operations. Moreover, most of them are bound by diverse, sometimes idiosyncratic corporate planning standards devoid of mutual conceptual and/or technological interfacing. On the other hand, several initiatives implemented in 2018, enabled the UN to come together, offsetting the relative paralysis of outcome groups.

For instance, results reporting through the M&E tool of Uninfo, duly aligned with the UNDAF pillar and outcome structure, enabled the real time contribution and coordination beyond joint programmes. Moreover, the identification of UNCT ARC results for 2018 aimed at harnessing synergies and realizing programmatic convergence, e.g. promoting common messages on 2030 Agenda and SDGs, and joint programming to implement common agendas focusing on inclusive development and the concept of leave no one behind.

Finally, UN-Government joint coordination in view of, and collaboration for and during a joint visit to Nampula province (3 to 5 September) and the preparation of the UNDAF review meeting (14 December) deserve to be mentioned.—Together, the UNCT and other UN working groups quite effectively managed to overcome a multitude of adversities and unexpected events; in a fashion that reasserted the UN’s visibility and credibility as a competent and honest broker for development and the delivery of Agenda 2030.

## Operating as One (Business Operations Strategy/Common Services)

In 2018, the UN in Mozambique continued to implement its Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2017-2020. The BOS reflects the UNCT's commitment to support the implementation of the UNDAF 2017-2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the promotion of cost effectiveness, timeliness and quality service provision by the UN in Mozambique. Since its launch in January 2017, the Operations Management Team (OMT) has invested time to identify and accelerate the implementation of those business processes that promise the highest return from simplification and harmonization in Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Human Resources, Finance and Procurement. After the first two years of implementation, progress achieved so far is as follows:

- *ICT* – In order to reduce the phone bill and simplify inter-agency communication a common integrated Private Branch Exchange (PBX) system covering all agencies will be introduced. This requires for all agencies to agree on which Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) provider to commonly adopt. By end 2018, a comparative benchmark of the various agencies' respective yearly telephone costs was established. Furthermore, a technical inventory of existing agency-specific telephone systems and hardware was concluded and a joint bidding process for selecting one common GSM provider was completed and awarded to Vodacom Mozambique. It was decided that the initially planned one common PBX should be replaced by Skype for Business taking advantage of the already existing Microsoft Office 365 platform that most agencies are subscribed to except for UNFPA.
- *Human Resources* – The main objective is to reduce the recruitment costs by 30 per cent by introducing a common roster for consultants and drivers. Terms of Reference (TORs) for the roster developer were developed and the contract prepared. The roster will be operational and available for the agencies to select prescreened candidates for similar functions. Furthermore, a screening of medical facilities in Mozambique and South Africa resulted in identifying qualified facilities with wider coverage for UN staff and personnel based in different locations within Mozambique. Additionally, a comprehensive UN welcome Kit was developed to support the onboarding process for new employees.
- *Finance* – To reduce transaction costs, all agencies should bank with the same financial institution. Based on a competitive bidding process, *Banco Internacional de Moçambique (BCI)* was selected to provide banking services to the UN. Not all agencies accepted to change to BCI, some because they have invested a lot with their current bank for the integration in their systems, others because the previous bank is being used by the same agencies in other countries. None of the agencies are using the new system of VAT certification (VAT Certificate – Decree 66), as no live demonstration is ready. Regarding new DSA calculations, discussion is still going on in order to harmonize the DSA payments to our implementing partners
- *Procurement* – Joint bidding processes were conducted, and the following LTAs signed: Security (Extension of two previous); Internet (Extended with previous; Car rental with six companies); Hotel & Conference services (Local CRP reviewed and approved for four hotels, a support services company, and three travel agencies. The Office Cleaning / Maintenance & Gardening had a failed tender that is in the process of being redone. The Office Waste &

Recycling services LTA was not finalized. A system to evaluate LTAs via client satisfaction surveys was developed.

### Challenges

Time to obtain data from agencies to be able to assess needs for joint operations resulted in delays.

The LTA approval cycle is lengthy as some processes need to be reviewed by regional or HQ advisory committees.

### Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The first two years of BOS implementation allowed the OMT to fully realize that the common operations approach is a tool to achieve the goals of the One Programme (UNDAF 2017-2020). Throughout 2018, given the lack of success in recruiting a dedicated consultant to carry out tasks under the BOS objectives in the previous year, the OMT required Operations colleagues from numerous agencies to distribute the work and come together at regular intervals. While this allowed for learning to take place, it was not necessarily the timeliest or effective manner of completing objectives.

## UNDAF Outcome Narratives

This report highlights the joint work completed by the UN and the Mozambique government during 2018. The UN's strategic programme was jointly developed with the Government to support national development priorities and to advance achievement of the SDGs in addition to other international commitments, norms and standards.

The UNDAF modality facilitates the way in which UN Agencies in Mozambique deliver together in response to a nationally owned strategy in addressing the inter-connected and multi-sectoral needs. The UNDAF is structured around four Pillars: Prosperity, People, Peace and Planet. Under these Pillars lie ten UNDAF Outcomes, framing the UN's work over the four-year UNDAF period.

The following sections highlight the progress made in achieving the objectives of the current UNDAF and is organized under ten Outcomes. Each Outcome outlines achievements as well as challenges. Tangible progress is highlighted in an Outcome indicator table derived from the UNDAF Results Framework. Each Outcome Narrative also highlights the geographic coverage achieved with the activities under each Outcome.

## OUTCOME 1 ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs



## Outcome 1 Food Security and Nutrition

### Vulnerable Populations are More Food Secure and Better Nourished

#### Implementing Partners

INGC, MASA, MEF, MGCAS, MIMAIP, MINEDH, MINJUS, MINT, MISAU, MITADER, UEM, and CSOs

#### Donors

Austria, European Union, Belgian Fund for Food Security, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Government of Mozambique, The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration of the U.S. State Department, German Development Bank, Iceland, Ireland, United States, United Kingdom

#### Participating Agencies

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

## OUTCOME 1 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES\*



**Geographic focus:** Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

## Financial information 2018

### Planned Amount

\$204,428,336

### Disbursed Amount

\$107,716,620

## Context

In 2018 the UN continued to provide technical and financial assistance to Government institutions to address specific needs of the endemic food and nutrition security (FSN) situation. With 24 per cent of food insecure households and approximately 43 per cent of children under the age of 5 suffering from chronic malnutrition, Mozambique continues facing challenges in addressing FSN. Climate change effects on the already poor and vulnerable population and weak production systems exacerbate this situation. Additionally, limited technical capacity and financial constraints have been a restraining factor for the adequate implementation of government programmes in the field. The UN supports development of resilient communities that are prepared to face environmental disasters and climatic pressures.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

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

The most important achievements were the formulation of the new National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN III 2020 - 2030) and the operationalization of the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSAN), which had been established in 2017. In view of strengthening a multisectoral approach to nutrition, the UN provided strategic policy support at both central and subnational levels. In addition, financial and operational support to the stunting reduction plan was provided at district level. This included a five-year multisectoral nutrition planning (Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition - PAMRDC). Aiming at improving nutrition at provincial and district level, multisectoral technical district teams integrating agriculture, health and education were strengthened.

The UN strengthened the national statistics system of the agriculture sector by reinforcing synergies between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and contributing to harmonize methodologies on sampling and survey. A web-based registration system for the mapping of family farming was designed by the UN to make available comprehensive quality data. The tool collects a wide range of critical information such as e.g. the features of a household, its access to social protection schemes and the type of farming used and allows extension service providers to have a clear overview of their outreach coverage and related gaps.

The policy decision making on agricultural and food policies was improved by analyzing price incentives for eight selected commodities (rice, maize, cassava, cotton, cashew nut, sesame, chicken and fertilizer), and Public Expenditures (PE) within the agricultural sector for the years 2009-2016.

Furthermore, the UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Health (MISAU) for the development of the National Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), which is aligned with the global IYCF.

Output 1.1 - Government and stakeholders' ownership and capacity strengthened to design and implement evidence-based food and nutrition security policies		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 1.1.1 - Number of provinces where integrated INAE food fortification inspection plans are implemented	Planned	0	3	5	N/A
	Actual		8	11	
Indicator 1.1.2 - Agriculture Law, number, Total	Planned	N/A	Agriculture Law Draft Bill	Submitted for approval	N/A
	Actual		FAO reviewed the draft law providing technical comments and submitted to MASA	Under discussion at technical level	
Indicator 1.1.3 - Number of district economic and social plans (PESOD) in selected provinces that incorporate gender sensitive FNS approach	Planned	0	4	6	8
	Actual		6	6	
Indicator 1.1.4 - Number of FNS assessments using gender lens supported at national level	Planned	0	3	5	11
	Actual		1	3	

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

The UN enhanced the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) in providing quality agriculture extension services through Farmer Field School (FFS) and Pastoralist Field School (PFS) methodologies. During 2018, 30 extension agents qualified as Master Trainers in a 3-month training, 575 FFS facilitators were trained and 338 FFS groups were established in the provinces of Gaza, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Nampula and Zambézia, benefitting 9,200 farmers (56 per cent women).



## **HUMAN STORY: Empowering Farmers through Farmer Field Schools (FFS)**

“Agriculture is life,” Emília Manuel Francisco says. “The food that keeps us alive comes from agriculture. Without food, a teacher cannot teach and an engineer cannot build bridges.” She then smiles and adds “people dislike agriculture because it is hard work, but when we plant maize, beans, onions, tomatoes and kale, we have in our field food that is the basis for our lives”. Emília is the vice president and facilitator of a FFS group named Kulima Kwakanaka since it was founded in 2013 through a programme supported by the UN. She used to struggle a lot to cover her daily expenses and keep her children in school. To solve problems related to agriculture and increase her income, she became a FFS member.

Her life started to improve and she is now able to find solutions for the challenges she faced. “Through capacity building, I learned improved production techniques. We also learned how to identify problems and jointly search for solutions. Most of the people from my community are illiterate,” Emília says. However, “with the FFS they are learning useful things,” she adds. “I will never forget what I have learned and I usually say: The UN will never go away. Through Kulima Kwakanaka, I will continue to teach other farmers that did not have the opportunity to be part of the UN programme.” Emília wants to increase her knowledge in other areas. She thinks that now FFS members need to deepen their skills and practices on livestock. She wishes to study local chicken breeds and compare different ways of production to select the methods that generate highest yields and income. “The desire to learn is the best thing that the UN leaves with us. The UN planted a flower that will never wither!”

The UN support strengthened the linkages between smallholder farmers and input and output markets and increased their production and storage capacities. Interventions included the production of pre-basic and basic seed of cereals and legumes, technical support to groups of producers in different issues including seed multiplication and the construction of Gorongosa silos at household level for grain storage.

In partnership with the Government of Mozambique the UN worked to improve the lives of around 9,000 people living in the Maratane Refugee Camp and surrounding communities, located in Nampula province. Refugees’ and local community members’ livelihoods were strengthened by supporting income-generating activities related to agriculture and livestock. Quality and production capacity of poultry rearing activities were improved by facilitating a partnership with a private supplier.

The UN supported the Government of Mozambique in adequately addressing the Fall Armyworm (FAW). A National Task Force on FAW was established in order to ensure good coordination of immediate actions and services and maximum efficiency in the response at local and national levels. Additionally, a FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) was established, trainings were held and FAW monitoring tools distributed.

The production and marketing capacity of the fishery sector was increased through capacity building of different stakeholders including the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP). Considerable progress was made in enhancing the livelihoods of artisanal fishing communities and the UN contributed to the transformation of subsistence aquaculture into commercial aquaculture.

In partnership with the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM) the UN supported several activities to empower women and youth. Gender-specific competences of extension workers and technicians at national, provincial and district levels were enhanced. The capacity of rural women and youth on managing commercial livestock units and sustain respective income was strengthened through training, the distribution of startup kits and technical assistance for registration of businesses and associations, as well as land tenure security.

More than 2000 women entrepreneurs accessed funds worth \$233,870 for their fish-related micro-enterprises. Most of the women participating in these initiatives reported improvement in their livelihoods due to increased income which allowed them to buy freezers to preserve the fish and to

produce and sell ice, which is highly demanded in all the fishing villages. Women participation on the construction and rehabilitation of 1500 ponds was above 50 per cent.

The UN celebrated International Women’s Day through a share-fair on Entrepreneurship and Access to Services for Women’s Economic Empowerment. The initiative brought together multiple service providers that addressed legal counselling on gender-based violence, the Family Law and inheritance regulations, procedures for assuring their land security, social security, mobile-based and conventional financial education and unique taxpayer card. During the fair, 2,000 Identification Documents (IDs) and 1,500 Birth Certificates for women and girls were issued. Over 3,000 women and men enhanced their knowledge on sexual and reproductive health.

Output 1.2 - Producers in agriculture and fisheries sectors with enhanced capacity to adopt sustainable production techniques for own consumption and markets		Baseline	2017	2018 (Cumulative)	2020
Indicator 1.2.1 - Number of farmers that benefit from Farmer Field School extension methodology (cumulative) – Output Indicator	Planned	650,000	657,000	665,000	680,000
	Actual			677,961	
			668,761		
Indicator 1.2.2 - Number of households using Gorongosa silos	Planned	1225	2,225	3,225	4,400
	Actual			3,700	
			2,966		
Indicator 1.2.3 - Number of women supported in horticulture, for own consumption	Planned	0	3,000	4,000	10,000
	Actual			31,000	
			33,600		
Indicator 1.2.4 - Incremental quantity of fish caught by fishing units predominantly targeting higher quality fish	Planned	66,000	66,000	84,000	84,000
	Actual			N/A	
			66,000		

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

Using the Value Chain approach, the UN contributed to the development of food systems by increasing the production capacity of smallholder farmers by strengthening the local seed systems, rehabilitating irrigation schemes, strengthening the cassava and fish value chains and strengthening information systems and construction as well as rehabilitation of public infrastructure.

Through the e-voucher programme, more than 23,000 farmers had access to improved agricultural inputs. As a result, the beneficiaries of the programme had increased production and productivity levels and more diversified cropping systems, with an average production 45 per cent higher than

other farmers. Moreover, the agrodealers network expanded and improved, which contributed to increase the supply of inputs and the coverage of the e-voucher programme in the target districts.

### **HUMAN STORY: e-Voucher: “an open window to business”**

Araújo André Niquissone is a man of vision. Before joining the UN e-voucher programme in 2014, he used to work as a retailer for a big agro-dealer in the District of Barué, Manica Province. “A client of mine, an e-voucher beneficiary, told me about the programme. I immediately saw a great business opportunity.” Araújo then established himself as an independent agro-dealer and applied for the programme. In the first year, he remembers, “some people received the paper (the voucher was still in paper format) and kept it at home without using it.” So Araújo started doing mobile sales. With the his truck full of manure, fertilizers and certified seeds, he reached remote areas. He started delivering to the communities and groups that ordered at least 10 bags of manure or other inputs. The introduction of the e-voucher system in 2015 strengthened the input distribution network in the rural areas of the 13 districts in the four implementation provinces, especially through the involvement of agro-dealers like Araújo, who created a network of quality agricultural input suppliers. “When I saw that in one place 20 or more people came to buy in only one day, I established a sales point to create loyalty among the community.” He hired local workers as retailers, a strategy that raised the sales volume. In 2018 alone, he sold more than 27 tons of hybrids. With the end of the programme, Araújo, who is 52 now, anticipates an initial decrease in sales volume, but he trusts this will go back to normal because people got used to using improved inputs. “The producers now know that quality seeds do bring them benefits”. The agro-dealer, who has grown in many aspects, says that “everything I have is due to the e-voucher.”

MASA’s capacity on animal health was strengthened. The construction of an aviary for production of vaccines to prevent Newcastle Disease was completed. The UN provided support at provincial and district levels for planning and monitoring of vaccination campaigns, including data collection and analysis and by training and equipping community vaccinators. The chicken mortality rates were reduced from over 90 per cent to less than 10 per cent in the project intervention areas.

The UN contributed significantly to the definition of the 2018 humanitarian needs and to the creation of the new sector standard for nutrition emergency assessment. As a result of assessments conducted, eight vulnerable districts were identified and a full Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) report for nutrition assessments was produced. Capacity to perform nutrition surveys was created within the government with over 20 people trained.

The UN contributed to the food fortification agenda by training the major salt producers on salt iodization processes and internal quality control in six provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Nampula and Cabo Delgado).

The UN supported sustainable increase in production and marketing of higher-value fish by capacity building of different stakeholders and their institutions and the development of market infrastructure. The number of fishers trained in handling, processing, and conservation is estimated at 13,011 or 85 per cent of the project target.

Output 1.3 - Public and private sectors invest in resilient, efficient and nutrition sensitive food systems		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 1.3.1 - Number of commercial agreements between Farmer Organizations and large buyers	Planned	— 7	23	30	30
	Actual	—	383	470	
Indicator 1.3.2 - Number of enterprises producing fortified foods (Oil, wheat flour, maize flour, sugar and salt)	Planned	— 93	110	124	176
	Actual	—	N/A	N/A	
Indicator 1.3.3 - Number of households with access to vaccination against Newcastle disease	Planned	— 98,000	110,000	150,000	150,000
	Actual	—	68,000	109,937	
Indicator 1.3.4 - Number of households with access to improved agricultural inputs through voucher systems	Planned	— 8,000	15,000	20,000	27,000
	Actual	—	22,416	23,000	

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

Aiming at reducing chronic malnutrition and promote healthy growth and development, the UN supported nutrition education, Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and national food fortification. Support provided in 2018 focused on dissemination, development of operational SBCC plans in five provinces (Niassa, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala and Tete) with participants from health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), communication, agriculture sectors, and civil society. The SBCC plans provide a situation analysis, mapping of existing actions and roles and responsibilities to develop a framework for prioritization of major provincial, district and community actions on nutrition SBCC.

At national level, an integrated SBCC for stunting reduction training package, addressing key IYCF and hygiene-related issues was re-defined by the Ministry of Health with active technical support of the UN. The newly defined Integrated Nutrition Package (PIN in Portuguese) was tested in three districts for rapid scale-up during 2019. Additionally, coordination mechanisms for better planning and alignment of implementation processes with multiple stakeholders at district level were reinforced.

The UN also contributed to build capacity of partners in government, community-based organizations and vulnerable women and communities. In Manica, Sofala and Zambézia the UN continued working with seven CBOs which were supported to develop and implement training programmes on nutrition and home gardens for 70 community level promoters and 2,800 care group mothers (mães cuidadoras) as well as district level technical staff from the sectors of agriculture, health and education. Over 31,000 mothers in 7 districts were reached with weekly training sessions on cooking a diversified diet using local produce and 3,396 home gardens were established in 53 districts. Additionally, 281 members of the Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMC) (72 women, 124 youth and children) in Gaza province were trained in nutrition education.

To promote the teaching of food and nutrition issues under the school curricula, the UN supported nutrition education in primary schools at the community level. About 40 people from the Technical Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Health as well as training institutions for teachers, were trained as trainers and they in turn trained 700 primary school teachers to include nutrition in the curricula. Over 55,700 primary school pupils in 56 districts received food and nutrition education lessons on a regular basis increasing general knowledge on hygiene practices and the importance of enriching and diversifying diets to live healthier lives.

Awareness on the need to consume healthy and balanced diets was promoted. An assessment conducted in five districts of Cabo Delgado Province on the minimum dietary diversity confirmed that nutrition knowledge and methods improved in targeted families in Cabo Delgado province. It showed that 72 per cent of women of reproductive age and 78 per cent of adolescent girls had knowledge of the benefits of dietary diversity. In addition, 40 per cent of women of reproductive age, 68 per cent of adolescent girls 11-18 years and 45 per cent of children 6-23 months achieved minimum dietary diversity; that is, they are more likely to have adequate micronutrient intakes.

Output 1.4 - Communities (and women in particular) acquire the knowledge to adopt appropriate practices and behaviors to reduce chronic undernutrition		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 1.4.1 - Percentage of children 0 – 6 months exclusively breastfed	Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Actual				
Indicator 1.4.2 - Percentage of children 6-23 months receiving the minimum acceptable diet in selected province	Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Actual				
Indicator 1.4.3 - Percentage of communities with hand-washing facilities	Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Actual				
Indicator 1.4.4 - Number of districts benefiting from nutrition behavior change interventions in selected provinces	Planned		28	44	70
	Actual	22	68	68	

## 1.5 Emergency Food and Agricultural Assistance

The UN provided emergency food assistance to some 281,000 drought-affected Mozambicans along with 35,000 violence-affected in Cabo Delgado and 8,400 refugees in Nampula.

### Challenges

The implementation of activities under this Outcome faced various challenges. The government operational capacity was restrained due to financial constraints. The outbreak of the Fall Armyworm (a worm that damages important cultivated cereals) at the end of 2017 was a challenge, especially for maize production - the main staple crop in the country. Moreover, the outbreak of animal disease (foot and mouth disease) in Gaza province, on 1 June 2018, resulted in the National Veterinary Directorates total ban of movement of livestock and meat products (cattle, goats and sheep and pigs to and from Gaza). This affected business in the area of livestock farming and hence expected results of the UN projects. To mitigate this challenge, an exception based on clinical testing of animals from the project was negotiated with authorities. Conflicts in Cabo Delgado province and drought, especially in the southern part of the country, also presented a barrier for the implementation of field activities particularly for food production, distribution and marketing.

### Lessons Learned / Good Practices

Informed risk analysis techniques conducted jointly by Government and Partners can enhance community resilience and decision making in emergency situations. Stakeholders and local communities should improve understanding of relevant livelihoods and interconnected challenges, leading to more specific and sustainable interventions on food security, infrastructure development and equitable resource distribution. To assure the multiplying effects of investments and know-how, all members of cooperatives need to be supported to start their own business at home to easily respond to immediate household needs for food and medical emergencies, as well as open the space to grow sustainable individual enterprises. Given that women play a dominant role in agricultural production and child feeding, gender mainstreaming in local agricultural and FSN plans reduced chronic undernutrition in rural areas. Attaining better nutrition is a complex process, therefore the UN and the Government must coordinate efforts to capitalize on behaviour change interventions that have the highest potential impact.

# Outcome 2 Economic Transformation

Poor People Benefit Equitably from Sustainable Economic Transformation

## Implementing Partners

INE, INNOQ, , MEF, MIC, MIREME, MITADER, MOPHRH, Parliament, UEM, and CSOs

## Donors

European Union , Canada, Global Environment Fund, Italy, Japan, Multi Parner Trust Fund, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, World Bank,

## Participating Agencies

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

**OUTCOME 2 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES\***

Priority 1   Priority 2   **Priority 3**   Priority 4   Priority 5   Support Pillar I   **Support Pillar II**   Support Pillar III

**OUTCOME 2 ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs**

1 NO POVERTY   2 ZERO HUNGER   3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING   4 QUALITY EDUCATION   5 GENDER EQUALITY   6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION   7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY   8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH   9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES   11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES   12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION   13 CLIMATE ACTION   14 LIFE BELOW WATER   15 LIFE ON LAND   16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS   17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS   SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Geographic focus

Cabo Delgado, Maputo, Nampula, Sofala and Zambezia

## Financial information 2018

Planned Amount  
\$25,658,044.76

Disbursed Amount  
\$9,368,521.76

## Context

Economic transformation entails better and coherent economic policies, institutional coordination and improved facilitation of economic and productive activities.

Mozambique continued to suffer from the effects of the accountability dispute between the GoM and major development partners, around the so-called hidden debt, resulting in severe restrictions to project support and to GoM fiscal space.

This led to a decrease in spending in real terms in social sectors with the increase of debt servicing, which also resulted in severe restrictions to the support of core projects contributing to success of the outcome objectives. Underpinned by the analysis of fiscal space and political economy, the UN positively influenced the planning process of the budget with the sector ministries and the subsequent approval within the Parliament.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

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

The UN contributed to strengthening transparency in the entire budget cycle by supporting the launch of the Open Budget Survey report. Mozambique progressed in the Open Budget Index in the context of financial, economic and social crises. The UN facilitated the dialogue between the Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the identification of areas of collaboration to foster transparency and promote CSOs engagement in the budget cycle.

The UN supported the GoM in the development and implementation of a web-based Labour Market Information System (LMIS). It comprises three modules (Key Indicators for Labor Market-KILM, Education and Socio-Demographics) and serves as a reference hub for labour market information that links data and information from different sources and provides the Government with required information for policy decision making on development issues, particularly employment. It informs the private sector of the skills available in the country and the jobseekers of the skills needed in the labour market. In addition, technical support was given to the National Employment Centers in improving the functionality of the Employment Portal.

made more systematic across 22 institutions and a government working group on natural resource taxation was established, including representatives from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Environment.

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



	Actual	0	1	0	
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## 2.2 Public and Private Sectors Enabled to Enhance Business Environment, Competitiveness and Employment Creation

The UN supported the market-based adoption of integrated renewable energy systems (solar PV for irrigation and waste-to-energy) in small to medium-scale farms and rural agro-food processing industries through various activities.

A Policy and Regulatory Framework task force with key project stakeholders was established with support from the UN to continuously revise the policy, applicable regulations and the timely response to market needs in relation to access to renewable energy for productive uses in off-grid locations.

A UN procurement contract was awarded to ADPP to deliver 28kwh of solar irrigation systems in Zambezia, Sofala and Manica provinces covering over 27 hectares of land and benefitting 1,930 farmers.

With resort to a GEF grant, the UN enabled , ADPP’s Farmer Club programme in Sofala, Zambezia and Tete provinces to access energy for productive uses, namely solar water pumping systems to the following beneficiaries: 2,370 small holder farmers from 47 farmers clubs directly benefited from solar pumping systems and 11,750 indirect beneficiaries; and 100 farmers from 2 farmers clubs benefitted from irrigated areas and was provided with conventional fuel pumps. In 2018, a total of 17,680 watt solar water pumping capacity was installed in 47 systems in Marringue, Namacurra, Caia, Nicoadala and Nhamatanda districts.

Solar water pumping for irrigation represents an opportunity for the local farmers to increase productivity in those districts. Previously, the farmers were using inefficient methods of irrigation and some of them were relying on polluting and expensive diesel generators. This UN project funded by the GEF, directly contributed to the reduction and reliance on fossil fuel powered pumps as well as reductions on carbon emissions. The introduction of renewable energy technologies has significantly increased productivity and efficiency through the adoption of modern equipment and improved watering management practices. Because of more efficient irrigation methods, the project further expects to (i) reduce both water usage and losses, (ii) promote efficient irrigation methods and the introduction of higher value crops such as garlic, beans and potatoes which will then contribute to cost savings and generation of new revenue streams.

In the rural areas, woman account for 50% of the population and agriculture accounts for 92% of the jobs held by rural working women. The project is consequently generating positive socio-economic impacts for smallholder farmers, creating jobs and empowering women through income generation. Throughout the project, the farmers are benefiting from capacity building activities to raise their awareness about the potential of renewable energy systems.



UN capacity building activities continued to deliver support to the Agency for Investment Promotion and Exports (APIEX) in applying the Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange (SPX) methodology, specifically SPX Profiling, and in developing media and advocacy materials. The UN also supported the formulation and validation of a value chains based Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Maratane refugee camp and surrounding areas.

Output 2.2 - Public and private sectors enabled to enhance business environment, competitiveness and employment creation		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 2.2.1 - Number of provinces with effective Labor Market information Systems (recognized standards)	Planned		2	10	3
	Actual	1	0	N/A	
Indicator 2.2.2 - Number of certified TVET institutions by ANEP offering courses to address skills shortage	Planned		N/A	1	2
	Actual	0		N/A	
Indicator 2.2.3 - Number of companies benchmarked according to recognized standards	Planned		60	100	180
	Actual	20	79	189	
Indicator 2.2.4 - Number of integrated systems for sustainable business development	Planned		6	10	16
	Actual	4	4	16	
Indicator 2.2.5 - Number of municipalities (pop.100k+) that enforce their Urban Structure Plan (PEU) when issuing construction permits	Planned		5	7	13
	Actual	3			

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

The UN provided support to the follow-up of the 2017 census in the three key areas of data processing operations, planning of census data dissemination and capacity building of staff of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to use the data.

The UN continued to strengthen the national, provincial and district-level capacity in collecting child-focused administrative data through capacity building and technical support. The dialogue between the newly formed cross-sectorial technical groups of the Provincial Directorate of Economy and Finance (DPEF) and the Provincial Directorate of INE (DPINE) was facilitated. As a result, the first official database with 12 child-relevant domains and over 120 indicators were completed and validated in both Nampula and Zambézia provinces.

In partnership with the Universidade Pedagógica Quelimane, the UN organized the first conference on Child and Adolescents well-being in Mozambique (ECAW 2018) in Quelimane, endorsed by the Zambézia province governor, with more than 80 participants. The first wave of data collection for the flagship primary school-dropout study was successfully conducted nationwide through a partnership of the UN and the Universidade Pedagógica (UP).

The first draft of the Child Poverty report successfully passed the approval of the Conselho Technico of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and is in line for the Minister's approval. The UN discussed the preliminary findings of the report at an inter-governmental meeting in the context of planning and budgeting processes and SDG accelerators.

Output 2.3 - National capacity to collect, analyze and use high quality data on poverty, deprivation and inequalities to inform economic policy is strengthened.		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 2.3.1 - Number of key economic policy documents with clear analysis of impact on poverty, exclusion and inequalities used by the GoM,	Planned		3	4	6
	Actual	0	1	N/A	3
Indicator 2.3.2 - Number of vulnerability analyses that reflect key population dynamics used for policy development	Planned		0	1	11
	Actual	0	0	N/A	
Indicator 2.3.3 - Number of provinces using multidimensional poverty analysis in their planning and budgeting processes	Planned		2	5	4
	Actual	0	2	N/A	
Indicator 2.3.4 - Policy documents reflect the impact of current child, adolescent and youth poverty on economic development	Planned		1	2	1
	Actual	1	1	N/A	
Indicator 2.3.5 - Existence of National Industrial Statistics support system	Planned		0	0	6
	Actual	0	0	0	

## Challenges

The most recommended and accurate source of labour market information is the Labour Force Survey. In Mozambique, it has thus far only been conducted once, in 2004/2005. ILO strongly advises to conduct a LFS annually in order to better serve LMIS. Technical and financial support to APIEX was discontinued towards the end of the reporting period, as successive attempts to fund a follow-up programme were unsuccessful. The achievements of UN support to APIEX were posed at greater risk since the institution faced budgetary cuts and started to release technical personnel trained on the job, by the UN, for several years.

On two occasions the UN invited project developers and farmers associations to submit proposals for grants for renewable energy technology demonstration projects. However, in both cases, most of the proposals did not meet the minimum procurement and accountability standards. The private sector and civil society organizations ask the UN to make financial mechanisms for renewable energy more accessible and less procedural.

The progress of census post-enumeration activities was undermined by financial and operational challenges, significantly delaying the release of the Census results announced for October 2018. To address the financial and operational bottlenecks the UN deployed technical assistance and ad-hoc resources to support the INE, which allowed the release on 29 April, 2019.

Strong analytical work demonstrated that national plans and budget proposals were not prioritizing the reduction of disparities across regions and provinces. The UN will continue to explore where and how the resources allocated to social sectors are leaking. One of the main challenges faced during the implementation of the budget and planning component was related to transfer of funds from the Global Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) to the national level. To overcome this and avoid a negative impact on implementation of activities for the PEI component the project temporarily used UNDP funds. This was considered a bad financial practice and a great interference in the normal implementation of the project.

The current revision of the decentralization law is delaying implementation of the new guidelines of revenue sharing mechanism proposed by the MEF. Economic transformation can only be achieved through policies and regulations that facilitate the achievement of an inclusive and sustainable economic development. Broadened advocacy for policy coherence and continued support to coaching and institutional capacity therefore remains critical.

### Lessons Learned/Good Practices

Due to the contraction of fiscal space and GoM operational provisions, projects tended to be prioritized not in relation to their expected impact, but in relation to the contributions that would trickle down to specific institutions. Consequently, CSO and the private sector tended to be quite neglected. Project formulation has thus to become more participative, evidence-based and needs smarter indicators.

UNDAF alignment with GoM targets and indicators was affected by challenges to trace or verify data and statistics critical to planning, monitoring and evaluation. UN support for production and management of data and maintenance of databases across sectors must become a top priority.

## Outcome 3 Education

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

#### Government Partners

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

#### Donors

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

#### Participating Agencies

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



#### Geographical focus

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

#### Financial Information 2018

##### Planned Amount

\$18,572,052

## Disbursed Amount

\$11,426,599

## Context

Mozambique has made significant overall progress in the education sector since independence, particularly in areas such as primary level access and enrolment, where a majority of children now enter primary education. However, the country continues to face sustained challenges in achieving its educational objectives, especially in areas such as access to early childhood education, teacher qualifications, student retention and learning outcomes, institutional and system capacity, gender disparities, and physical infrastructure.

Recent changes in the education system include the promulgation in 2018 of a New Education Law, re-establishing the education system according to six sub-systems – including for the first time pre-primary education as a sub-system – and establishing compulsory schooling for nine grades, i.e. from primary school to the completion of lower secondary education. The first six grades of education, corresponding to primary education, remain exempt from tuition fees.

The Government of Mozambique, alongside a network of partners – including the UN – work to promote and improve education in the country.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

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

In 2018, UN agencies supported the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) to create a favourable environment for access to education in target locations across Mozambique, both in pre-primary and primary years – for example in the target districts of Morrumbara and Milange in Zambezia Province, where the UN contributed to a 20.0 per cent increase in the net enrolment ratio for grade 1 – but also among secondary school aged students.

In Pre-primary Education, the UN strengthened its support to the National Network of Early Childhood Development (ECD) by developing an internal ECD Programme Strategy together with Government decision makers and development partners to guide UN actions and investments in the coming years in a holistic manner.



School feeding programmes reached some 100,000 students in 200 schools across several target districts, facilitating access to primary schooling and better preparing children for the demands of learning. In Inhambane province 100 classrooms were retrofitted with resilient roofing in response to the devastation caused by cyclone Dineo in 2017, while over 150 resilient classrooms were built or retrofitted in the provinces of Nampula, Zambézia and Niassa, contributing to an increase in access and retention and safeguarding access to schools in the event of future extreme weather and climate change, to which Mozambique is highly vulnerable.

The UN supported 173 families from Boane, Memba and Eraití districts through family learning programmes, preparing children for schooling while also improving literacy of adult learners. Access to ICT in Education was also supported by the UN through the piloting of an e-School model, which provided effective ICT equipment, developed relevant pedagogy, and supported teacher training for primary and secondary schools based on the use of ICT technologies.



Throughout different education levels, the UN supported MINEDH to promote gender-related issues including sexual harassment and violence against children. One contribution was the analysis of the Gender Strategy (2016-2020), through which dialogue between MINEDH and non-governmental partners was strengthened, resulting the definition of priorities for 2019-2020 and rich discussion on strategies to ensure an effective mainstreaming of gender in the next Education sector plan (2020-2029).

In the area of inclusive education, the UN financially and technically contributed to the organization of the first national inclusive education conference in Maputo, which charted the direction for the implementation of an inclusive education strategy and further promotion of rights of children with disabilities, following the approval of the inclusive education strategy supported by the UN.

Output 3.1 - Children, youth and adults have access to a full cycle of school readiness, primary and lower secondary education		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 3.1.1- Net Enrolment ratio in grade 1 of EP1 (by sex in selected districts)	Planned		72%	74%	78
	Actual	70% (2015)	84.2%(Total) 84.7%(M) 83.6%(F)	104.2%[1] (Total) 110.6% (M) 97.8% (F)	
Indicator 3.1.2 - Number of children receiving free school meals (by sex in selected districts)	Planned		6% increase	6% increase	6% increase
	Actual	Girls: 36,169 Boys: 34,778 (2012)		Girls: 47,948 Boys: 50,133 Total: 98,081	
Indicator 3.1.3 - Retention rates in schools benefitting of school-feeding programmes (by sex in selected districts).	Planned		95	95%	95
	Actual	Girls: 92.7% Boys: 93.1% Total: 92.9% (2014)		Girls: 96.10% Boys: 96.90% Total: 96.5%	
Indicator 3.1.4 - Percentage of girls and women concluding with success family literacy Programme (selected districts).	Planned		80%	80%	80
	Actual	60% (2015)	80%	85%	
<p>[1] The net enrollment rate is calculated based on population projection from 2007 census .As the projection underestimated population growth in the target districts (Morrumbala and Milanga), the rate became over 100%. This will be revised as soon as the 2017 census data is available.</p>					

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

The UN supported a range of activities targeted at youth and adult learners both through formal



education and non-formal education, and with a distinct focus on ensuring educational rights and life-skills for women and girls.

The UN strengthened the capacities of national stakeholders for the implementation of inclusive, gender-responsive and quality adult literacy and education programs. Technical and financial support was provided to support the testing and implementation of the new Curriculum for Primary Education for Youth and Adults, while capacity building sessions and textbooks were prepared and produced on adult literacy and numeracy in order to reinforce the implementation of the national Adult Learning and Education Strategy. In addition, key education staff were trained on the administration of learning assessment tools to assess literacy and numeracy competences achieved by adult literacy learners.

In the formal system, supplementary teacher training on early grade reading, and production and use of low-cost teaching-learning materials was provided throughout 2018 through UN activities, reaching approximately 43,554 children through 714 teachers (297 female) who benefitted from in-service teacher training sessions.

In response to the planned raise of pre-service teacher training requirements under the new education law, the UN strengthened its collaboration with the Institute of Distance and Open Education to revise the existing distance teacher training curriculum to respond to the profile and professional qualifications of pre-service teacher training. This will give an opportunity for in-service teachers to acquire the same competences as teachers who underwent the full pre-service teacher training. A qualitative research on teacher absenteeism was commissioned to detect reasons for the high teacher absenteeism rate.

As part of UN support to ensure the educational rights and life skills of young girls and women, Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) Materials were developed, printed, and disseminated in selected schools in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces. CSE trainings were carried out for pre- and in-teachers in Nampula and Zambezia Provinces, gender sensitization trainings for over 100 teacher trainers, teachers, and education managers were realized in in Zambezia Province, and over 100 teacher trainers from the Province of Cabo Delgado were trained on the crosscutting issues of school health and reproductive health.

Posters to advocate for the fight against Gender Based Violence (GBV) were developed and 3500 were printed and disseminated, while 600 young activists were oriented, who will reach approximately 7500 learners in Inhambane Province and 7700 learners in Gaza Province. Additionally, the UN supported MINEDH to organize a sensitization workshop on CSE for parent associations in Namaacha, Magude and Ka Mubukuane districts of Gaza Province and Maputo, reaching a total of 156 parents and guardians.

### **Human Story:**

Marcos Jota is a community leader of Namuno district, in Cabo Delgado Province. As a child and adolescent, he did not have the opportunity to attend school due to post-independence instability in



his home region, however he is now in his 3<sup>rd</sup> year of an adult literacy program supported by the UN.

His post literacy learning and literacy skills have improved his ability to function as a community leader for the benefit of his community. He can now more easily communicate with government and local authorities, and keep written records on matters that are important for his community. Of personal importance to him, Marcos can now also write the name of his mother and father.

Marcos believes that his role as a community leader is to encourage people to attend literacy classes and to sensitize his community to the potential of literacy to improve lives. In order to do this, he communicates the practical value of literacy to his community, prioritizing areas that are most important for the lives of community members such as calculating the weight of agricultural goods, carrying out addition and subtraction in the market, and writing names and numerical values.

Marcos’ commitment to literacy is clear: “At the beginning of the school year, my role is to communicate with the community. I tell them that they need to go to school to learn how to write their names, measure products by kilogram, and assume responsibility within the community. Let’s go to school and study.”

Output 3.2 - Children, youth and adults acquire basic literacy, numeracy and life skills		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 3.2.1 - Percentage of children that passed the last grade examination in the school (by sex in selected districts)	Planned		80%		80%
	Actual	Girls: 70% Boys: 51% Total: 63% (2012)		80% (girls) 75% (boys) 50% girls post-crisis  Boys: 83.20% Girls: 84.20% Overall: 96.30%	
Indicator 3.2.2 - Number of literacy teachers with knowledge on family literacy approach and parental education.	Planned		100	100	100
	Actual	0 (2015)	114	UNESCO unable to report on this indicator	

Indicator 3.2.3 - Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who have Comprehensive knowledge about Sexual reproductive health and HIV-AIDS prevention	Planned			80%	85%
	Actual	70% (2011)		No indicator information available, therefore no reporting on indicator is possible.	

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

In the field of Education System Building, the effort to enhance the capacity of MINEDH staff at all levels was continued throughout 2018 by MINEDH with cooperating partners, including the UN, across various fronts.

The POEMA (Planning, Budgeting, Execution, Monitoring and evaluation) training for education officers at decentralized level was continuously supported by the UN. In support of EMIS, the UN in collaboration with GIZ started supporting MINEDH to develop training modules as part of a comprehensive POEMA package, with the objective of further enhancing MINEDH's capacity in planning and monitoring with analysis. Once developed, these modules will help to enhance the capacity of educational authorities at decentralized levels in programme management. In addition, the UN supported MINEDH to develop the National Strategy for the Development of Education Statistics, which aims to improve national capacities to produce, analyze and use quality education statistics.

With the aim of enhancing school management, capacity development of school councils continued and the revision process of five school management modules (pedagogic, finance, ICT, legislation, planning and school management) was initiated, aiming at enhancing the capacity of key education staff in terms of practical skills and information/knowledge related to school management. Moreover, UN provided assistance to MINEDH on district supervision of schools. To date, 60 per cent of target schools in Tete and 55 per cent in Zambezia were monitored based on the guidelines developed.

The technical support the UN provided is expected to boost the capacity of the National Institute for Education Development (INDE) on learning assessment including data collection, implementation, analysis and reporting, thereby reducing the technical bottleneck INDE struggled with while finalizing the 4th Southern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) report.

The UN supported an ICT in education project, which supported the development of a national ICT in education policy. UN support for accompanying training and content production resulted in the development of e-school content, of Open Distance Learning programmes, and of strengthened ICT-enhanced EMIS capacity.

Output 3.3 - Planners and managers are able to practice evidence-based policy and strategy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 3.3.1 - Number of managers with increased knowledge on planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (by sex in selected provinces, districts and schools)	Planned				620
	Actual	125		89 (UNICEF)	
Indicator 3.3.2 - Reviewed policies are approved	Planned		1	2	
	Actual	0		0	
Indicator 3.3.3 - Percentage of monitored schools following the district supervision guidelines (selected districts)	Planned		N/A	65%	TBD
	Actual	0%	N/A	Tete 60% Zambezia 55%	

## Challenges

The education sector continues to face major challenges. Budgetary pressures limit the investments that the Government can make in the sector, resulting in a large financing gap between available and required resources, undermining the capacity for productive investment and the implementation of programmes and plans. Sustained population growth exerts pressure to extend coverage of the educational system, while institutional and bureaucratic capacity across the system displays weakness. Early childhood education attracts limited resources with no dedicated budget allocation by the government and only a small percentage of children (4 per cent) benefit from pre-primary education. At primary level, learning achievements, retention rates, and completion rates remain low, driven in part by the low qualifications of teachers and weak teacher management and monitoring. Access to secondary education is restricted by insufficient secondary education infrastructure, while a small percentage of adolescents will enroll in higher education. Adult illiteracy remains a significant problem, with just under half of the adult population unable to read or write, with women more affected.

## Lessons Learned/Good Practices

One of the UN's comparative advantages is capacity development and dialogue with the government, in close collaboration with various stakeholders. In 2018, the UN supported MINEDH on the analysis of the gender strategy, the elaboration of the inclusive education strategy, the organization of the first national inclusive education conference, and a Global Partnership for Education grant application for the development of a 10-year Education Sector Plan, by utilizing its comparative advantage, among others, to enhance dialogue with MINEDH and other stakeholders. In addition, the UN prioritizes partnerships with Government and Civil Society, which facilitates country ownership and the sustainability of programs.

## Outcome 4 Gender

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

#### Implementing Partners

CNCS, DPGCAS, INE, INGC, MGCAS, MINEDH, MINJUS, MINT, MISAU, PRM and CSOs

#### Donors

Canada, European Union, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

#### Participating Agencies

UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO



## Geographic focus

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

## Financial information 2018

### Planned Amount

\$9,248,310

### Disbursed Amount

\$6,193,148.01

## Context

The Government of Mozambique showed a strong political will to promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, which was reflected in the incorporation of the provisions of the related international commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW), into national legal, policy and institutional frameworks and the approval of the National Action Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence (2018-2022) by the Council of Ministers in August 2018.

The endorsement of the HeForShe Movement by the President of the Republic, Speaker of the Parliament and parliamentarians, High magistrates of the constitutional and supreme courts as well as all provincial governors further confirmed the Government's commitment to paving the way for enhanced social mobilization, to tackle discriminatory social norms and to foster male engagement in the prevention and combat of Violence Against Women and girls (VAW) and the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). The ongoing process towards the approval of the succession law and the bill against early marriage in the parliament also attests to the strong commitment of the Government of Mozambique to promoting GEWE.

Significant efforts were made to improve access to services for women and girls' survivors and victims of violence by expanding the referral services as well trainings to the main services providers' part of the integrated services. In 2018, the UN increased work with community gatekeepers (community leaders, traditional leaders-specially men and matrons) to promote transformation of discriminatory gender norms and harmful practices.

Access to gender-disaggregated data continued to be a challenge and the government of Mozambique, especially the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the Ministry of Interior (MInT) have been working closely with the UN to improve quality and availability.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

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

Significant progress was made in strengthening the capacity of the Government to monitor and coordinate the implementation of national and international commitments on GEWE by training 100 staff members from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and MGCAS at all levels on gender-responsive monitoring and capacitating members of parliament in gender-responsive oversight and transformative leadership, particularly regarding gender-responsive law making.

The UN provided support to MGCAS in the preparation of the Beijing+25 report, due in May 2019 and to submission and presentation of the fifth CEDAW report. The UN successfully

contributed to prepare the participation at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62) including the organization of the second Mozambique side panel.

In alignment with the UN 1325 resolution on Women, Peace and Security, the UN supported the Government of Mozambique to produce the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022), including its dissemination nationwide. The UN also supported the elaboration of the IV National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women (2018-2024) and the elaboration and launching the National Strategy for Integration of Gender into Health System.

Output 4.1 - Capacity of Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Action, Economy and Finance and Parliament strengthened to coordinate, monitor and oversee the implementation of commitments on gender equality		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 4.1.1 - Number of staff from MGCAS (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action), MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finances) and Parliamentarians with increased knowledge on and ability to perform gender responsive monitoring and oversight, number, Total	Planned	0	50	75	125
	Actual	0	8	100	
Indicator 4.1.2 - Timely progress reports are produced by Government on national and international gender equality commitments, number, Total	Planned		4	1	2
	Actual	3	2	1	
Indicator 4.1.3 - Number of sector PES/OE (Economic and Social Plan/State Budget), with budgeted gender related interventions, number, Total	Planned		4	6	10
	Actual	3	7	7	

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

The UN contributed to provide community members with knowledge to transform discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls. Social and behavior change was promoted by the UN using different approaches, such as trainings, campaigns, mobilizations sessions with men, boys, community leaders (men and women) through face to face interactions and media. Examples for results under this output:

The MGCAS was supported in the implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Early Marriage at the national level and in six districts of the target provinces (Nampula and Zambezia). The UN supported the development and validation of a core package of child-marriage interventions and its implementation in six selected districts in Nampula and Zambézia, as well as the launch and implementation of a mass media campaign on child marriage reaching approximately 5,000,000 people nationwide, according to a reach and recall assessment.

Supported by the UN, *Universidade Lúrio* held the first national conference on initiation rites, which provided a platform for discussing the existing evidence and research as basis for the further approach. The Linha Fala Crianca (LFC) remodeled the call center and upgraded the IMS system with UN support to comply with international and regional parameters. The center received 116,855 phone calls, mostly on child marriage, early pregnancy and school-related problems.

The policy and legal framework on VAC in schools was reviewed by the UN in partnership with the Ministry of Education as basis to formulate strategies to strengthen the reporting and referral mechanisms related to VAC in schools. Approximately 2,000,000 people were reached by Community platforms (Multimedia Mobile Units, community theatre and religious leaders) in priority districts of Zambézia, Nampula, Tete and Gaza with key messages on child marriage.

The new radio drama "*Os inTXunaveis*" and related storylines were produced and launched with a focus on adolescents. *Ouro Negro* Live radio programs were produced weekly and broadcast by 42 radio stations. Four hundred boys and girls were engaged in social mobilization on HIV&AIDS and its intersection with VAW.

Fifty (29 women, 21 men) community and opinion leaders were trained on VAWG in public spaces with an emphasis on sexual violence and raised awareness of community members (98 women and 116 men) in six different neighborhoods within *KaMaxakeni Municipal District* to prevent violence against women and girls.

Output 4.2 - Key actors at local level able to contribute to the transformation of discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls		Baseline	2017	2018
Indicator 4.2.1 - Number of boys, girls and women with increased knowledge on discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls in selected districts, number, Female	Planned		1,500	1,800
	Actual	3000	13,090	1,900
Indicator 4.2.2- Number of local leaders, including religious leaders and matronas, with increased knowledge on ways to address discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls in selected districts, number, Total [GL1]	Planned		300	450
	Actual	200	200	



					973
Indicator 4.2.3 - Number of civil society organizations using gender transformative approaches to address discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls in selected districts, number, Total	Planned		90		125
	Actual	66	10		14
Indicator 4.2.4 - Number of media houses consistently disseminating gender transformative messages, number, Total	Planned		4		6
	Actual	3	3		6

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

The capacity of 27 multisectoral teams (12 from CAIs) in a total of 1,622 cadres to provide integrated services to women and girls survivors of violence, was enhanced through training and institutional support (provision of equipment, furniture) in nine provinces-Cabo Delgado, Sofala, Tete, Manica, Gaza, Inhambane Zambézia, Nampula and Maputo. The multisectoral teams were composed of staff from the Ministries of Gender, Justice, Interior and Health and women's organizations.

In 2018, 20,037 women and girls benefitted from the government-run 23 Integrated Assistance Centres, seven of which were supported by the UN in the past. A study on the level of satisfaction of the government officers and beneficiaries of the services, conducted earlier in 2018, demonstrated that the trainings conducted in 2017 improved the provision of integrated assistance in eight districts of Tete and positively influenced the demand for services by women and girls.

The UN assisted the centers in using the "ficha única". Out of 20,037 GBV cases reported in 2018, 50% cases used ficha única, which was updated to include different social groups. Through UN support four CAIs in the provinces of Tete, Gaza, Sofala and Maputo provinces become fully functional and an additional two were established (one in Nampula city and one in Quelimane City).

Output 4.3 - Multi-sectoral integrated assistance to women and girls affected by gender-based violence enhanced		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 4.3.1 - Number of women and girls who benefit annually from the integrated assistance, number, Total	Planned		44	40	32
	Actual	0		50	

Indicator 4.3.2 - Number of CAIs (Gabinetes de Atendimento da Mulher e da Criança) providing services, number, Total	Planned		6	13	28
	Actual	0	7	23	

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

The UN supported the development of an information system to report GBV cases. The Ministry of Interior technical team with support of IT experts developed a GBV management case platform (software) which fully complies with national law (multisectoral integrated mechanism using "*ficha única*") and will enhance its implementation. Additionally, two government officers (one from INE and one from MGCAS), benefitted from training on Gender Statistics.

The UN supported MGCAS and Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) to conduct a survey on VAW in the provinces of Nampula, Sofala and Gaza. The results of the study will be released in 2019.

Output 4.4 - Gender disaggregated data is systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 4.4.1 - Percentage of official surveys which incorporate international standards of gender data., Percentage, Total	Planned		100% N/A	100%	100%
	Actual	0		N/A	
Indicator 4.4.2 - Number of sectors which consistently use gender disaggregated data in their annual planning, number, Total	Planned		4	6	10
	Actual	0	5	6	

#### Challenges

Large gaps still remain in the area of service provision to ensure that investment and capacity is matched with working conditions for the services providers. GBV survivors hardly receive feedback from the justice sector after they submit their case reports. This situation continues to prevent GBV survivors from reporting cases and undermines prevention efforts. Young people are not keen to use GBV services, as they are not youth-friendly. There is no reliable data on VAWG and GBV. It is necessary to develop an advanced and reliable database to collect and manage the data.

The Ministry of Gender has limited resources (both technical and financial) to effectively coordinate implementation, monitoring and reporting of national plans on gender equality (National Plan on the Advancement of Women, National Plan on Earlier Marriage, National Plan to Prevent and Combat GBV, National Plan on Women, Peace and Security, etc) and international commitments (CEDAW, CSW, Beijing, UN Res. 1325).

The use of real-time data collection systems requires the use of mobile phones by the focal points for all sectors. There were challenges to consistently use the phones for reporting due to poor connectivity, damages and, in some cases, loss of phones.

## Lessons Learned

The use of real-time data collection systems proved to be particularly effective in Nampula province, which was able to present the 2018 annual report by the end of the year. Better coordination by MGCAS is required among all sectors to reinforce the integration of gender into decision-making and national/subnational plans and policies.

The engagement of men, boys and community leaders as drivers of transformation discriminatory socio-cultural norms against women and girls at community level is efficient in addressing harmful practices and bring them as part of solutions, which enable a suitable environment to combat VAWG.

Continued technical and institutional assistance and support (post-training) to the providers of integrated service at all levels is crucial to improve the working conditions in the Integrated Centers, thereby expanding access to and demand for integrated services of assistance to victims of violence.

Better coordination among all stakeholders is needed to ensure availability of integrated services to GBV survivors. "*Ficha Única*" can help to avoid duplication of data on GBV cases and revictimization of GBV survivors as survivors do not have to tell their stories repeatedly to different service providers and undergo trauma repetitively. Joint program monitoring by key ministries or their departments is needed to increase the coverage and quality of integrated services.

## Good practices

The UN supported all other stakeholders in using multisectoral integrated services mechanisms, thereby contributing to the enforcement of a standardized approach and increased availability of quality assistance to women and girls' survivors of violence.

Prevention and combat of GBV was effectively supported by training and assisting community leaders in community mobilization.

## Human Story

**"In the old days, people used to say that beating a woman was a form of education. But it was simply a lie."**

When I got married my wife and I fought every day, and I used to beat her. In those times we both suffered and were not happy. I personally felt the consequences of that violence. It was not right. I saw that I could not go on living like that. In the old days, people used to say that beating a woman was a form of education. That a man should beat his wife. But it was just a lie. It was not a good way of living. As I always enjoyed reading, I started reading books about domestic violence and learned a lot. Today I know that one should not beat up a woman to educate her, and I stopped beating my wife. I learned to talk to her, to solve our problems. We must cherish the wife and the children, we need talk to them. Now I live in peace with my wife. Life is better.

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Lázaro Lemane Cancombo is a Secretary of the Kwachena Market Commission, the largest market in Tete province, Mozambique. He is 60 years old and lives in the Mateus Sansão Muthemba neighborhood. Lázaro joined the HeForShe global solidarity movement for gender equality and through his own life experience he learned to exercise his masculinity in a positive way. Today he advises the residents of his neighborhood on peaceful settlement of domestic disputes, advocating for dialogue instead of violence. His story of overcoming a pattern of toxic masculinity is a great example of how men and boys can be allies in achieving gender equality and in contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 5, which promotes gender equality and aims to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.



## Outcome 5 - Social Protection

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

### Implementing Partners

MGCAS (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action); INAS (National Institute for Social Action); CEDSIF (Information and Finance System Development Center), INAS (national Institute of Social Action); INSS (National Institute of Social Security); MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance); INAR (National Institute for Refugee Support); INPS (National Institute of Social Providence); MINJUS (Ministry of Justice, Religious and Constitutional Affairs); MITESS (Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security); MISAU (Ministry of Health); MINT (Ministry of Interior); PGR (General Attorney); and CSOs.

### Donors

Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

### Participating Agencies

ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP



### Geographic Focus

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

## Financial information 2018

### Planned Amount

\$18,320,116

### Disbursed Amount

\$8,032,369

## Context

The fragile national economy put pressure on Government expenditure and as a result there are limited fiscal resources available for basic social protection. The Government is working with the UN and other partners to ensure that reaching National Basic Social Protection Strategy targets (ENSSB) 2016-2024 is not jeopardized.

Social protection programmes are vital instruments that respond to the population's acute needs. They strengthen resilience, improve consumption capacities of households and promote human capital development.

In 2018, almost 20 per cent of households, or 570,000 in absolute terms ("Documento de Fundamentação" – State Budget Law (LOE) 2019) received cash transfers from the various government basic social protection programmes implemented by the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), which are exclusively financed by domestic resources (2013 World Bank loan funds fall under this category). Despite the progress in coverage over previous years, 80 per cent of Mozambican households living in poverty remained outside these programmes' coverage.

### 2018 Achievements by Output

The UN continued its support in strengthening the government's capacity to develop and implement an evidence-based child-sensitive and inclusive social-protection policy framework. The launch of the "UN Joint Programme on Social Protection 2018-2020" (UNJP-SP) to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) provided a major boost for the second phase of the National Basic Social Security Strategy 2016-2024 (ENSSB II). The JP's budget of 18 million US dollars is financed by the Swedish and Dutch embassies and by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).

### 5.1 Political and Fiscal Space for Social Protection is Enhanced

The government increased its budget allocation for the Social Action Sector from 1.7 per cent of the State budget in 2017 to 2 per cent in 2018. This increase is reflected in a total of 567,290 beneficiaries supported by Social Protection Programs in 2018, an increase of 8.0 per cent against 2017 (507,840). The UN provided technical support to MGCSA/INAS and CSOs to increase its capacity to engage in discussions with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to effectively advocate for increased domestic funding of basic (non-contributory) social protection programmes.

The UN supported the Social Protection Week to ensure and promote debate around enhancing fiscal space dedicated to social protection programmes in Mozambique. The UN launched the Social Action Budget Brief 2018 during the Third National Conference on Social Protection, an event attended by Parliamentarians, journalists, Permanent Secretaries from line ministries and academia. Furthermore, the UN contributed to the organization of the Social Action Fair 2018 and the Third National

Conference on Social Protection, with relevant media coverage by a group of 22 journalists from all provinces participating with UN support.

In partnership with the Civil Society Platform for Social Protection (PSCM-PS), UNJP-SP trained political parties and journalists on social protection prior to the municipal elections. The aim was to encourage a debate about social protection in the upcoming political campaigns and to promote social protection as a prominent theme in the political debate in Mozambique.

In its efforts to increase social security coverage of workers in the informal sector, the National Institute of Social Security (INSS) was technically supported by the UN to design the National Strategy for Compulsory Social Security (ENSSO) 2019-2024, which was elaborated and submitted to INSS/MITESS in 2018. Data collection to support the preparation of the actuarial study for compulsory social security managed by INSS started, and Actuarial Valuation for the social security scheme for civil servants and State agents, managed by INPS (National Institute of Social Providence), was concluded and delivered to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Furthermore, the UN organized and provided training on the extension of coverage of the social security system to workers in the informal sector of the economy with participation from CTA, MEF, INSS, MITESS and INEFP.

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

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

Under the UNJP on Social Protection, the installation and roll-out of e-INAS was completed at central level and in all 30 INAS delegations, at decentralized level. E-INAS is the basic social protection programme’s management information system implemented by INAS. It was conceptualized and developed with UN support since 2014. To conclude the e-INAS roll-out and make its operationalization sustainable, the UN then supported extensive training and capacity building for INAS staff on the usage of the system.

In 2018, the UN also supported INAS and MGCAS Planning Departments to enhance the quality of social protection indicators and to improve planning tools. A technical workshop was organized on M&E systems for planning staff from the 11 MGCAS Directorates and 30 INAS Delegations. Additionally, the UN supported and provided training on the design and reformulation of current social protection M&E tools and indicators for INAS M&E officials from Central INAS and INAS delegations. The UN also provided specialized training on “statistics for Social Protection” to all institutions involved in the provision of contributory and non-contributory Social Protection in Mozambique (INSS, INAS, INPS, INE), in view of ensuring better monitoring and measuring progress against SDG targets (3.1) related to social protection.

Within the UNJP framework the UN convened the first training-of-trainer course in Portuguese for the application of TRANSFORM (Learning and Transformation Learning Package on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors) benefitting 20 trainees from Government, Academia, UN and independent

consultants from Lusophone countries. A Mozambican delegation composed by nine Government officials was supported in a cross-country application of the TRANSFORM training package on social protection, focussing on in-depth modules on Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Protection Programmes. The UN also provided support to MGCAS to finalize and operationalize the Communication and Advocacy Strategy for the social protection system (ECASSB), including training of MGCAS and INAS staff.

Progress was made towards developing a shock-responsive social protection approach. In early 2018, a government-led Adaptive Social Protection Working Group was established to enhance coordination between Social Protection, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation interventions, and promote common understanding on SP roles in emergencies. In June 2018, during a high-level Dialogue on Social Resilience to Disasters supported by the UN and the WB, the government agreed on six main priority areas to be included in a roadmap to operationalize SRSP in Mozambique. Addressing one of the priority areas, WFP and the WB conducted a joint study on coordination and collaboration mechanisms between the National Institute of Disaster Management INGC and MGCAS/INAS.

Output 5.2 - Social protection programs are implemented in a transparent and more efficient way		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 5.2.1 - Percentage of Basic Social Protection Programmes' beneficiaries enrolled and managed through the new INAS' MIS (Management and Information System), Percent, Total	Planned	N/A	50%	80%	100%
	Actual	0	0	24%	
Indicator 5.2.2 - Percentage of districts that have qualified social workers in place, Percent, Total	Planned	N/A	25%	35%	75%
	Actual	15%	19%	45%	

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

Under the UNJP various programs were initiated towards ensuring that more beneficiaries can be reached by social protection, with a focus on the most vulnerable and reinforcement of linkages between cash and social services. For instance, the UN supported the Government (MGCAS/INAS) in the conceptualization of child-sensitive cash transfers, targeting children 0 to 2 years old (early childhood grant), orphans and child-headed families in poor and vulnerable households.

A major achievement during 2018 was the launch of the Child Grant 0-2. The UN technically and financially supported the implementation of the Child Grant 0-2 pilot, which was launched in September 2018 and has since been ongoing in four districts in Nampula province following a 'cash plus' or 'cash and care' modality. In addition to Mozambican Metical 540 per month per child (nearly USD 10) from birth to 24 months of age, and families with children under the Child Grant 0-2 receive(d) training on Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and stunting reduction.

Families scoring high on protection risk predictors (e.g. intra-partner violence; substance abuse; mental health issues; under 18 caregivers, etc.) benefit(ted) from case management support, reinforcing linkages to community and statutory services. By the end of 2018, 1,330 children were enrolled into the district pilot scheme with the expectation to reach 15,500 beneficiaries in all four pilot districts by the end of 2019. The Child Grant 0-2 pilot includes a rigorous evaluation component, including a semi-experimental impact assessment of the effects of the different programme modalities (cash only and 'cash plus care'), for which a baseline was collected in three of the pilot districts and two control (non-intervention) areas.





*The Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action launches the first payment of the Child Grant 0-2 (21 September 2018, Lalaua, Nampula)*

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Mozambique/2018

As part of the UN efforts to increase disability inclusion in Mozambique, a study visit on rights-based approaches for social assistance programs was undertaken in South Africa including participation of CSOs, GoM and the UN. It enabled an exchange on the design of comprehensive social protection programmes for people living with disabilities. The UN also provided technical assistance to formulate national commitments for the Global Disability Summit (July 2018, UK). This support included high level advocacy with the government, development partners and consultation with CSOs and people with disabilities.

With support from the UN the Ministry of Health advanced in defining a Social Health Insurance for Mozambique. Based on the "Proposal for a Universal Health Security System" a draft overview presenting possible options for health-service packages was crafted. These options were discussed in a social dialogue and a preliminary actuarial study was prepared for a health insurance model, defining coverage projections and cost estimates. Ministry of Health officials were trained on the topic and an inter-ministerial delegation attended a related course at the ILO-ITC training center in Turin/Italy.

The UN promoted health services including HIV counseling under the HIV-sensitive Social Protection programme in Zambezia and Nampula.

Output 5.3 - Enrollment in social protection programmes improves the access of vulnerable groups (including vulnerable refugees and displaced people) to health, nutrition and education services		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 5.3.1 - Number of Children enrolled into the new Child Grant Programme, number, Total	Planned	N/A	20,000	8,000	50,000
	Actual	0	0	1,330	
Indicator 5.3.2 - Percentage of Social Protection Programmes' beneficiaries provided with a cartão de acção social, Percentage, Total	Planned	N/A	20%	50%	100%
	Actual	0	0	0	

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

To strengthen the capacity of the social welfare workforce the UN partnered with the National Association of Social Workers to organize the first conference on social work. The conference resolved to conduct a mapping exercise of the existing qualified social workforce, to develop a social work code of ethics, regulation and accreditation system, and to assess the curriculum development in the social protection sector.

In 2018, 16 per cent of the districts had no qualified social workers. Instead, 630 community child protection committees (CCPC) trained by the UN and partners have been filling this human resource gap.

The UN supported the strengthening of community-based case management mechanisms along the continuum of care from communities to statutory services, through partnerships with national and international civil society organizations (FDC and World Education) and provincial stakeholders. In Zambézia, the UN-supported programs reached 7,238 children, trained 34 CCPCs, 102 SDSMAS (District Social Action and Health Services) staff and conducted 53 monitoring visits. Partners in eight provinces including Nampula, reached 92,810 vulnerable children and trained 57 CCPCs.

Partnerships with national NGOs (AMME, and NAFEZA in Zambézia, and Ophavela in Nampula), resulted in integrated service delivery at 26 health and social services fairs, reaching 20,000 vulnerable families with HIV, health and other services (birth registration, ID cards and taxpayer card).

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

### Challenges

As part of the support for the development of clear programmes to operationalize the ENSSB II (2016-2024), the strategy and scope for redesigning social protection operational manuals (ProSAS, PSSB, Direct Social Action Program PASD) was agreed among all stakeholders including the government and development partners. However, a major challenge in this process was the late approval of Executive Decree 47/2018 on the Revision of the Basic Social Security programmes.

The decree, which effectively regulates the operationalization of new and revised programmes under the ENSSB II, was only signed in October 2018. This meant that the design of operational manuals was much delayed, since the process could not start without the legal framework having been fully endorsed by the Council of Ministers. This delay affected the coverage targets for indicator 5.3.1; 5.4.1 and 5.4.3.

INAS limited capacity in terms of Human Resources and means of transport resulted in delayed payments of monthly allocations to beneficiaries. Resulting poor predictability of when the money would be disbursed negatively affected beneficiaries' ability to make ends meet.

The main challenge in the Shock-Responsive Social Protection agenda is to ensure buy-in and effective participation by all relevant ministries and government departments. Lack of inter-institutional coordination remains a constraint and substantial investment in systems building is required in order to better coordinate humanitarian and social protection sectors.

### Lessons Learned/Good Practices

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

The child-sensitive social protection support throughout 2018 benefitted from the establishment of thematic working groups (e.g., the 'child grant' working group), led by MGCAS with the participation of subordinate institutions (INAS), other sectors (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice) and UN partners. These groups held regular meetings with ad-hoc sessions when necessary, addressing all policy debates and supporting decision-making at technical and political levels.

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

Shock Responsive Social Protection initiatives showcased an integrated joint approach between the UN, WB and donors, providing real value added to the SRSP agenda opening new avenues for collaboration in operationalization, implementation and funding.

# Outcome 6 Health

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

## Implementing Partners

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

## Donors

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

## Participating Agencies

IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO

**OUTCOME 6 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES\***

Priority 1    Priority 2    Priority 3    Priority 4    Priority 5    Support Pillar I    Support Pillar II    Support Pillar III

**OUTCOME 6 ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs**

1 NO POVERTY    2 ZERO HUNGER    3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING    4 QUALITY EDUCATION    5 GENDER EQUALITY    6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION    7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY    8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH    9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES    11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES    12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION    13 CLIMATE ACTION    14 LIFE BELOW WATER    15 LIFE ON LAND    16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS    17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Geographic Focus

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

## Financial information 2018

### Planned Amount

\$62,769,156

### Disbursed Amount

\$53,390,774.00

### Context

One of the pillars of the national health strategy 2014-2019 is “more and better health services” and its strategic objectives include increasing access and utilization of health services, improved quality of care and reduction of inequalities in the utilization of health services. It is in this context that the UN in Mozambique works with other partners of the health sector to support the development of the health system towards universal health coverage and the attainment of SDG3 (Good health and wellbeing to all at all stages of life). This means that all people have access to needed key (essential) promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative quality health services at an affordable cost without the risk of financial hardship when accessing the services.

The health system in Mozambique is fragile, with poor coverage and quality, unequal distribution, insufficient workforce, poor management and distribution of medicines and supplies, and insufficient production of data for monitoring and decision making. In terms of results, despite significant progress in the reduction of child mortality, maternal mortality (452/100,000 live births) and neonatal mortality (30/1.000 live births) have seen limited progress and remain quite high. HIV/AIDS remains a very serious issue with a national prevalence of 13.2 per cent (IMASIDA 2015) and an estimated 2.2 million people living with HIV (Source: Spectrum 2019 estimates). The number of malaria cases is estimated at more than 10 million per year and this represents the primary reason for consultation and admission at health facilities. Tuberculosis continues to be an important public health concern. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension, doubled in the last 10 years (from 3.4 per cent to 7.8 per cent and 30.4 per cent to 39 per cent respectively), creating new challenges to the health system. Contraceptive use among women has increased substantially in the past years from 11.3 in 2011 (DHS) to 27 per cent in 2015 (IMASIDA), however the coverage is still considered too low to translate into a marked improvement in quality of life for women and children.

In 2018, while continued financial constraints impacted negatively the needed increase of service availability and quality, the sector continued to make progress in priority areas such as institutional delivery rate. A major area that continues to struggle every year is the retention rate of people living with HIV/AIDS.

## 2018 Achievements by Output 6

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

The UN supported the Government to build a reliable and sustainable WASH system at national and sub-national levels in various ways.

The national rural sanitation strategy was submitted for endorsement by the Council of Ministers. The strategy clearly defines responsibilities across implicated ministries, notably the Ministry of Health and the decentralized units of public administration.

Under the WASH in small towns programme, the UN completed the implementation of the EU-supported AGUASANI programme that included the construction and expansion of three small town water supply systems and 11 boreholes for the periphery areas of the towns. In total, over 22,000 people are now accessing safe water in the targeted towns.

In support of increasing rural water and sanitation coverage in 2018, 796 boreholes were drilled and equipped with handpumps in rural communities. Additionally, 57 small water supply systems were constructed and/or rehabilitated, including the construction of 30 multi-use water supply systems in drought-prone areas. With UN support 71 schools (32,000 learners) gained access to water and 35 schools (12,250 learners) gained access to sanitation.

The UN significantly contributed to the result of 1,382 communities being declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2018, ensuring that 574,033 people live in an ODF environment, mostly in rural areas. An integrated Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) strategy was developed as part of the UN stunting-reduction initiative. It consists of key WASH and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages mainstreamed across a diverse set of community platforms, among others community health workers, community theatre and radio, and local leaders.

Humanitarian WASH actions aiming at reducing the impact of the cholera outbreaks in the northern region of the country and in the context of drought response reached 50,000 people. The UN continued to support the government in the management of the sector humanitarian coordination through the WASH cluster. In addition, the UN contributed to emergency preparedness in all provinces by pre-positioning of over 295,000 bottles of CERTEZA with Provincial Directorates of Health (DPS) for immediate response to diarrheal disease outbreaks.

The UN strengthened the institutional capacity related to WASH through intersectoral engagement in all provinces. This included an Environmental Health and WASH training for 24 technicians of the main stakeholder institutions from all over the country as well as a water safety planning training for 17 technicians from MISAU and five provinces. The use of a portable kit for water quality control (collection and analysis of data on priority water-borne diseases) was explained in all Cabo Delgado health facilities and communities, reaching a total of 28 staff from Cabo Delgado districts, one from the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and one from a private water provider. A total of 44 community leaders, religious leaders, traditional healers and health staff from Cabo Delgado participated in a training on WASH and the prevention of cholera and malaria.

Output 6.1 - People in targeted rural and peri-urban areas have sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation services		2017	2018	2020
Indicator 6.1.1 - Number of new users with improved drinking water sources (Urban/Rural), number, Rural	Planned Actual	50,000 Total 201,480 Rural - 189,693 Urban- 11,715	100,000 Total- 488,000 Rural- 476,700; Urban- 11,300	300,000
Indicator 6.1.2 - Number of new users with improved sanitation facilities (Urban/Rural), number, Rural	Planned Actual	100,000 Total 146,889 Rural- 141,394 Urban-5,495	200,000 Total- 322,052 Rural- 316,432; Urban- 5,620	500,000
Indicator 6.1.3 - Number of schools with constructed (new) water supply and sanitation facilities, number, Total	Planned Actual	50 Water: 63, Sani tati on: 20	100 35-with complete WASH; 60-with only water	200
Indicator 6.1.4 - Percentage open defecation free communities (Rural), Percentage, Rural	Planned Actual	15% N/A	25% N/A However, 574,033 people from 1,382 communities are living in ODF environments	50%

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

Prevention of Post Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) at community level and management of Obstetric Fistula (OF) continue to be priorities. The first is the main cause of maternal mortality and the latter the main cause of morbidity in women. 11,274 doses of misoprostol were distributed to pregnant women in 35 districts, and 381 traditional birth attendants, 17 community health workers and 87

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) nurses were trained in PPH. In order to reduce unmet needs for OF treatment (only 36 per cent of OF cases underwent routine operations) 32 Health Providers were trained in OF operation.

In 2018, significant progress was made in strengthening capacity for Health training institutions to produce skilled midwifery workforce. 64 per cent (11/17) of the Midwifery schools were provided with a laboratory and IT equipment. In addition, 98 MCH nurses were enrolled by December 2018, contributing to achieve the Investment Case target. Furthermore, the Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care training manual was endorsed by the Ministry of Health (MISAU) aiming to reduce the main cause of maternal and neonatal deaths. The National Training of trainers will be done in 2019. Additionally, the UN along with the MISAU as well as the professional associations of paediatricians (AMOPE) and gynaecologists (AMOG) launched a mentoring model to strengthen health providers' capacity in MCH at primary health level in Zambézia province.

The UN supported the MISAU in building capacity of neonatal Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) through two regional trainings of trainers in neonatal IMCI, upgrading related skills of 56 health providers (pediatricians, medical doctors, MCH nurses, teachers and nursery staff).

In terms of Medical equipment and supply, 41 referrals hospital were equipped with medical and surgical equipment for caesarean section, hysterectomy, abortion care and tubular ligation. Additionally, 101 health facilities at district capitals received essential equipment to provide MCH services at the PHC, including 51 ambulances. With UN support, 50 per cent of the health facilities introduced the electronic Stock Management tool in order to improve their capacity to track commodities (including contraceptives) as part of the Family Planning 2020 London commitments.

In 2018, the 8th survey of the availability of modern contraceptives and essential life-saving maternal and reproductive health medicines in health facilities was conducted. All surveyed health facilities showed progress in the offer of modern contraceptives methods with at least three methods available; 85 per cent could offer at least five modern contraceptives methods and 44 per cent had all methods available.

The Community involvement approach through the APEs was key to support access to RMNCH services by offering curative and preventive services and referrals. In collaboration with the Provincial Health Directorates, the UN provided working kits for 1,400 existing APE, including financial incentives for an additional 3,600 APE. Regarding family planning, services to the community were expanded through APES, mobile clinics and health fairs.

In 2018, the Maternal and Neonatal Deaths Surveillance and Response (MDSR) system produced its first-ever national report (data from all provinces) using 2016 data on maternal and neonatal deaths and the associated causes. It showed that, out of 809 maternal deaths investigated in 2016, 77 per cent resulted from direct causes (with obstetric haemorrhages in first place) and 21 per cent from indirect causes (with malaria in the first place). Two thirds of maternal deaths were considered avoidable. The results contributed to inform 2020 planning and the review of the National Health Sector Strategic Plan.

In addition, the UN supported the launch of the campaign to accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality in view of reaching the related SDG targets by 2030. The national Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) audit meeting was supported in order to



strengthen multi-sectoral interventions to accelerate progress towards improving quality of RMNCH services.

Output 6.2 - Demand for and access to quality integrated SRH and newborn health services are increased		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 6.2.1 - Percentage of new users in family planning (FP) methods, Percentage, Total	Planned	31%	32%	33%	34%
	Actual		41%	42%	
Indicator 6.2.2 - Percentage of pregnant women with at least 4 ante-natal care visits, Percentage, Total	Planned		60%	80%	80%
	Actual	54.6%	44%	54%	
Indicator 6.2.3 - Number of Health Facilities with Basic Emergency Obstetric Care, number, Total	Planned		110	224	236
	Actual		551	698	
Indicator 6.2.4 - Percentage of newborns assessed in Post-Natal Care (PNC) within the first 2 days of life in selected Provinces, Percentage, Total	Planned	62%	88%	88%	N/A
	Actual	N/A	75%	79%	

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

The UN’s contribution to increasing the coverage of comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC) services focused on four priority provinces (Zambézia, Nampula, Manica and Tete) with large numbers of under-immunized children. In 2018 a community mapping was completed, locating an additional 301 communities, (representing over 250,000 people) previously uncovered by micro-plans and health services. Community mapping helped to identify and better target communities with poor access to health services.



In addition, the UN supported the national introduction of the measles-rubella (MR) vaccine during a two-phase campaign covering the northern and southern provinces, reaching 14 million children under 15 years of age and initiating the routine delivery of a second dose of MR vaccine. In this context, the UN contributed to the improvement of routine immunization, using community mapping to improve access to services and developing a major overhaul of the cold chain.

The UN supported a transition towards routine delivery of vitamin A supplementation (VAS) in Nampula, Zambézia, Tete and Manica provinces through community, outreach and health facility services and technically supported the integration of VAS indicators into the Health Management

Information System HMIS. A simple, low-cost intervention, vitamin A supplementation boosts immunity of young children, helping to prevent and reduce severity of common childhood illnesses.

In 2018, the UN continued to work on several fronts in partnership with government institutions and civil society to improve both access and quality of the management of the acute malnutrition programme (PRN in Portuguese). For example, a pilot of community-based management of acute malnutrition was launched in late 2017 in communities of Nampula, Zambézia and Tete and continued throughout 2018. To date, 2,101 children 6-59 months in these communities were screened, 28 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition and 256 children were treated for moderate acute malnutrition. Given the promising results in terms of early identification and consistent follow-up, in 2019, the effort will be replicated to an additional 90 communities to assess potential for national scale-up. In addition to improving reporting within the health system, quality of care in the inpatient management of severe acute malnutrition among children was improved by scaling up capacity building and mentoring to more than 64 additional hospitals and health centers in all provinces.

Appreciating the potential human and economic benefits in Early Childhood Development (ECD), particularly nurturing care and early stimulation of infants, the UN provided technical updates to more than 80 officials from MISAU, civil society, and development partners to identify early ECD opportunities within the Mozambique health system.

Output 6.3 - Demand for and access to quality integrated child health and nutrition services are increased		baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 6.3.1 - Fully vaccinated children (%)	Planned	N/A	90%	92%	94%
	Actual	82%	91%	94%	
Indicator 6.3.2 - Percentage children under-five with diarrhoea treated with ORS and zinc in selected provinces (Cabo Delgado; Sofala)	Planned	N/A	75%	80%	90%
	Actual	25; 74%	N/A*	N/A*	
Indicator 6.3.3 - Percentage of children under-five with pneumonia treated with antibiotic in selected provinces (Cabo Delgado; Sofala)	Planned		40%	45%	
	Actual	13; 34%	N/A*	N/A*	
Indicator 6.3.4 - Cure rate for acute malnutrition,	Planned	N/A	75%	78%	82%
	Actual	62%	77%	40%**	
* The next survey planned to measure this indicator is in 2020, results due in 2021.					
** The large decline was due in large part of an increase in admissions to new facilities with incomplete follow-up reporting					

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

The “treat all”- strategy (treat all regardless of age or CD4/T-cell count) for HIV treatment was expanded to all districts of the country, covering 57 per cent of all people living with HIV (52 per cent coverage for children and 57 per cent coverage for adults).

Contributing to the three “frees” (start free, stay free, AIDS free) towards elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV the UN continued to focus on HIV-positive pregnant women.

The slow but steady increase in the rate of retention for HIV-positive pregnant women is an encouraging result. The accelerated plan (2018-2020) for the elimination of mother to child transmission (e-MTCT) for HIV and syphilis was developed and approved by MISAU.

Special attention was given to adolescent girls and young women by building the capacities of Youth Friendly Health Centres (SAAJ). The UN continued to support the expansion of Point of Care for Early Infant Diagnostics to increase retention and reduce morbidity and mortality due to paediatric AIDS.

In order to improve treatment adherence and retention, the UN supported the development of a literacy package on HIV/AIDS and TB and trained civil society on ARVs. In order to achieve the 90-90-90 targets, it was recommended to urgently establish a two-year HIV Prevention and Treatment catch-up plan, according to reviews of the national HIV/AIDS plan (2016-2020), the national TB NSP 2014-2018 plan as well as the viral hepatitis baseline assessment.

To identify new HIV cases in high risk populations, the UN supported HIV testing campaigns for formal and informal workers. Positive cases were referred to care and treatment. National guidelines were updated on prophylaxis for post exposure, ART including the Deltegravir transition plan, differentiated delivery services, paediatric TB and management and the development of viral hepatitis guidelines.

In order to control viral hepatitis, WHO provided technical and financial support to a workshop on modelling viral hepatitis to analyze the public health impact of a population-based approach for the prevention and treatment of viral hepatitis. Diagnosis and treatment of childhood TB was improved through the creation of management guidelines and paediatrician training. The Malaria strategic plan 2017-2022 including budget and M&E framework was developed and is being implemented.

The UN procured equipment, supplies and commodities for eight provincial entomological laboratories which will help to improve the quality of entomological surveillance including insecticide resistance to guide vector control interventions. Malaria treatment guidelines have been updated in line with 2015 WHO recommendations. Training manuals for case management were developed in line with the new treatment guidelines to improve the quality of case management and also the Malaria five years strategic plan was developed and approved.

Output 6.4 - Improved standards and practice of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of HIV, TB and Malaria		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 6.4.1 - Percentage of HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs in the last 12 months to reduce the risk of transmission from the mother to the child, Per 1000 women, Pregnant women	Planned	87% (2014)	90%	95%	95%
	Actual		80%	75%	
Indicator 6.4.2 - Percentage of adults and children retained on ART after 12 months to contribute towards the 90-90-90 targets	Planned	66.9%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual		54%	52%	

		children 69%; adults 66.7%; pregnant women 48.1%			
Indicator 6.4.3 - Percentage of districts that routinely report key Malaria indicators, Percentage, Total	Planned	48% (2014)	60%	70%	90%
	Actual		100%	98%	
Indicator 6.4.4 - Percentage of notified TB cases in children (< 15 years), children, Total	Planned	10% (2014)	10%	15%	25%
	Actual		13%	N/A	

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

The UN supported capacity-building for the government on Tobacco control through a needs assessment for FCTC implementation. Key staff from multisectoral areas (health, finance, commerce, customs and revenue) were trained at different levels on tobacco tax modeling and a technical working group was set up. The aim was to help tax and customs officers to create a tobacco taxation policy which will significantly reduce tobacco consumption and increase revenues during the next three years.

The WHO TaXSim model was used to simulate health and revenue-oriented results from the new tax policy. The law on alcohol commerce and availability was drafted and is waiting for endorsement by the Ministry of Finance. Three guidelines endorsed and disseminated on cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer.

The epilepsy prevention and control programme was expanded to the six remaining provinces, with 346 health workers from primary care level trained and with the capacity to manage the disease and provide proper information to the community. In order to expand secondary prevention of cervical cancer, 116 MCH staff were trained and now have the capacity to do the screening using visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) and treatment with cryotherapy, thus allowing the expansion of the service to 90 additional health facilities.

Output 6.5 - Inter-sectoral fiscal and legislative policy frameworks for action against NCD risk factors in place and being enforced	Baseline	2017	2018	2020
		N/A		

Indicator 6.5.1 - Country ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), number, Total	Planned	WHO FCTC not ratified (2014)	Framework Convention ratified	WHO FCTC Ratified	
	Actual				
Indicator 6.5.2 - Law on alcohol commerce, availability and consumption approved and enforced, number, Total	Planned	Law on alcohol commerce not approved (2014)	Law on alcohol commerce approved	(Update drafted pending endorsement)	
	Actual		No		
Indicator 6.5.3 - Number of guidelines for the management of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer approved and disseminated to all Health Facilities (HF), number, Total	Planned	2 / cancer and diabetes (2014)	2	2	4
	Actual		3	guidelines (endorsed and disseminated Cardiovascular disease, Diabetes, and Cancer)	
Indicator 6.5.4 - HPV vaccine included in the routine vaccination program, number, Total	Planned	HPV vaccine not included in the routine vaccination programme (2014)	HPV vaccine included in the routine vaccination programme	(Proposal submitted pending endorsement)	
	Actual		No		

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

The National Health Policy was revised and a broader consultation process to provinces, civil society and key ministries initiated. Results will inform the development of the new health policy. Furthermore, the UN supported the process of developing the Health Financing Strategy to achieve more and better provision of services while ensuring financial protection for the population. As part of the strategy's development, technical assistance, trainings, learning and evidence generation was provided by the UN. Additionally, in order to increase institutional efficiency, the UN supported an evaluation of the Health Sector's functional review to be conducted in 2019.

The Service Availability and Readiness Assessment, SARA survey, was carried out in 1,644 public health units plus an inventory of 1,993 private ones, including pharmacies, laboratories and health training centers. This first SARA report plus the inventory of all public and private health facilities will inform the review of the health strategy and the planning of investments to increase coverage of essential health service delivery in Mozambique.

The UN contributed to the strengthening of the Health System by providing technical assistance and tools to improve district planning and budgeting, including a bottleneck analysis of the interventions and a programmatic alignment of the multiple streams of funding. This integrated planning and budgeting approach presents an excellent opportunity to ensure efficiency gains and to maximize resources. To address gaps in planning, personnel management, legislation and litigation resolution, the National Human Resources Development Plan (PNDRH 2016-2025) and Retention Strategy were disseminated in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Niassa, Manica and Inhambane under the support and supervision of the UNJ-Programme.

The UN supported the MISAU in carrying out an assessment of Tete’s Training Institution capacity to produce qualified midwives (Enfermeiras de Saúde Materno-Infantil). Preliminary results showed that there are still critical gaps in teachers’ teaching capacity and challenges at the level of the practice sites in terms of quantity, equipment, hygiene etc. Furthermore, the UN supported the implementation of the National Health Promotion Strategy 2015-2019 (2024) in order to advocate for healthy attitudes and behaviours mainly through Community Health Workers (APEs). In 2018, 864 APEs were recognized as workforce, contributing to improve access to essential health services to remote communities (60 per cent of planned deployment reached).

In terms of health commodities security, the UN played a critical role in terms of capacity development, planning, distribution and monthly monitoring of the availability of some commodities and medicines. For example, in 2018 the UN contributed 51 per cent of the total expenditure in family planning commodities in order to support the Government response to the country demands. Furthermore, the UN supported the Government to combat antimicrobial resistance by contributing to developing the National Action Plan (NAP) on Antimicrobial Resistance through a successful multisectoral coordination process. The plan aims at tracking progress of the control of antimicrobial resistance from a holistic perspective. The NAP is testament to the commitment of Mozambique to promote and facilitate actions to reduce antimicrobial resistance and to ensure that effective antibiotics are available in the future.

The UN programme supported the national health M&E system by strengthening the production and completion of quality data on health service delivery, including SRMNCH, using SARA+ monitoring approach. The UN developed the MISAU’s capacity to use standard tools for data collection and analysis as well as to disseminate and use the information at all sector levels to improve planning and resource allocation for health sector priorities and reduce inequalities, including gender issues. (SEE SARA BOX)

In terms of improving the reporting system, the health sector’s M&E system introduced a new methodology of analysis to report performance against results, which was developed with UN support. The new analysis approach contributed to better inform strategic thinking and feed content to the health policy dialogue with stakeholders. Additionally, the UN supported the revision of the Health Sector Partnership document that establishes the mechanisms for the sector’s technical and policy dialogue.

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

## Challenges

The Health System in Mozambique continues to face challenges in terms of Governance and Management. The use of evidence to inform decision making and policy remains a challenge. Lack of access to quality health services (including availability of medicines, skilled HR and complete infrastructures) constitutes a barrier to achieve progress towards Universal Health Coverage. Particularly, Mozambique continues to face challenges to (i) reverse malnutrition incidence (children <5 years) and to improve performance in severe acute malnutrition cure, (ii) increase coverage of Emergency Obstetric Care and IMCI, (iii) to increase adherence to Antenatal Care (first visit to at least four visits), (iv) to retain patients in ARV Treatment and (vi) to integrate Non Communicable Disease control at Primary Health Care (PHC) level.

The integration of the community health systems into the PHC Services remains one of the major challenges for health system performance. Although significant efforts were made to improve community outreach through Community Health Workers (APEs) or developing local health planning tools, community health system as such are not in place and data collection is not part of the HIS and National Health Information and Management System (SISMA). Furthermore, in 2018 the National Health Service (SNS) experienced a significant institutional brain drain of skilled health personnel at all levels which had negative impact on programme management and service delivery.

Emergency preparedness and responsiveness are not sufficiently developed and need to be improved in order to ensure an effective response to public health emergencies. Finally, the overall health system continues to face insufficient domestic health financing in a context characterized by increased vertical and thus, decreasing horizontal funding. This poses a challenge for financing integrated plans and budgets. However, integrated approaches are required to ensure better aid effectiveness. Moreover, implementing reforms as well as expanding and improving the quality of health care services are also facing challenges due to resource scarcity.

## Lessons Learned/Good Practices

Intersectoral work was critical to improve health outcomes. During 2018 the first ever implementation of Vital Statistics in all health facilities was achieved in Mozambique thanks to the joint work with the MISAU and the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, awareness raising of public health issues in the area of WASH, environmental health and climate change was achieved through joint objectives with the MISAU, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Environment. The health financing strategy is being developed in consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) resulting in the MEF gaining better understanding of and sensitivity to health financing issues.

It is important to strengthen the central government capacity to monitor changes in family planning uptake, supply chain management and others, so as to appreciate progress made. Improvements in HIV programmes are significant when applying differentiated service for HIV. This reduced the length of stay in the Health Facility and the frequency of visits. The integrated outpatient visits with family members also reduced financial costs for patients, improved care quality and improved user satisfaction.



# Outcome 7 Youth

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

## Implementing Partners

CNCS, MEF, MJD, MGCAS, MISAU

## Donors

Canada, Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands

## Participating Agencies

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

**OUTCOME 7 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES\***

Priority 1   Priority 2   Priority 3   Priority 4   Priority 5   Support Pillar I   Support Pillar II   Support Pillar III

**OUTCOME 7 ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs**

1 NO POVERTY   2 ZERO HUNGER   3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING   4 QUALITY EDUCATION   5 GENDER EQUALITY   6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION   7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY   8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH   9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES   11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES   12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION   13 CLIMATE ACTION   14 LIFE BELOW WATER   15 LIFE ON LAND   16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS   17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Geographic Focus

Nampula, Tete, Zambezia

## Financial information 2018

### Planned Amount

\$7,004,800.00

### Disbursed Amount

\$5,852,357.00

## Context

Mozambique experienced large population growth from 20.6 million in 2007 to approximately 30 million in 2019 (National Institute of Statistics INE, Census 2017 population projections), a 35 per cent increase in 10 years, at a yearly growth rate of 2,8 per cent. The relative share of adolescents and youth (i.e., the age range from 10-24 years) among the total population comprises 32 per cent of the population (or 8.7 million individuals).

Both the relative share (or proportion) and absolute total figure are expected to increase in the coming years. Declining mortality levels and high fertility rates are at the root of such rapid population growth. The current population structure imposes significant pressure on the economically active population, and the dependency ratio has increased from 95 in 2007 to 100 in 2017 (INE: Census).

The persistence of gender disparities, related to cultural, social and traditional norms and practices, limits the control women have over their sexual and reproductive lives and the realization of women and girls' rights and development. Child marriage, a violation of human rights, remains a major challenge. The average interval between marriage and first child is only 15 months (IMASIDA, 2015, UNICEF-UNFPA, 2015).

The adolescent fertility rate stands at 180 births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 (AIS 2018), a deterioration of the situation since 2011 DHS (167). The adolescent fertility rate is significantly higher in rural (213/1,000) compared to urban areas (127/1,000). Modern contraceptive prevalence rates are very low among adolescents age 15 to 19 (8%) and among young women aged 20 to 24 (15%). The use of condoms remains very low; among the younger generations, only 39.4 per cent of men and 41.9 per cent of females aged 15-24 who reported having had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months used a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

### 7.1. National Capacity to Implement Evidence-Based Policies and Strategies to Harness

#### Demographic Dividend Reinforced

An Inter-Ministerial Working Group on the Demographic Dividend (DD) was established within the Committee for Support to the Development of Young and Adolescent People (CIADAJ). With the support of the UN, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) prepared a draft Roadmap for the DD. It identifies key actions for the revision of the National Development Strategy (ENDE) for alignment with the DD and 2030 Agendas and the update of the National Population Policy. The UN also collaborated with MEF in preparation of a national report on the status of implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) framework and demographic dividend - "Moçambique: Relatório Nacional Sobre População e Desenvolvimento Após a Declaração

Adis Abeba 2014, (Cairo+25)” presented to MEFs Consultative Council. Initial work begun by MEF to lead ministries to integrate demographics into sector planning demonstrated government commitment on implementing the DD road map.

The intended positive impact of a planned demographic transition was promoted through Government and UN-sponsored multi-stakeholder meetings and forums. The DD concept was disseminated through public presentations, roundtable discussions, workshops and newspaper articles. Key high-level advocacy meetings included a conference organized by the Ministry of Economy and Finance on “Population Growth and Sustainable Development: Paths Towards the Realization of the Demographic Dividend” held in Maputo. National Government delegations also participated, with UN support, in the Second China-Africa Conference on Population and Development “South-South Cooperation and Achievement of Demographic Dividend in Africa” and the 51st Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development.

The National Strategy and the Action Plan for Schools, Adolescents and Youth Health (2019-2029) was finalized and aligned with the Global Strategy for Women Health, Children and Adolescents and the Global Accelerated Action for Adolescent Health. With UN assistance, updated monitoring and evaluation tools were developed and piloted, to capture disaggregated data for the adolescent-friendly health services.

Output 7.1 - National capacity to implement evidence-based policies and strategies to harness demographic dividend reinforced		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 7.1.1 - Number of key sectoral (Education, Health, Labour, Economy & Finances, Youth) annual operational plans that address population dynamics by accounting population trends in setting development targets.	Planned		1	3	5
	Actual	0			
			2	2	

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

Four UN agencies are part of the Joint Programme Rapariga Biz (Action for Girls and Young Women, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique) which aims to fully realize sexual and reproductive rights for 1 million girls and young women in the two provinces Nampula and Zambézia, to build capacities in citizenship and human rights and to improve access to SRH services.

In 2018, the programme focused on enhancing the quality and synergies across programme outcomes and implementing partners through a holistic, human rights-based and integrated approach at national, provincial, district and community levels. As a Government led programme under Geracao Biz, the Joint Programme has brought about great interest from stakeholders nationally and globally due to the innovative approach and success recorded. One new donor joined the programme with specific support to enhance the learning agenda. Key cumulative achievements included:

- 330,245 adolescent girls and young women empowered with SRHR in 4,099 safe spaces led by girl mentors.
- Overall, 48 per cent (127,520) of girls and young women between 10-24 years that visited a SAAJ or health facility adopted at least one modern method of family planning.

- 2,482 girls in the safe spaces were reintegrated back into school with the assistance of the program, representing 35 per cent of all out-of-school girls that entered the safe spaces.
- 23,134 adolescent girls had their citizenship rights enhanced by obtaining civil registration (birth certificates & ID).
- 3,022 girls and young women were economically empowered through vocational training and small business set up.

Thus far, data indicates a substantial reduction in prevalence of early pregnancy among the target group, with 0.5 per cent early pregnancy prevalence rate among girls aged 10 – 19 years participating in mentorship in the 19 Rapariga Biz Districts, which is significantly lower than the 46 per cent national prevalence rate for the same age group as reported in the Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2011). There is also a substantial reduction in prevalence of early marriage among Rapariga Biz girls with the early marriage rate recorded at 1.6 per cent of the girls aged 10–19 years participating in the programme, which is significantly lower than the 37.5 percent national rate for the same age group as reported in the Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2011).

The UN supported nationally owned multisectoral coordination mechanisms on adolescent development such as CIADAJ, thus ensuring adolescent engagement. Adolescent Working Groups were established in Nampula and Zambezia. Through technical assistance provided under the “ALL IN Phase III”, the National AIDS Council developed provincial plans for improving the Adolescent and HIV response in Gaza, Nampula and Zambezia. In addition to this the Adolescent Living with HIV formative research was finalized. The participatory component of the Adolescent Situation Analysis was completed.

To promote adolescent and youth participation and develop their citizenship and leadership skills, the UN in partnership with several Youth Organizations, networks and platforms engaged 1,900 adolescents in peer to peer dialogues on second decade priority issues. Nine hundred and eleven (495 girls and 416 boys) adolescents and young people were trained as agents of change and empowered to subsequently inform and educate 87,496 peers in 28 districts on SRH/HIV, child marriage and violence as well as to encourage their adherence to adolescent-friendly SRH services.

The UN increased the training of adolescent and youth organizations, linked to different youth platforms, to enable them to defend the rights of adolescents and young people regarding protection against premature marriage and sexual abuse. Thus, from a baseline of ten organizations in 2017, the UN was able to train ten more in 2018, totaling 20 organizations, and managed to ensure that these organizations were integrated into the CECAP (Coligacao para a Eliminacao dos Casamentos Prematuros) and ROSC network (Forum da Sociedade Civil para os Direitos da Crianca).

The UN developed the first Action Plan of UN Inter-Agency Network for Youth Development in Mozambique. The plan was approved and was monitored. This was an important step to establish a coordination platform on youth development.

Over 1,600 children and adolescent’s media producers were actively involved in the production of more than 3,400 child-to-child (C2C) and adolescent-to-adolescent (A2A) radio and TV programmes.

The launch of the national campaign "Aqui para Ti" spread knowledge on SRH and HIV prevention and adolescent-friendly services to eight million people (36 per cent adolescents and youth aged 15-24 years old, girl-to-boy ratio 51 per cent to 49 per cent). Most of the adolescents and youth reached through the campaign were living in a rural area where the use of mobile phones is very limited. They indicated that the national radio was the main source of information, followed by community radio.

The SMS BIZ/U-Report platform was scaled up, with the establishment of a counselling hub in Quelimane. An additional 93,000 adolescents and youth subscribed to the counseling service and regularly used the SMS Biz/Ureport to access information on SRH, HIV and VAC. The total number of subscribers to SMS Biz/Ureport reached a cumulative of 208,000 since 2017 (58 per cent male and 42 per cent female).

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

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

In alignment with the National Strategy for Prevention and Treatment of Obstetric Fistula (2012-15 (20)), the multi-year project “Girls and Young Women’s Rights to Reproductive Health Services” was launched in 2018. With funding from the High Commission of Canada in Mozambique, the project is a first-of-its-kind as it aims at improving the wellbeing of girls and young women living with obstetric fistula, with a focus on addressing gender inequalities that contribute to the violation of the reproductive rights of girls and young women.

In terms of results achieved, the UN supported the strengthening of the national obstetric fistula programme by training 39 health care providers and procuring fistula repair Kits. As a result, 927 women were treated, accordingly. Advocacy events (co-)organized by the UN to declare the issue a top concern and national priority included the 2nd National Obstetric Fistula meeting with more than 100 participants from different sectors including civil society.

## HUMAN STORY

### Ensure their Freedom to Participate More Fully and Equally in Society

“Now I use my own story to advocate with girls in my community to protect and prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy”, shares Joaqina Xavier.

At the age of 16, Joaqina was pushed by female relatives to marry an older man because, according to them, “she was the pretty one”. She became pregnant and as a consequence she suffered a child birth complication named obstetric fistula. For years she didn’t know her condition had a cure. Her husband was of the same belief and left her. Despite her suffering she still participated in the youth parliament in her province, and on one occasion, when she courageously shared her story, someone referred her to the hospital for treatment.

With 48 per cent of young women between 20-24 years marrying before the age of 18 and 46.4 per cent of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years being pregnant or mothers, the case of Joaqina is regrettably common in Mozambique. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth, including obstetric fistula (OF) are the leading cause of death in girls and young women aged 15–19.

“I faced complications at home after being in labour for days. A relative took me by bike to the nearest health facility. It was a long distance and I was in pain. There I waited for an ambulance to take me to the district hospital. At the end I underwent a C-section and my baby was stillborn”, shares Vanda Antonio Maulena (24 years).

Vanda’s traumatic childbirth experience resulted in obstetric fistula and underscores how fundamental it is to ensure girls and young women’s ability to control their own fertility. When a girl or a woman cannot plan and decide the number, timing and spacing of her children, her reproductive rights are violated and her empowerment and equality are compromised.

Inspired by their own traumatic experiences caused by teenage pregnancy, both Joaqina and Vanda are advocating with girls and families in their community to protect girls’ rights and supporting them in making healthy and informed choices



The My Choice programme (2017-2021) aims at accelerating efforts to reduce unwanted pregnancies among adolescents and young women started its implementation in six districts in Tete province in 2018. During 2018, 198,784 couples were protected using different types of contraceptive methods, against a target of 187,699. Eleven or 65 per cent of targeted health facilities in the programme districts provided integrated youth-friendly services in line with guidelines/standards of the National Strategy. All secondary schools in the programme districts provided SRH services. In addition, 16,661 adolescents and youth were reached through community-based FP in the six districts. 3,360 girls (aged 10-19 years) were selected and were thus set to participate in the mentorship programme from the beginning of 2019 and 220 adolescents and youth were trained as mentors for the mentoring programme. In 2018, in selected provinces receiving related interventions, there were 43 per cent of new users of modern family planning methods compared to 39 per cent in 2017.

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

### Challenges

There were challenges in moving forward the multi-stakeholder DD process and to follow up on the budgeted roadmap at the national level, in part due to lack of resources and staffing dedicated to this both at the UN and in the Government.

Key to the enhancement of the DD agenda is the strengthening of national ownership, domestication, and inter-sectoral coordination. This should be achieved through an encompassing and consultative process, whereby the sectors are encouraged to align their investments to accelerate the demographic transition.

There are multiple initiatives and strategies for investment in youth that are implemented in a fragmented way. Meanwhile, more investment into the capacity and space for youth organizations is needed to enable active participation and substantive contributions in youth development and rights.

The recently launched UN Youth Strategy will strengthen the coordination of the UN with partners and should assist in facilitating the coordination of all related youth and adolescent interventions based on such tools and approaches as comprehensive mapping, eliminating overlaps and identifying synergies.

SAAJs are the preferred option for adolescents and young people to seek counseling and receive diagnostic and treatment services. However, there is still weak district level coverage of Youth Health Friendly Services (YFS/SAAJs). This creates a major challenge to effectively increase outreach in terms of beneficiaries receiving services. The implementation of the national school-based FP programme faced some communication and coordination challenges among key stakeholders. This resulted in a reduced availability of contraceptive methods. Furthermore, providing family planning services in schools remains challenging because some students experienced side effects which resulted in the discontinuation of the intervention in concerned schools.

### Lessons Learned/Good Practices

There is a need for a more comprehensive mapping and better coordination of youth and DD activities under the umbrella of CIADAJ at national and provincial level. A costed roadmap for the DD would be beneficial to make sure that investment in the youth is optimized and sectoral priorities are aligned.

Joint programs as well as integrated joint programming involving multiple UN agencies have a catalytic effect by setting common objectives and defining a purpose. An example was the mapping exercise initiated by the Ministry of Gender, within the framework of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Child Marriage. The mapping involved all stakeholders at the central, provincial and district levels. This included gaining the commitment and full support of UN agencies concerned. The mapping will greatly improve the coordination among stakeholders, ensuring better complementarity and elimination of overlaps.

The mentoring strategy has proved to be more effective for the behavioural change of adolescents and youth, particularly of girls, compared to the strategy of peer education advocated in the Geração Biz Programme. The introduction of human-centered approaches, particularly for health, is an opportunity to create solutions that are tailor-made to suit youth and adolescent needs. New policies and strategies need to be accompanied by appropriate communication strategies to ensure they do not result in unintended and undesirable results.

The inclusion of entertainment during the launch of the SMS BIZ and the Girl-to-Girl Invite System proved to be effective in encouraging boys to attend thus reducing the girls to boys' ratio and capturing a significant number of adolescents through a single event.



# Outcome 8 Governance

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

## Implementing Partners

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

## Donors

Canada, Norway, USA, EU

## Participating Agencies

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

**OUTCOME 8 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES\***

Priority 1    Priority 2    Priority 3    Priority 4    Priority 5    Support Pillar I    Support Pillar II    Support Pillar III

**OUTCOME 8 ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs**

1 NO POVERTY    2 ZERO HUNGER    3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING    4 QUALITY EDUCATION    5 GENDER EQUALITY    6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION    7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY    8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH    9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES    11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES    12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION    13 CLIMATE ACTION    14 LIFE BELOW WATER    15 LIFE ON LAND    16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS    17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Geographic Focus

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

## Financial information 2018

## Planned Amount

\$29,183,775

## Disbursed Amount

\$16,659,267

## Context

2018 was marked by several development issues under the Governance outcome which had an impact on peace, stability and the democratic process of the country. On 24 May, the Parliament approved a revision of the Constitution to accommodate changes concerning the Municipal Elections. This punctual amendment of the Constitution put an end to the direct election of mayors by citizens. With the new system the head of the party list winning the election automatically is elected Mayor. This revision was one of the key outcomes of an agreement between the President of the Republic and the leader of RENAMO (the main opposition Party in Mozambique), within the framework of peace talks.

Under the same agreement, provincial governors and district administrators (these later from 2024) will be selected by the Party that wins local elections, rather than appointed by the President or Minister of State Administration and Civil Service, respectively. With the approval of the decentralized package the decentralized municipal, district and provincial bodies will enjoy administrative and financial autonomy, while respecting the Unitary State, national unity, sovereignty and indivisibility of the State.

The central State, on the other hand maintains authority over issues pertaining the defense, security and public order, foreign policy, and matters in relation to currency, taxes, energy, minerals and other resources. The leader of RENAMO died after over five years of living in his hide-away in the bushes. Meanwhile, the issues under discussion in the peace dialogue, decentralization and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) had not been thoroughly finalized.

Municipal elections were held in October, but results were promptly declared null and void by the Constitutional Council of Appeals as well as other instances, that had been seized by concerned political parties in relation to their candidacies, voting and tabulation results by electoral bodies.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

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

The UN supported various activities to promote women's participation in conflict management and resolution. The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was approved, and Government's institutions and women organizations were familiarized with it. A Women, Peace and Security Unit was created within MGCAS, consisting of professionals who had benefitted from the training in the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Centre. Further support was provided to capacity building initiatives related to Women, Peace and Security. In addition, displaced and refugee women were assisted in view of preventing gender-based violence and sexual abuse, and of promoting post-conflict reconstruction in accordance with UNSCR 1325. However, the UN agencies were unable to support interventions which could have contributed to other actions on mechanisms that promote a culture of peace and dialogue. This was the reason why the indicators under this output were not met.

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

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

The Media Centres of the Technical Secretariat for Elections Management (STAE), which is the executive arm of the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) was equipped with communication equipment to support the process of transparency in the electoral process, through the timely dissemination of elections results on Elections day. The UN Police of the Republic of Mozambique was trained to prevent and deal with conflicts during elections and to control crowds.

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

Indicator 8.2.5 - Percentage of MPs with increased knowledge on key good governance skills, Percentage, Total	Planned		50%	100%
	Actual	8%		0

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

In the province of Gaza, the local government launched the Strategic Development Plan (2018-2027) that explicitly aligns with the 2030 agenda and outlines integrated development priorities and goals for sustainable and inclusive development.

Within the framework of transparency and accountability the UN supported both provincial directorates as well as CSOs in Nampula and Zambezia in establishing social accountability mechanisms by capacity building in analysis and monitoring of Provincial Government instruments.

Through the Sustainable Child Friendly Cities Initiatives, four out of seven targeted municipalities (Maputo, Mandlakazi, Quelimane and Pemba) implemented child-sensitive interventions, for example Water Management and Sanitation Clubs in primary schools under municipality management.

The UN contributed to the process of updating the Island of Mozambique’s conservation and Management Plan 2018-2022. The overall objective of the Plan is to improve the management, conservation and socio-economic development of the Island of Mozambique as a city and heritage.

The UN supported the Public Spaces for Children Project focusing on children needs in determining actions to improve the quality of public spaces for children in Maputo and in Quelimane. The project applied a participatory process which demonstrated that children are aware of the main strengths and weaknesses of the public spaces they use and thus capable of coming up with solutions and ideas to improve them. A major share of the identified public space users was under five years old.

Project findings indicate there is a need to further develop the public spaces while preserving and improving the already existing good practices. It is important to ensure that children’s perspective is included in urban development processes on national and local levels to create neighborhoods that attend to the children’s needs of safe, gender-sensitive playing areas, roads and public spaces.

Output 8.3 - Decentralization process and local governance systems strengthened to improve service delivery		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 3.1.3-1 - Percentage of districts that increase performance average rate according to SMODD index., Percentage, Total	Planned		3.58%	3.72%	4%
	Actual	3%		N/A	
			2.58%		

Indicator 3.1.3-2 - Percentage of civil society recommendations agreed in formal dialogue forums implemented by local governments in selected provinces and districts, Percentage, Total	Planned		15%	20%	50%
	Actual	10%	N/A	N/A	
Indicator 3.1.3-3 - Percentage of districts in selected provinces that submit their annual management accounts to the Administrative Court on time and following relevant guidelines, Percentage, Total	Planned		70%	80%	100%
	Actual	0	N/A	N/A	
Indicator 3.1.3-4 - Number of women, in selected districts, that take up business opportunities in response to a gender-sensitive, enabling business environment, number, Total	Planned		262	313	434
	Actual	713	N/A	N/A	

#### 8.4 Equitable Access to Justice Services and Human Rights Framework Strengthened

The UN provided financial and technical support to implement and audit the eCRVS (electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics) system. In December 2018 the revised Civil Registration Code was approved and published with the main change being the introduction of the electronic civil registration system and the revitalization of the Unique Identity Number of the Citizen (NUIC). In 2018, 54,539 people were registered (33,878 of which were children) through the eCRVS system. Through active advocacy the UN leveraged for the next five years funding (2 million Euros) for CVRS, which will ensure the full implementation of the eCRVS nationwide.

The Legal Framework and Justice Services for Children were reformed by the Government and civil society with the UN's contribution. For example, the Regulation on the Children's Law was drafted. It is essential to effectively implement the Children's Law with clear definition of mandates, responsibilities and roles of each institution. By the end of 2018, the Legal Aid Institute (IPAJ) had assisted in 219,032 cases, including 80,790 criminal cases, 7,561 cases of domestic violence, 36,910 civil cases, 6,785 cases of child protection and 86,986 extra-judicial cases. The IPAJ further succeeded in raising awareness on legal aid and legal assistance services throughout numerous civic education activities and campaigns as well as 21 juridical fairs on a variety of themes, including human rights, the role of the IPAJ, domestic violence, gender equality and gender-based violence, sexual abuse of minors and prisoners' rights.

The Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) Action Plan document was validated by the Government and Civil Society in November 2017 to be approved by the Council of Ministers in 2019. The new 4-year UPR Action Plan incorporated the adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights, with participation of adolescent and youth representatives of 18 national youth platforms and 24 justice officials/focal points on human rights in the whole country.

The UN further contributed to this output by supporting the ongoing establishment of a CSOs Platform formed by non-governmental organizations and community leaders and the National Human Rights Commission to improve the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review Recommendations. As part of a joint effort between CSOs and Development partners including UN agencies the Country

ratified the SADC Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage which now was domesticated into a national law on the prevention and fighting of premature unions.

Over 100 CSOs at national and local level were technically and financially supported to disseminate and raise awareness of the Law 19/2014 on protection of people, workers and job candidates living with HIV/AIDS, among key population and relevant institutional stakeholders to improve their knowledge about their rights and obligations.

Joint Programming further contributed to increase the capacity of the judiciary to respond to HIV/AIDS-based discrimination and stigma as well as to provide response to targeted issues of Gender Based Violence. Under the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Victim of Violence, awareness was raised at governmental level of the need to provide better services to women and girls who are victims of GBV. This led to the development of the National Action Plan to fight Gender Based Violence and M&E Framework for the Health sector which was supported by the UN. Furthermore, the National Action Plan for preventing and combating violence against women was updated for the period of 2018-2022.

The Police Department of Family and Children trained 30 trainers from all provinces and 97 police officers in Nampula and Zambezia in justice services for children. From January to September 2018, 7,622 children (4578 girls) benefitted from services, which represents an increase of five per cent compared to 2017. Police reached 150,000 persons through 2,092 community meetings to provide information on access to justice and increase awareness of laws.

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

**Challenges**

Under this outcome, several indicators were not met due to the late beginning of programming cycle intervention for some Agencies, which impacted the achievement of results (some late 2018) and the Government’s perception of sensitive issues like peace and social cohesion.

Implementing partners such as the IPAJ were sometimes lagging behind in their responsiveness due to external factors such as structural barriers to better deliver their services as mandated. Related issues include the lack of qualified personnel, low availability of funding impeding the IPAJ to be represented at the community level, and weak capacities including insufficient knowledge among IPAJ personnel of updated human rights (in particular regarding HIV/AIDS, GBV) and related legal procedures and judicial mechanisms.

The Strategic Plan (2019-2029) for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics was not approved by the Conselho Coordenador, thus delaying the start of the drafting of the five-year Operational Plan for CRVS. This delay in approval resulted in the delay of implementation of joint activities between the main line ministries involved in CRVS (MJCAR, INE and MINSA Health).

### Lessons Learned/ Good Practices

The new 4-year UPR Action Plan incorporates the adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights. It was developed with the participation of adolescent and youth representatives of 18 national youth platforms and 24 justice officials/focal points on human rights in the whole country. Consistent support of the UN was crucial in fully engaging adolescents and youth in developing the UPR Action Plan, which is considered as a good practice by the HQ and key stakeholders.

# Outcome 9 Natural Resources Management

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

## Implementing Partners

GRP, MASA, MEF, MIMAIP, MITADER, WCS

## Donors

Government of Mozambique (through National Fund for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security), European Union (DFID, Finland, Sweden) , Global Environment Facility, World Bank

## Participating Agencies

FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO

**OUTCOME 9 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES\***

Priority 1    Priority 2    Priority 3    Priority 4    **Priority 5**    Support Pillar I    Support Pillar II    Support Pillar III

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Geographic Focus

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

## Financial information 2018



## Planned Amount

\$11,593,499

## Disbursed Amount

\$17,218,644

## Context

Conservation efforts by the Government have increased significantly in Mozambique since the end of the civil war in 1992. Nevertheless, there are still threats affecting biodiversity and environmental conditions. However, there are signs of hope in the forestry sector showing that the number of hectares reforested, for example, increased by one third since 2016 according to the most recent annual report of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). Hectares of land that are managed in a sustainable way under an in-situ conservation regime also expanded from 20,738 ha in 2014 to 65,000 ha in 2018.

Since 2014, animal poaching has increased dramatically for elephants and other endangered species such as lions, rhinos and leopards. With growing communities expanding into conservation areas in search of food and income, the intensification of wildlife crime further increases the pressures.

The extractive industries in Mozambique present a unique set of development opportunities and challenges. The Government and the private sector are investing to ensure transparency and accountability in this industry, reflecting a robust legal framework.

## 2018 Achievements by Output

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

National stakeholders across 22 institutions are now capable of applying an innovative way to track climate budget allocations and expenditures and of using environmental budget codes more systematically. With support of the UN through the SUNRED project, the use of specific sub-codes for climate change and environmental protection on the electronic platform of the State Finance Administration System (e-SISTAFE) allowed a more coordinated planning and budget frameworks considering the environmental components of government interventions.

With this tool, the methodological guidelines for sectors to elaborate their annual social and economic plans (PES) were revised and harmonized allowing a more transparent management of environmental and natural resources. The government guidelines for budget preparation (MEO) standardized environment and climate budget codes and expanded its scope on budgeting for environmental cross-cutting issues. The state budget allocation for the environment and climate change areas have increased from 0.45 per cent to 2.2 per cent between 2014 and 2017.

Under the Mozambican Forest Investment Program (MozFIP) the UN supported the National Directorate of Forest (DINAF) in developing the National Forest Program (NFP), the forest concessions framework and the forest information system and assessing the needs capacity for the forest sector in the provinces of Zambézia and Cabo Delgado.

Under the National Forest program, concept notes on forest governance, non-timber forest products and community forest management, climate change and ecosystem services, timber value-chain and market, and charcoal value-chain and market were developed, and final reports produced to inform the formulation process of the NFP and 2035 strategic agenda. The public consultation process of the new Forest Policy as well as the National Forest Program, which will substantiate and operationalize the Forest Policy, are under way and both instruments will be eventually merged together.

Under the forest concessions, a survey of concession owners and operators was conducted. The results were presented to DINAF and will serve to revise the forest concessions framework for Cabo Delgado and Zambézia. The UN provided technical support to improve the Forest Information System (FIS) by specifying user requirements. With the aim of improving the institutional structure of DINAF to strengthen governance performance, a draft report on capacity assessment was developed and results were discussed in a participatory process to be revised and incorporated in the capacity development plan.

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

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

The UN provided technical assistance to facilitate strong synergies and integration of poverty-environment-climate objectives into policies, plans, regulations and investments to accelerate the delivery of the 2030 Agenda.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative particularly contributed to enhance the financing management for biodiversity conservation and strengthen the existing framework. Key partners gained a dedicated forum to discuss sustainable finance solutions for Biodiversity Conservation initiatives and good foundations for the development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan.

In this context, communities were benefitting from a better management of natural resources and environmental protection by governments and stakeholders at national and local level. The environmental sector is also growing in terms of investments in the past years. The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) reported in 2018 that the revenues coming from

conservation areas since 2015 are increasing at an annual average of 42 per cent. Twenty per cent of this amount are being channeled in a systematic way to the local communities.

As for the financing management, the percentage of state budget spent on sustainable management of natural resources has also slightly increased to 1.3 per cent.

Output 9.2 - Capacity developed for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to ensure equitable access to land and ecosystem services		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 9.2.1 - Increase of community reforested area (Ha), Sq km, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	20,738 (2014)	32,000	36,500	48,000
	Actual		32,000	32,000	
Indicator 9.2.2 - Number of NRM Committees with management plans in place, number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	N/A	299	306	320
	Actual		N/A	N/A	
Indicator 9.2.3 - % of DUATs allocated to women, Percentage, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	N/A	30%	40%	50%
	Actual			40%	

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

In 2018 progress was made with UN support in reducing the human and environmental risks of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes.

The environmental education manual was revised and approved, a total of 269 people (142 technicians from MASA and MITADER and 127 farmers) were trained on the correct use and management of pesticides and 380 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were engaged in the production of organic pesticides as an alternative to chemicals.

Moreover, 16 people were trained and worked on management of Obsolete Pesticides (OPs). Additionally, all the procedures to dispose the 284 tons of Obsolete Pesticides (OPs) that were centralized, repacked and stored in 2017, including the contract of an international company for the disposal, were carried out. Official procedures and authorizations for the export of the obsolete pesticides are undergoing. Contaminated soils from two identified sites were not disposed in 2018 due to limited local capacity. The Government of Mozambique and the UN continue collaborating for resource mobilization aiming at eliminating additional 70 tons of OPs that were collected and to clear the remaining sites with contaminated soils.

Practitioners and decision makers are increasingly benefitting from improved biodiversity and natural resources management. Supported by the UN, the implementation of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative contributed to the development of a pilot mechanism to finance the protection of biodiversity through offsetting costs incurred. The design of the offset mechanism included the transfer of liabilities and an analysis of related legal modalities. This mechanism is contributing to drive change in the realm of biodiversity financing models in Mozambique. In addition, the UN provided a platform for a stakeholder dialogue around these issues at various levels, including government, NGOs, private sector and Academia. Following previous UN interventions through GEF and SUNRED Projects, the testing of innovative approaches contributed to enhance the financing management for biodiversity conservation, especially in protected areas, and increase its sustainability.

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

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

An assessment of the pre-project situation for the national "Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)" led to drafting the capacity-development needs for the implementation strategy of the income generating activities. The project will start implementing activities in two pilot districts in Zambézia, engaging four to six pilot Natural Resources Management Committees NRMC and supporting their respective communities. After revision, the activities will be extended based on lessons learned. The M&E plan was developed and should be finalized when more information is available. Furthermore, the UN supported the development of Policy and Financing Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Management.

Through UN technical and advisory support, national stakeholders from government, academia and civil society engaged in policy development dialogue for more sustainable finance solutions for biodiversity conservation and developed the Biodiversity Policy and Institutional Review, the Biodiversity Expenditure Review and the Financial Needs Assessment for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). This analytical work provided the government with relevant information about the current state of policy framework and institutional arrangements that enable or hamper biodiversity financing. It also provided a comprehensive estimate of the levels of investments on biodiversity within the country.

In addition, the consultation process raised the awareness and interest of sectoral stakeholders on the existing challenges and opportunities constituting the foundation for the Biodiversity Finance Plan Development and Implementation that will contribute to the promotion of a more transparent and equitable financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation.

Output 9.4 - Financial mechanisms towards a green-blue economy are enhanced in a transparent and equitable manner	Baseline	2017	2018	2020

Indicator 9.4.1 - % of state budget spent on sustainable use of environment, natural resources and climate change (ENR & CC), Percentage, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned	0.45% (2012)	0.6%	0.63%	0.7%
	Actual		0.458%	0.458%	
Indicator 9.4.2 - Number of communities in selected provinces benefitting from forest PES, number, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned			52	68
	Actual			52	
Indicator 9.4.3 - % of total revenues from NRM shared with local communities, Percentage, Natural Resources Mgmt	Planned		27%	30%	50%
	Actual			30%	

## Challenges

Various challenges affected the country's natural resource management sector, partly linked to limited government resources in strengthening institutional frameworks relevant to the considerable problems of unsustainable wildlife use, human wildlife conflicts, loss of natural habitats, pollution and deforestation. In combating illegal poaching, the creation of an environmental police unit was a positive step, but it remains imperative to have prosecutors and judges at local levels with the capacity to handle poaching and environmental crimes.

Despite all efforts on legal and capacity development in natural resources management, the Government of Mozambique faces challenges of designing sustainable funding models to support activities initiated.

Natural resources management activities are guided by projects designed to respond to ad-hoc problems and/or donors' objectives /request. A long-term program to address natural resources management issues is lacking.

## Lessons Learned / Good Practices

Awareness on natural resources management increased in the country, significant capacity was developed in Mozambicans and the country is starting to monitor international standards. Deforestation rates, illegal logging and poaching are reported to having reduced. About 300 tons of Obsolete Pesticides were collected and from those 294 tons were repacked without any incident or any accident.

The tracking of climate budget allocations and expenditures and of using environmental budget codes more systematically proved to be an important tool.

# Outcome 10 Resilience

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

## Implementing Partners

GoM, INGC, MASA, MEF, MGCAS, Children and Social Action, MINEDH, MISAU, MITADER, SETSAN, UEM

## Donors

Austria, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Flanders, United States, FAO Technical Cooperation Program

## Participating Agencies

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



## Geographic Focus

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

## Financial information 2018

### Planned Amount

\$23,884,446

### Disbursed Amount

\$7,287,893

## Context

Mozambique is one of the African countries most vulnerable to climate change. Dominica, Malawi and Mozambique were ranked the countries most affected by severe floods on the Global Climate Risk

Index 2015. However, the number of deaths caused by hazards in Mozambique significantly decreased from 121 in 2013 to 73 in 2017.

The rainfall and temperature patterns due to climatic variability affect various sectors including agriculture, water and health. Climate change threatens biodiversity and potentially undermines the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives are critical to build community resilience and ensure the preservation of sustainable development gains in the country. The Government approved the Master Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2017- 2030) and is committed to prepare and adapt to climate change in order to reduce the country’s vulnerability to disasters and climate change. The Master Plan is in line with the national priorities as well as with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).

**2018 Achievements by Output**

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

In 2018, the UN continued to support the Government’s and other stakeholder’s efforts to enhance the quality and coordination of information for managing climate change and disasters. The policy framework of disaster and climate risk management was reinforced, as new key sectoral plans are being implemented in the areas of agriculture, roads and infrastructure as well as health and energy. These plans are a major achievement as they integrate concrete measures and budgets to directly respond to the impacts of any disaster that might affect the sectors. Two of the plans are explicitly gender-responsive. At local level, mechanisms for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction were enhanced through investment in developing risk maps for every district and early warning systems (EWS) for every river basin.

So far, eleven risk maps and three EWS were prepared. Furthermore, according to the Mid-Term Report of the Social and Economic Plan (BdPES), ten out of 60 targeted local adaptation plans were implemented. The increasing number of plans indicates that governments at local level are enhancing the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures. The districts that already have Local Adaptation Plans are eligible to apply for decentralized funding for direct interventions for timely response to disasters.

Output 10.1 - Mechanisms for information management for climate change and disaster risk reduction are enhanced and coordinated		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 10.1.1 - National multisectoral assessment framework functional, Index, National	Planned	Inadequate (2015)	Low	Low	N/A
	Actual		Low		
Indicator 10.1.2 - # of disaster-prone districts that have been risk mapped, number, at risk	Planned	10	22	29	N/A
	Actual		18	26	
Indicator 10.1.3 - % of river basins in selected provinces with functional		3%	5%	5%	N/A

disaster floods early warning (FEW) systems., Percentage, Not at risk	Planned		5%	5%	
	Actual				

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

The activities contributing to the implementation of the project Strengthening Urban Resilience in South-East Africa (Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros) were conducted as scheduled. In each of the countries a kick-start workshop was organized, involving the main national stakeholders on disaster risk management (DRM) and urban resilience. The strategies/policies/guidelines as well as the local national coordination mechanisms to be improved were selected with the participation of all stakeholders.

Furthermore, national entities discussed different strategies to institutionalize the City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) tool in their framework for urban resilience and disaster risk management. This tool was developed by the UN and the Centre for Disaster Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR) and tested in 25 cities in nine African countries. The main objective of the tool is to enable local governments of small to intermediate sized cities (or urban districts of bigger cities) to understand risks and plan practical actions to progressively build urban resilience. The website of DiMSUR was renovated and an updated version of the CityRAP Booklet released.

With UN support Maputo Municipality implemented the City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) that suggests transformative projects in different sectors (governance, urban planning, infrastructure, etc.) to make the City of Maputo more resilient to climate change. The Urban Resilience Programme created the City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT) – a universal framework that allows the input of context-based, auditable data and generates metrics for urban resilience in order to establish baselines or “city profiles”.

Based on the results of the analysis, a Diagnosis and a Resilience Action Plan (RAP) was developed and incorporated into existing urban development strategies and management processes. The CRPP implementation in Maputo Municipality allowed to analyse gaps in creating policies, improving governance and allocating enough and competent human resources in sustainably addressing the city resilience building.

The UN supported the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in strengthening national capacities and frameworks to reduce disaster risk reduction and to adapt to climate change and in mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into national, provincial and district plans and policies. Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Health MISAU and the Ministry of Gender and Social Action MGCAS to develop a national Contingency Planning by incorporating maternal and sexual and reproductive health and Gender Based Violence.

A Micro Finance Institution (GAPI) was identified and selected by MGCAS in preparation of the implementation of the project to increase women and girls’ access to increased economic opportunities in the context of recovering from conflict. Capacity for training on conflict mediation at



local level, which is key to the implementation of this project, was created through the training of 30 trainers of conflict mediation.

The UN contributed to strengthen the capacity of communities, government, and civil society to build resilience and adapt to climate change. 324 Farmer Field School (FFS) facilitators (both technicians and farmers) were trained and 88 refreshed on the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategy and 525 people were trained on how to send recommendations on the crop calendar every 10 days to the Agromet Unit of the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) in Maputo through Short Messaging Service (SMS). 200 people learned to interpret agrometeorological bulletins.

The Local Risk Management Committees LRMCM are considered the operative arm of INGC. Their capacity was improved to support communities for disaster prevention and response specially during rainy and cyclonic seasons. Assistance was provided by the UN to technical teams for mainstreaming disaster resilience and climate change adaptation into planning in Gaza and Nampula provinces. INGC was supported to train sector focal points for reporting country progress in SFDRR.

The INGC equipped ten LRMCM in four provinces prone to disasters (Zambezia, Nampula, Sofala and Cabo-Delgado) with tools and preparedness items as well as 41 Kits for disaster risk reduction. According to INGC, 591 LRMCM are equipped and functional corresponding to 66 per cent of the total number of committees. By training 53 extension officers and 376 farmers, the UN contributed to increase knowledge and skills on Conservation Agriculture (CA), crop production diversification, use of drought- and disease-tolerant crops, use of short-cycle and high-yielding varieties, water conservation and harvesting, as well as post-harvest techniques in the context of climate change.

In partnership with the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), seed multiplication fields for maize and beans and cassava were established in Manica province. Moreover, 15 technicians and 300 farmers (211 women) from Gaza, Sofala and Manica provinces were trained on agro-processing of cassava, fruits (papaya and banana), sweet potato, tomato and cabbage. Additionally, more than 320 FFSs introduced CCA practices, benefiting 8,000 producers directly and 40,000 people indirectly. Most of the FFS introduced mulching and other CA practices, construction of rain water harvest cisterns and water-efficient vegetable production. 120 FFS members (80 women) from Gaza, Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces were trained on credit and savings.

The UN contributed to diversify farmers’ income by supporting a local company in Gaza for multiplication and production of local chickens, resistant to drought conditions. Moreover, the UN provided 1,500 chicks and kits for poultry production to an association of 30 families.

Output 10.2 - Capacity of communities, government, and civil society to build resilience is strengthened		Baseline	2017	2018	2020
Indicator 10.2.1 - % of people in need of humanitarian assistance compared to people affected up to 30 days, Percentage, At risk	Planned		59%	57%	N/A
	Actual	61%	55%	55%	
Indicator 10.2.2 - % of districts in the disaster risk areas with gender sensitive preparedness plans, Percentage, At risk	Planned	0%	6%	5%	N/A
	Actual		5%	5%	
Indicator 10.2.3 - # of functional local risk management committees, number, Resilience	Planned	507	532	532	N/A
	Actual		189	269	

	Actual				
Indicator 10.2.4 - % of new classrooms built that comply with disaster sensitive guidelines in selected provinces, Percentage, Resilience	Planned	3% (2014)	9%	N/A	N/A
	Actual		195		

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

As a signatory of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Mozambique is committed to achieve the global DRR goals. The UN supported the central government to monitor its annual progress towards the global goals and provided technical assistance to the National Institute for Disaster Management as the main implementing institution, to comply with guidelines of the SFDRR and the Hyogo Framework. The National Operative Emergency Center (CENOE) of INGC coordinated a session with focal points from different sectors who acquired skills on the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) tool of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

They successfully reported the country progress on the implementation of the SFDRR in 2018. In addition, the UN provided technical assistance to staff of the INAM at central and local levels, particularly in Gaza and Nampula provinces. They acquired and improved their technical capacity and knowledge to mainstream disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and related-aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into early warning and seasonal weather forecast instruments.

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

## Challenges

Despite all efforts in legal framework and capacity development, the Government of Mozambique faced challenges in designing sustainable funding models to support activities initiated. Additionally, various institutional challenges including lack of government resources, clearly impacted the ability to build resilient systems.

While national level coordination mechanisms were strengthened, the need remains for improved local level coordination. Other challenges resulted from the lack of skilled technicians to operate the drones and to process the results. There is also a need to conduct appropriate training to reinforce technical operational capacity at the national level.

## Lessons Learned / Good Practices

Investments in capacity building in the agriculture sector resulted in good practices in Agroecology, Conservation Agriculture and Climate Smart Agriculture as climate change adaptation pilots. The pilots were implemented and increased the resilience level of agriculture systems and farmers, including gender and vulnerable group resilience.

There is a continued need to build capacities in conducting high-quality vulnerability and rapid assessments and strengthen coordination with national authorities at central and sub-national levels. Given the country's exposure to climate change and natural shocks, the UN will strengthen programming to build community resilience ensuring adequate provision of basic social services.

## Financial Overview

This section outlines the planned financial resources and results for the implementation of the second year (i.e., the period January-December 2018) of the four-year programme of work envisaged under the current UNDAF.

### Reminder – Initial overall UNDAF Funding Situation

The planned four-year UNDAF programme budget was originally costed at just over US\$704 million. At the end of 2017 the UNDAF was well funded with 66.4 per cent of budgetary needs already covered by confirmed financial contributions. The general funding gap for the planned entire UNDAF budget was thus 36.6 per cent. The table below illustrates the planned budget for the four major SDG Result Areas (1. Prosperity: UNDAF Outcomes 1 & 2; 2. People: UNDAF Outcomes 3-6; Peace: UNDAF Outcomes 7 & 8; Planet: UNDAF Outcomes 9 & 10) for the entire UNDAF implementation along with the confirmed contributions and funding gaps.

### Total Original UNDAF Planned Budget 2017-2020(USD)

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

## UNDAF BUDGET EXECUTION 2018

The table below illustrates planned spending by Outcome and the related disbursement for 2018. Disbursement rates vary according to Outcome, which reflects the specific circumstances which apply to each.

### 2018 UNDAF Budget by Outcome (Disbursed vs. Available)

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

### Tables of 2018 Agency disbursement (across all Outcomes)

#### Food Security and Nutrition

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
FAO	\$14,236,876.87	\$11,472,701.77	81%
IFAD	\$112,706,523.44	\$47,702,468.10	42%
UNCDF	\$3,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	33%
UNICEF	\$2,230,863.00	\$2,230,863.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$1,943,507.00	\$217,769.44	11%
WFP	\$68,102,446.87	\$44,991,015.40	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$202,220,217.18</b>	<b>\$107,614,817.71</b>	<b>53%</b>

#### Economic Transformation

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UN Habitat	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	100%
UNDP	\$3,729,389.00	\$2,166,213.00	58%
UNFPA	\$19,000,000.00	\$5,321,636.00	28%
UNHCR	\$940,500.00	\$56,500.00	6%
UNICEF	\$874,893.00	\$874,893.00	100%
UNIDO	\$1,141,989.76	\$1,141,989.76	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,711,771.76</b>	<b>\$9,586,231.76</b>	<b>37%</b>

## Education

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UN Habitat	930,000	619,000	67%
UNESCO	\$1,006,833.00	\$971,647.00	97%
UNHCR	\$432,803.00	\$366,800.00	85%
UNICEF	\$7,622,369.00	\$7,622,369.00	100%
WFP	\$9,667,720.30	\$4,372,990.85	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,659,725.30</b>	<b>\$13,952,806.85</b>	<b>71%</b>

## Gender

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UNDP	\$833,556.57	\$516,145.25	62%
UNFPA	\$505,000.00	\$1,976,838.00	391%
UNHCR	\$37,219.00	\$20,596.00	55%
UNICEF	\$4,183,670.00	\$4,183,670.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$5,441,923.25	\$1,593,029.76	29%
WHO	\$77,000.00	\$77,000.00	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,078,368.82</b>	<b>\$8,367,279.01</b>	<b>76%</b>

## Social Protection

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
ILO	\$4,726,970.00	\$1,533,065.00	32%
IOM	\$6,404,466.00	\$1,418,329.00	22%
UN Habitat	\$572,000.00	\$572,000.00	100%
UNAIDS	\$30,000.00	\$5,000.00	17%
UNESCO	\$11,250.00	\$0.00	0%
UNHCR	\$134,656.00	\$119,236.00	89%
UNICEF	\$4,154,339.00	\$4,154,339.00	100%
WFP	\$2,180,881.26	\$1,266,522.38	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,214,562.26</b>	<b>\$9,068,491.38</b>	<b>50%</b>

## Health

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
IOM	\$3,068,162.00	\$1,777,662.00	58%
IOM, UNICEF	\$45,000.00	0	0%
UNAIDS	\$825,000.00	\$70,000.00	8%
UNFPA	\$20,551,554.00	\$17,527,898.00	85%
UNHCR	\$149,627.00	\$138,627.00	93%
UNICEF	\$40,204,835.00	\$40,204,835.00	100%
WHO	\$9,962,686.00	\$9,032,998.00	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$74,806,864.00</b>	<b>\$68,752,020.00</b>	<b>92%</b>

## Youth

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UNFPA	\$4,900,000.00	\$4,079,450.00	83%
UNICEF	\$1,865,758.00	\$1,865,758.00	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,765,758.00</b>	<b>\$5,945,208.00</b>	<b>88%</b>

## Governance

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
UN Habitat	\$392,570.00	\$392,570.00	100%
UNDP	\$20,283,360.00	\$9,444,750.80	47%
UNESCO	\$21,000.00	\$21,000.00	100%
UNICEF	\$5,649,762.00	\$5,649,762.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$772,904.00	\$206,747.00	27%
WHO	\$2,794,469.00	\$2,091,309.00	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29,914,065.00</b>	<b>\$17,806,138.80</b>	<b>60%</b>

## Natural Resources Management

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
FAO	\$2,643,947.40	\$1,715,997.80	65%
UNDP	\$4,480,452.00	\$13,349,273.00	298%
UNDP, UNEP	\$4,446,000.00	\$2,130,274.00	48%
UNESCO	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,570,399.40</b>	<b>\$17,195,544.80</b>	<b>149%</b>

## Resilience

Agency	Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed	Disbursement Rate
FAO	\$4,661,947.60	\$3,289,886.80	71%
UN Habitat	\$156,250.00	\$52,083.00	33%
UNCDF	\$8,250,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	12%
UNDP	\$2,931,999.00	\$2,067,924.00	71%
UNESCO	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
UNFPA	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	100%
UNWOMEN	\$1,276,445.00	\$151,207.00	12%
WFP	\$4,991,562.54	\$538,612.39	11%
WHO	\$1,456,242.00	\$28,180.00	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,734,446.14</b>	<b>\$7,137,893.19</b>	<b>30%</b>