



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
8 December 2021

Original: English

First regular session 2022

31 January to 4 February 2022, New York

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Mozambique (2022-2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Mozambique faces the compounded effects of complex economic, climatic and security-related crises in its path towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the vision set in its National Development Strategy. More frequent and severe weather events are already impacting on the poorest and most vulnerable populations, with currently over 90,000 people internally displaced due to climate-related disasters. Economic growth declined sharply from an average of 8 per cent between 2001 and 2016 to 3 per cent between 2016 and 2019. While attempting to recover from this downturn, and the devastating impact of two tropical cyclones in 2019, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic led to a real decline in gross domestic product (GDP) by 1.2 per cent in 2020, the first economic contraction in 30 years. Economic growth, notably driven by the extractive sector, has not translated into sufficient employment opportunities for a rapidly growing population, while a significant share of the population continues to live in extreme poverty, with the most recent government estimate putting this proportion at 46.1 per cent in 2014-2015. Inequality has also risen, with the Gini coefficient increasing from 47 to 54 per cent between 2009 and 2015, according to the National Institute of Statistics, a coefficient which is among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2. The preceding programme cycle witnessed escalating insecurity and violence by non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado Province and ongoing attacks in the central region. By March 2021, approximately 3.5 million people were affected by conflict, with 3,900 fatalities and over 750,000 people internally displaced, of which over 500,000 were recorded in 2020 alone.¹ Women and girls are the primary victims of the compounded effects of displacement, violence, natural disasters and economic difficulties that COVID-19 has exacerbated. With regional asymmetries widening, women, girls and youth in rural areas in the centre and north of the country are particularly hit. The demographic and health survey of 2011 showed that 37 per cent of women in Mozambique had experienced sexual or physical violence; Mozambique ranked 138 out of 160 countries in the 2017 gender inequality index. Women comprise most of the unskilled workforce, especially in subsistence agriculture, and they represent more than 59 per cent of informal workers.² The heightened risks placed on women and girls through large-scale displacement, insecurity and climate shocks will require additional engagement at the policy and community level.

3. The National Development Strategy, 2015-2035, envisages a “prosperous, competitive, sustainable, secure and inclusive” Mozambique with a policy mix that is expected to create improved “living conditions and a fair distribution of national income” through “structural transformation, expansion and diversification of the economic base”. The Five-Year Programme, 2020-2024, of the Government focuses on the maintenance of peace, inclusive and sustainable growth, economic and social stability, greater productivity and competitiveness. In support of these goals, and progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UNSDCF theory of change envisages a country in which “all people equitably participate in, and benefit from, sustainable development in a peaceful and resilient Mozambican society, underpinned by gender equality” to be achieved:

IF people have access to and utilize high-quality, gender-sensitive and inclusive basic social services and protection;

IF the economy is diversified and growth is sustainable and inclusive and generates decent jobs and sustainable livelihoods for all people;

IF natural resource management is sustainable, with equitable benefit-sharing, and resilience to climate change and disasters is enhanced at all levels;

¹ The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) database (www.acleddata.com).

² World Bank (2017), Country Partnership Framework.

IF inclusive governance and peace are consolidated and people can fully enjoy their human rights.

4. The UNDP contribution to the UNSDCF strategic vision is unpinned by its comparative advantage as a convenor and integrator, with strong thought-leadership and on-the-ground experience in human rights, governance, rule of law, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and recovery, and women's and youth empowerment that will enable it to support all four strategic priority areas, while playing a key supportive role to the United Nations system, especially with regards to coordination, alignment and localization. During the previous programme cycle, the country office effectively supported national priorities in the context of insecurity, climatic shocks and the COVID-19 pandemic, rapidly scaling-up its post-disaster and post-conflict capacity to support reconstruction and recovery efforts, introducing an integrated humanitarian-development-peace nexus through its support to basic services, economic recovery, social cohesion and human rights protection, delivering durable solutions to displacement-affected communities. UNDP has leveraged its thought-leadership and expertise in environmental, natural resource, disaster risk and climate change management to strengthen resilience. Capitalizing on global networks and trust capital, UNDP has used its knowledge resources to scale best practices, accelerate support to legal and policy reforms, and provide decision-makers with robust evidence and digital solutions that underpin the development capacity for transformation. Through its ongoing support to decentralization reforms, UNDP is contributing to increased accountability and governance, by strengthening financial management systems, and increasing civic spaces for participation, particularly of women and youth. The Accelerator Lab has intensified internal abilities for mapping, testing and scaling up innovative, cost-efficient, community-grounded solutions to accelerate achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals while linking the country's innovators to global and regional networks to benefit from South-South and triangular cooperation opportunities.

5. The evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2017-2021,³ found delivering-as-one to be consolidated throughout the UNDP programme contributing to improved coherence and alignment. Nevertheless, despite its programmatic focus on disaster risk reduction, UNDP did not anticipate the scale of the humanitarian crisis provoked by both extreme weather and violence, aggravated by the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, all of which have put unprecedented strain on government systems and service delivery mechanisms. In response, while pursuing its support to digital solutions for public services, UNDP launched stabilization interventions in the north of Mozambique, working closely with provincial and local authorities and building on the acquired in-country experience in post-cyclone reconstruction through the Mozambique Recovery Facility. Based on the 2019 evaluation of the preceding country programme document, 2017-2021, the country office has consolidated its interventions and partnerships to develop a more coherent programmatic approach, operating firmly in the nexus continuum.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

6. UNDP strategic priorities focus on four interrelated pillars where the country office has comparative advantage and plays a leadership role, is recognized by the Government and aligned to the UNSDCF outcomes:

- (a) human development, multi-dimensional poverty, gender equality and public health management (outcome 1.1);
- (b) inclusive economic recovery and diversification, and sustainable livelihoods (outcome 2.1);

³ Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mozambique, "Final evaluation of the UNDAF", March 2021.

- (c) climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources (outcome 3.1);
- (d) inclusive and decentralized governance, justice and peace and social cohesion (outcome 4.1).

7. The interdependent and self-reinforcing nature of these themes is underpinned in the theory of change: progress on gender equality is a necessary condition for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Critical opportunities lie in enforcing gender-sensitive legislation and empowering women, particularly in rural areas, by strengthening access to services (seriously strained by the COVID-19 pandemic) and through economic empowerment, as a prerequisite to women's greater participation in decision-making. Sustainable, transparent and equitable management of natural resource wealth will support inclusive economic transformation that will benefit poor and vulnerable communities. Area-based interventions to strengthen community resilience and recovery capacity will reduce vulnerability to climatic hazards, conflict and economic shocks, critical to lifting people out of poverty but which requires an environment of inclusion, social cohesion and stability to facilitate meaningful participation. Therefore, responsive and accountable governance, that consolidates efficiency and transparency, builds trust, protects human rights and promotes social cohesion is key to reducing conflict and extremism and sustaining peaceful, inclusive development.

8. The change strategy and priorities are anchored on the principles of human rights, non-discrimination, leaving no one behind and building forward better. The country programme was developed through a consultative process and is well aligned with the priorities of the Five-year Programme, 2020-2024, and the three pillars of the country programme's governance component. Moreover, they align with the three development settings of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025,⁴ and its six signature solutions.

9. Building on the independent country programme evaluation, and recognizing the evolving needs of the country, programme priorities build on a number of shifts, including: increased engagement at community level; sourcing local solutions and delivering integrated community-based interventions at scale for greater impact. It is targeted at those provinces and districts in the north and centre where vulnerability to climatic and environmental threats, as well as violence and instability, are highest. It proposes sharpened policy and advisory services, built on evidence-based knowledge resource in areas of peace and economic development; targeted and systemic institutional strengthening at local and national levels to ensure inclusive and equitable access to public services; and adoption of conflict-sensitive strategies to empower women and youth as agents for sustainable transformation.

Addressing multi-dimensional poverty and promoting gender equality and access to services

10. UNDP will provide cutting-edge technical assistance and evidence-based policy advisory services to support whole-of-government solutions to inclusive and sustainable human development and advance attainment of the 2030 Agenda. An analytical and thought-leadership approach to address multidimensional poverty dimensions in the country will strengthen government capacity to analyse human and economic development trends and test the adoption of localized indicators and Sustainable Development Goals monitoring. A multistakeholder approach to revise the national development strategy will be used to advocate for a human development and gender-transformative approach and promote sustainable environmental and natural resource management, peacebuilding and governance, underpinned by an integrated national financing framework.

11. Persistent structural inequalities hinder the empowerment of women, access to services, fulfilment of human rights and realization their full potential. One in four women in Mozambique have experienced physical or sexual violence and have limited access to

⁴ (a) structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions; (b) no one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development; (c) resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

integrated services. Joint interventions with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), through the European Union-funded Spotlight initiative, will strengthen strategies for prevention and response to, all forms of gender-based violence, improve access to integrated health and justice services, and advocate for gender sensitive laws, policies, and regulatory frameworks for institutions and services delivery to safeguard the rights of women and girls. UNDP will enhance awareness of basic health and sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and rights for women and youth, particularly in displacement-affected communities.

12. Building on the positive impact of its partnership with the Ministry of Health (MISAU), UNDP will enhance its support for innovative public health governance, strengthening the resilience of health systems and infrastructure, particularly during crises, and promoting equitable access to health services. UNDP will build on its experience to accelerate its wider support to post-cyclone and post-conflict reconstruction of public infrastructure for the delivery of social services, in close coordination with other United Nations organizations. Beyond health and social services, UNDP will respond to the request by the Government to focus on justice and security.

Supporting resilient and inclusive economic recovery and diversification, and sustainable livelihoods

13. Capitalizing on its leadership in disaster recovery, and in coordination with key national partners and United Nations organizations, UNDP will scale up multidimensional and innovative approaches to leverage the humanitarian-development-peace nexus as a way to strengthen community and economic resilience to disasters and violent conflict, with particular attention to women and youth. UNDP will accelerate the implementation of the Mozambique Recovery Facility and further expand the facility’s area-based model for post-disaster response to simultaneously integrate rights-based interventions that support human development, access to basic services, inclusive economic recovery and diversification. On similar grounds, as part of its ongoing support in the province of Cabo Delgado, UNDP will develop and implement a post-conflict engagement programme, adding to infrastructure and institutional support for inclusive economic recovery focusing on women and youth, working with local authorities to support effective response and restoring public services. These will be supported and documented through innovative community monitoring methodologies tested in other countries. A focus on the informal economy and building social capital by enhancing knowledge, vocational skills and capacities will support more diverse and sustainable livelihoods. Where applicable, UNDP will support small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), particularly those led by women, to access digital financial services and exchange technologies.

Strengthening climate resilience and the sustainable use of natural resources

14. UNDP will leverage its thought-leadership in environmental, natural resources, disaster risk and climate change management to enhance high-level dialogue with the Government and advocate for increased integration of these issues in national plans and budgets, working to fill data gaps and supporting whole-of-government approaches promoting stronger multi-sectoral coordination and policy coherence. Partnering with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and based on the country’s climate finance strategy, UNDP will deliver its climate promise by facilitating access to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support implementation of the national Action Plan for Climate Change, 2020-2025, and deliver on its nationally determined contribution targets, linking these to the Sustainable Development Goals financing strategy. Leveraging support from the GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), UNDP will strengthen the capacity of communities and district governments to plan for, and adapt to, climate change and increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and sustainability of livelihoods.

15. UNDP will test innovative approaches for improving natural resource management and promoting green and blue economy by enhancing the technical capacity of national and local institutions and communities and by engaging with the private sector, academia and other relevant stakeholders. Partnering with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP will support community health workers to manage disease and improve health services, particularly for women and girls in post-disaster recovery contexts. Upscaling and strengthening interventions that support biodiversity and diversification of ecosystem services will contribute to national plans and targets, enhance inclusive conservation and sustainable resource use, and promote the financial sustainability of protected areas. Through GEF 6 financing, UNDP will strengthen conservation of threatened species through improved enforcement and expansion of community conservancies and leverage GEF 8 resources to enhance community livelihoods through the sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas.

16. Capitalizing on synergies with the decentralization programme, UNDP will strengthen capacities at the local level to develop and implement sustainable, gender-responsive, environmentally sound and climate-resilient solutions to natural resource and environmental management, through local planning processes that reinforce transparent, participative and inclusive decision-making. With the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), UNDP will strengthen information management systems on environmental degradation, climate and disaster risks to fill data gaps and enhance monitoring, evaluation, learning, and evidence-based decision-making for risk reduction, mitigation and recovery and mainstream gender-sensitive climate and disaster risk information across sectors.

Promoting inclusive governance, justice, human rights, and peace and social cohesion (outcome 4.1)

17. Support to rule of law and access to justice will remain a critical component of UNDP support, building on a long-standing, strong partnership with the Ministry of Justice. Support to the strategic plan of both the justice sector and the Human Rights Commission will continue, focusing on improving efficiency and equitable justice outcomes. Support for mobile courts and technological innovations will bring justice closer to rural populations. Investing in the expansion of legal aid and digital solutions, in addition to revitalizing the networks of community tribunals, will enhance justice and human rights outcomes, especially for women, girls and vulnerable groups, enable additional support at community level, and reduce the number of unsentenced detainees.

18. UNDP support to decentralization reforms is critical for inclusive governance, maintaining peace and enhancing social cohesion, and for the equitable management of natural resources. Empowerment of local authorities and local communities will be the gateway for all programmatic interventions at the local level. Leveraging its trusted partner status, UNDP will provide upstream policy advice to consolidate the decentralization ‘package’ while strengthening collaboration and dialogue between institutions, civil society and communities. Expanding civic space will enhance participation in local development and promote social cohesion. The capacities of newly decentralized institutions will be strengthened to plan for, and implement, Sustainable Development Goals-aligned actions that respond to community needs, and ensure the effective, efficient, and transparent use of resources to build trust in local institutions. A territorial approach will support improved coordination of public policy at the local level, strengthen the capacity of elected officials, and improve accountability. Territorial diagnoses of vulnerability will strengthen strategic planning, and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will ensure it is migration and displacement-sensitive.

19. In 2024, 154 district governments will be elected for the first time. Local officials will be supported to assume their new duties and competencies. UNDP will continue supporting free and fair elections and will broaden its approach to make democratic processes more inclusive by strengthening the capacity of the media and political parties and enabling citizens –

particularly women, youth, elders, people with disabilities, minorities and internally displaced persons (IDPs) – to make their voices heard through civic activities and social media platforms, creating space for peaceful dialogue. Joint activities with UNICEF to support the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda will leverage expertise and expand support to policy, research, and system implementation for coordinated approaches to national legal identity systems.

20. Mozambique has been faced with unforeseen violent extremism and instability that risk undermining development gains. As national priorities, engagement and investments target the resolution of the crisis, UNDP will accompany efforts of reconstruction and stabilization in the north of the country. Its engagement, will include a peacebuilding, reconciliation and social cohesion line of support, building on both national and community-based interventions. UNDP will also support relevant national and provincial authorities on cross-border institutional cooperation, inclusive of trade and peace-building dimensions.

21. UNDP will support institutions and populations to address the continuing challenges posed by COVID-19 and to build forward better. Support to digitalization and e-governance will strengthen data management, transparency and timeliness in public service delivery, particularly in the justice sector.

A new approach to partnerships

22. Non-traditional partnerships and new and innovative financing instruments, such as green bonds, will be explored to support sustainable development and ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency in the application of funds by maximizing potential synergies. Existing partnerships with key government institutions, United Nations organizations and development partners will be strengthened. Partnerships with the private sector, multilateral and bilateral organizations, (including Global and South-South and triangular partnerships, particularly between South African Development Community and Portuguese-speaking African countries), and civil society organizations will be explored to promote integrated finance for development. The country office will develop a catalogue of potential new partners, including in the private sector, and tap into the wisdom of grassroots organizations, through the Accelerator Lab, to add value to and complement the UNDP technical offer. The development of a communication strategy focused on the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals targets will gain greater visibility for UNDP and strengthen its leadership in advocacy for inclusive and sustainable development.

III. Programme and risk management

23. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

24. A ‘portfolio management’ approach will enhance vertical integration and effective policy-practice and fieldwork feedback loops and promote more effective collaboration between teams and between programme and operations and ensure best use of available resources. Implementation of the UNDP corporate data strategy will improve data management by making data standards a requirement at project level and by introducing checks and balances to guarantee fulfilment of ethical and security standards. UNDP aims to become a key player in the country’s innovation ecosystem by enhancing collaboration between projects and the accelerator lab, increasing engagement and partnerships with key-players at local, regional and global level, including South-South and triangular partnerships, enhancing its image as an enabler and convener at national and international levels, and positioning itself as a thought-leader, shaping development debates.

25. The country office will work with partners, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and other government institutions to ensure full involvement of national counterparts in all planning, monitoring and evaluation processes. UNDP will support the strengthening of ministries' capacity to improve programme delivery, engage more effectively in regional development dialogue, and contribute to the United Nations global development agenda. Knowledge management systems will identify best practices, promote synergies, and facilitate joint learning with implementing partners and beneficiaries. Projects will be required to engage beneficiaries, and particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups, in development solutions, monitoring and learning.

26. The country programme is underpinned by a robust resource pipeline, with 70 per cent of funds coming from other (non-core) sources that will provide approximately \$40 million a year and are considered sufficient to support all planned interventions. Nevertheless, the programme is vulnerable to a variety of risks, including natural and climate-related hazards, including the COVID-19 pandemic, internal political tensions, instability and violence, and economic shocks that could reduce the resources for both the Government and UNDP. The country office monitors political and security developments. A conflict-sensitive approach will be integrated into all interventions. Risks will be evaluated through programme monitoring and tracking tools, and via early warning systems. UNDP will proactively engage with the Government and the United Nations country team and the Resident Coordinator to evaluate and address emerging issues and anticipate significant changes in development and financial circumstances that may require programme and budgetary adjustments. The country office has a positive track record of building flexibility into programme design and implementation. Following recent cyclones and during the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP successfully adopted an agile approach, leveraged digital solutions, mobilized additional funds and developed new ways of working to deliver results.

27. The country programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, direct execution may be applied to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. UNDP takes into consideration the sustainability factors in all its programmatic interventions through well-established linkages with national strategies, systems and structures.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. Outcome, output and performance indicators have been aligned with the results framework of the Government Five-year Programme, 2020-2024, the UNSDCF, 2022-2026, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, and the Sustainable Development Goals. Support to the Government and national priorities will be evidence-based and results-driven, achieved through strengthened implementation of effective results-based management approaches and monitoring and evaluation systems to inform decision-making, enhance effectiveness, and ensure sustainable results. UNDP will promote an inclusive approach to monitoring and evaluation, alongside other United Nations organizations and partners through the Monitoring and Evaluation Results Group, adopting mixed-method data collection and analysis methods and a human rights-based approach. All projects working directly with beneficiaries will implement a data protocol to safeguard ethical and compliant data management.

29. UNDP will allocate at least 5 per cent of resources to improving oversight and quality assurance, strengthening the digital literacy and monitoring and evaluation capacity of implementing partners and the Government, collecting national and subnational data. UNDP will also ensure consistent use of the gender marker to track funds devoted to advancing gender equality, improving gender-based planning and decision-making. Evaluations will support the identification of potential data gaps, notably in the environment sector, and UNDP will work

with partner organizations to build capacities for research, data collection and analysis, and where necessary, support the realization of the necessary research, surveys or baseline studies using innovative tools and methodologies.

30. UNDP will promote a learning culture and will strengthen evaluation practices, which was identified as weakness in the last programme cycle. Evaluation both at programme and project levels will be executed according to an evaluation plan and reviewed annually and when new projects are developed. UNDP will enhance policy advice and advocacy activities through a systematic approach to knowledge management, involving local communities, target groups and partners in monitoring and learning processes. UNDP will enhance its multi-year research agenda, based on which it will produce and share reports and discussion papers on topics related to the Sustainable Development Goals. Partnerships with academia and research institutions will underpin collaborative discussion and debate. UNDP will support open data portals and real time data collection tools to strengthen accountability and transparency in the public domain.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Mozambique (2022-2026)

| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Five-year Government Plan Priority 1: Develop human capital and social justice. | | | | |
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| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1.1: By 2026, more people, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized, have a more equitable access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, resilient, gender and shock-responsive social protection and essential social services. | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions. | | | | |
| Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s) | Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities | Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets) | Major partners/partnerships frameworks | Estimated cost by outcome (United States dollars) |
| <p>1.7. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age Baseline (2015): 16% Target (2026): 10%</p> <p>1.1. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) Baseline (2016): (a) 17.7% (b) 10.02% (c) 2.00% Target (2026): (a) 20% (b) 15% (c) 4.5%</p> | <p>Indicator Survey of Immunization Responsible: WHO, UN-Women, UNFPA, United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNDP, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>MEF, General State Account Responsible: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (UNICEF, WHO, ILO) Frequency: Annual</p> | <p>Output 1.1.1. Effective prevention and response to gender-based violence established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1.1.1. Number of gender-sensitive strategies operationalized in the public sector. Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2026): 6 Data source: Institutional reports Frequency: Annually Indicator 1.1.1.2. Percentage of victims of gender-based violence who access integrated care services (disaggregated by age and location). Baseline (2020): 3 Target (2026): 10 Data source: MINT Frequency: Annual <p>Output 1.1.2. Equitable, resilient and sustainable systems for health and pandemic preparedness strengthened to address communicable and non-communicable diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1.2.1. Number of resilient and adequately equipped MISAU warehouses with systems that ensure equitable access to medical supplies. Baseline (2020): 1 Target (2024): 2 Data source: MISAU Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.1.2.2. Increase in resilient public health laboratory testing capacity in selected provinces. Baseline: (2020) 1 Target: (2006) 8 Data source: MISAU Frequency: Annual | <p>Ministry of Interior (MINT); Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR); Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS); justice system institutions; Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); National Institute of Statistics (INE); University Eduardo Mondlane; Attorney General's Office; civil society organizations; think tanks</p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, UNFPA</p> | <p>Regular: \$9,838,929 Other: \$47,052,898</p> |

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| | | <p>Output 1.1.3. Whole-of-government approaches that provide solutions to Mozambique's main human development challenges strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1.1.3.1. Number of whole-of-government policy processes supported at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) national level Baseline: (2021): 0 Target (2026): 2 (b) subnational level Baseline: (2021): 0 Target (2026): 5 <p>Data source: Results-oriented annual report World Bank Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PQG Priority 2: Boost economic growth, productivity and job generation. | | | | |
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2.1: By 2026, more people, particularly women and youths, participate in benefit from a more diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth based on increased production, productivity, and greater value-added chains. | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. | | | | |
| <p>1.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex Baseline (2009): 375.8092 (purchasing power parity constant 2011 international, United States dollars) Target (2026): \$659</p> <p>2.5. Unemployment rate, by sex, and age Baseline (2015): 20.7% (2015) Target (2026): TBC</p> | <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER); Integrated agriculture survey (IAI) 2015 and 2017 INE household survey Responsible: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>INE households survey Responsible: ILO Frequency: Annual</p> | <p>Output 2.1.1. Resilient and inclusive economic recovery of communities vulnerable to disasters strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1.1.1. Number of vulnerable disaster-affected people, including IDPs, receiving assistance to recover and strengthen their livelihood resilience. Baseline (2020): 50,000 Target (2026): 200,000 (50% women) Data source: GREPOC Frequency: Annual • Indicator 2.1.1.2. Number of disaster-affected vulnerable people, including IDPs, that access resilient infrastructure important for livelihoods recovery and productivity (disaggregated by sex). Baseline (2020): 1,000 Target (2026): 5,000 (50% women) Data source: MOPHRH, MEF, GREPOC Frequency: Annual • Indicator 2.1.1.3. Number of functional local risk-management committees in targeted districts. Baseline (2020): 1,439 Target (2026): 2,939 Data source: INGD Frequency: Annual • Indicator 2.1.1.4. Number of people with access to information about extreme event alerts | <p>Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA); INGD/ National Centre for Emergency Operations (CENOE); Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH)/ Cabinet for Reconstruction Post-Cyclones (GREPOC); Youth and employment Secretariat (SEJE)</p> <p>UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN-Women, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</p> | <p>Regular: \$7,374,975 Other: \$32,490,558</p> |

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| | | <p>Baseline (2020): 500,000 Target (2024): 2,400,000 Data source: CENOE Frequency: Annual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1.1.5. Number of women, youth, victims of violence, IDPs and people with disabilities in resettlement camps trained in market systems. Baseline (2020): 1,200 Target (2024): 5,263 Data source: PGQ 2020-2024 Frequency: Annual | | |
| | | <p>Output 2.1.2. Livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities, including IDPs, in areas affected by violent extremism, especially in the informal economy, diversified and strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1.2.1. Number of beneficiaries of livelihood support interventions (disaggregated by sex, and IDPs). Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 1,000 (600 women) Data source: Results-oriented annual report Frequency: Annual • Indicator 2.1.2.2. Number of MSMEs benefitting from interventions. Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 100 (60 MSMEs owned by women) Data source: Results-oriented Annual Report Frequency: Annual | | |
| <p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PQG Priority 3: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources and the environment (strategic objectives ii, iii, iv); Pillar 3: Strengthening international cooperation.</p> | | | | |
| <p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3.1: By 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable, are resilient to climate change and disasters, and benefit from more sustainable management of environment and natural resources and resilient infrastructures and human settlements, with positive effects on national GDP.</p> | | | | |
| <p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.</p> | | | | |
| <p>3.1. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) Baseline (2015): 2.7% Target: 2% (TBD):</p> <p>3.2. Percentage of producers practicing conservation farming techniques Baseline (2014): 19% Target): TBC</p> | <p>INGD Responsible: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>MADER Resp. FAO Frequency: Annual</p> | <p>Output 3.1.1. Regulatory instruments promote solutions to reduce climate and disaster risks and promote the sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.1.1.1. Number of local adaptation plans that explicitly consider the needs on women and children, implemented in targeted districts. Baseline (2020): 17 Target (2026): 22 Data source: MTA, INGD Frequency: Annual | <p>MTA, National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC)</p> <p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UN-Women, WHO</p> | <p>Regular: \$16,693,558</p> <p>Other: \$52,432,420</p> |

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| <p>3.6. Percentage of degraded land over total available land: trends in land cover, land productivity and carbon stocks Baseline (2020): 42% degraded (plus 19% actively degrading) Target (2026): 42% (TBC)</p> | <p>MTA/ National Directorate for Forests (DINAF) Responsible: UNEP Frequency: Annual</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.1.1.2. Number of gender-sensitive normative instruments on natural resources, environment, climate change and disaster resilience. Baseline (2020): 3 Target (2026): 6 Data source: MTA/ANAC, INGD Frequency: Annual • Indicator 3.1.1.3. Number of innovative finance instruments developed and implemented for natural resource management and climate action. Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2026): 4 Data source: MEF, MTA, National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) Frequency: Annual • Indicator 3.1.1.4. Number of women, young people, IDPs and people with disabilities in resettlement camps trained in sustainable production systems. Baseline (2020): 1,600 Target (2024): 7,976 Data source: PGQ 2020-2024 Frequency: Annual | | |
| | | <p>Output 3.1.2. Solutions scaled up for biodiversity conservation and transparent and inclusive management of the environment and natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.1.2.1. Number of communities in conservation areas implementing initiatives on sustainable management of the environment, natural resources, and biodiversity conservation. Baseline (2020): 77 Target (2026): 144 Data source: MTA, ANAC Frequency: Annual • Indicator 3.1.2.2. Number of ecosystem-based enterprises that support sustainable natural resources management established in target areas (disaggregated by enterprises headed by women). Baseline (2020): 4 Target (2026): 8 Data source: MTA, ANAC Frequency: Annual | | |

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| <p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PQG Priority 1: Develop human capital and social justice (strategic goals i, ii, iii, iv); Pillar I: Strengthening democracy and preserving unity and national cohesion; Pillar II: Good governance and decentralization.</p> | | | | |
| <p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4.1: By 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, are protected, enjoy their rights, and benefit from a secure, peaceful environment, enabled by inclusive governance systems, and independent and accountable institutions abiding by the rule of law.</p> | | | | |
| <p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.</p> | | | | |
| <p>4.3. Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments. Baseline (2019): (a) 42% Parliament (b) 11% local government Target (2024): (a) 20% Parliament (b) 11% local government</p> <p>4.6. Percentage of districts with fully functioning courts Baseline (2020): 84% Target (2026): 90%</p> | <p>Parliament/MAEFP Responsible: UN-Women Frequency: 5 years</p> <p>MJACR Responsible: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p> | <p>Output 4.1.1. Democratic processes and civic space are more inclusive, engage women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized groups and promote peace and social cohesion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1.1.1. Percentage of Electoral Management Board (EMB) staff trained to conduct inclusive, credible and peaceful elections. Baseline (2019): 70% Target (2024):90% Source: CNE/STAE/UNDP trainings reports Indicator 4.1.1.2. Number of institutions and civil society organizations that actively promote peace and social cohesion Baseline: (2021): 0 Target: (2026): 5 Source: CSO reports Frequency: Annual | <p>Government: MEF, Ministry of State Administration and Public Service (MAEFP) , MGCAS, National Elections Commission (CNE), Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE)</p> <p>UN-Women, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, OCHA</p> | <p>Regular: \$19,341,538 Other: \$33,249,050</p> |
| | | <p>Output 4.1.2. Decentralized institutions are strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1.2.2. Increase in level of satisfaction of users with the quality of services provided by the public administration. Baseline (2019): 2.9 Target (2026): 4 Data source: MAEFP Frequency: Annual Indicator 4.1.2.2. Number of SDG-aligned provincial strategic plans and budgets approved and inclusively implemented. Baseline (2021): 0 Target: (2026): 2 plans, 8 budgets Source: Provincial plans/budgets Frequency: Annual | | |
| | | <p>Output 4.1.3. Access to justice and the protection of human rights enhanced, particularly for women and vulnerable groups.</p> | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indicator 4.1.3.1. Extent to which the NHRC is compliant with the Paris principles. Baseline (2020): C Status Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANRHI) Target (2026): B Status GANRHI Source: NHRC Frequency: Annual• Indicator 4.1.3.2: Increase in the number of citizens, including marginalized groups, receiving free legal advice (disaggregated by sex). Baseline (2020): 161,226 (28% women) Target (2026): 350,000 (40% women) Source: IPAJ Frequency: Annual• Indicator 4.1.3.3: Unsensenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population Baseline (2019) 33% Target (2026) 24% Source: MJCR Frequency: Annual | | |
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