



United Nations Mozambique

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020

2017 Progress Report



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Acronyms

ANAAM	National Association of Municipalities
APIEX	Investment Promotion and Exports
ASRH	Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CCM	Christian Council of Mozambique
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDSIF	Information and Finance System Development Center
CHW	Community Health Workers
CNCS	National Council for Aids Combat
COHA	Cost of Hunger
CONSAN	National Council for Food and Nutrition Security
CONSILMO	National Confederation of the Independent and Free Unions of Mozambique
CRVS	Electronic Civil Registration System
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Economic Associations Confederations
DINAB	National Directorate on Environment
DNAAS	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation
DPEF	Provincial Directorates of Economy and Finance
DPGCAS	Provincial Directorates of Gender, Children and Social Affairs
DPS	Provincial Directorates of Health
DRM	Disaster Master Plan
ENSSB	National Strategy on Basic Social Security
ESAN	Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition
FAE	Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GACIM	Mozambique Island Conservation Office
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GRP	Gorongosa Restoration Project
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IBP	International Budget Partnership
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IIAM	Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAM	National Institute for Meteorology
INAMI	National Institute of Mining
INAR	National Institute for Refugee Support
INAS	National Institute for Social Action
INE	National Institute for Statistics
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management

INS	National Institute for Health
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IYCF	Integrated Infant and Young Child Feeding
JAM	Joint Aid Management
MAEFP	Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MCTESTP	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher, Technical and Professional Education
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEPT	Movement for Education for All
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MICUTUR	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MIMAIP	Ministry of Sea, Inland Water and Fishing
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
MJCR	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MJD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MOPRH	Ministry of Public Works Housing and Water Resources
MozFip	Mozambique Forrest Investment Programme
MP	Members of Parliament
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
OMT	Operations Management Team
OTM	Mozambican Labor Union
PAMRDC	Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition
PASD	Direct Social Action Program
PBO	Parliamentary Budget Office
PEI	Industrial Policy and Strategy
PEN	National Strategic Plan for the HIV and AIDS Response
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PES	Economic and Social Plans
PFS	Pastoralist Field Schools
PQG	Government's Five-Year Plan
PRONASAR	Water and Sanitation Strategic Plan
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RENAMO	Mozambique National Resistance
RMNCAH/N	National Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communications
SDAE	Economic Activities District Services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

SETSAN	Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition
SI-M&A	Health Monitoring and Evaluation Information System
SISMA	National Health Information and Management System
SISVAN	Routine Food and Nutrition Surveillance System
TTI	Teacher Training Institutes
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
UNJT	United Nations Joint Team
UPR	Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFD	Westminster Foundation for Democracy

1.0 Foreword

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique is the strategic document for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), outlining its strategic contribution to implementation of the Government's national development priorities and actions as laid out in the Government Five Year Plan known as the PQG (Plano Quinquenal Do Governo).

The UNDAF brings together the United Nations Agencies and the Government of Mozambique around joint strategic objectives and aspirations of the PQG, addressing inter-connected and multi-dimensional root causes of development challenges, focusing on high impact, multi-sectoral interventions. Inspired by its vision and ambition, the foundation for this UNDAF is built on a shared approach: *Delivering as One*.

In the original drafting of the UNDAF, a deliberate effort was made by the Government and the UN to address fundamental development issues – to strive towards a situation where:

“The population of Mozambique, especially those living in the most vulnerable conditions, enjoy prosperity through equitable access to resources and quality services in a peaceful and sustainable environment”.

Globally and in Mozambique, the UN has a long history of delivering results in a wide range of domains and comprising varying modes of assistance. However, crucially, the Mozambique UNDAF for the period 2017-2020 incorporates the goals and principles that underpin *Agenda 2030* and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core. This represents a paradigm shift with profound implications for the way the UN works. To achieve the ambitious *Agenda 2030* targets and deliver results *on the ground* requires strong focus and calls for flexible approaches and concentrated action – in tandem with the Mozambique Government and with development partners.

Above all, *Agenda 2030* is a pledge to transform lives while protecting the planet, committing all countries and stakeholders to work together towards sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

In Mozambique, the UN is increasingly using the *Agenda 2030* SDG targets to frame programmes, policies and actions. In particular, 15 of the SDG indicators in the internationally agreed SDG framework are included amongst the Mozambique UNDAF Results table, 12 of these are at Outcome Level and three at Output Level.

In addition, the UN Agencies are working with their Mozambique Government counterparts to integrate SDG targets in their collective efforts and in monitoring results. Examples of this collaboration and adoption of SDG targets are mentioned in the Outcome Narrative sections later in this Report, including in the fields of Education and Health where application of SDG targets has been notable.

The 21 UN Agencies working in Mozambique focus on common goals but each organization has a unique mandate and utilises different combinations in approach to deliver their programmes. These modes of work include technical cooperation, policy development, project based implementation, partnerships, emergency response and information & advocacy.

This first Annual Progress Report for the current UNDAF highlights the UN's measurable contributions to national goals. The UN's work is focused on Four Pillars with the *People* Pillar being the most significant of our cooperation. The other Pillars include *Prosperity, Peace* and *Partnership*.

The UNDAF is structured around these four Pillars, illustrating how the different modalities of UN work are integrated and with a common purpose. Under the Pillars lie the ten UNDAF Outcomes, framing the UN's work over the four-year UNDAF period. Each Outcome narrative included under Section 4 of this Report outlines achievements as well as challenges faced. Tangible progress for each Outcome is highlighted in an indicator table derived from the UNDAF Results Framework. The tables clearly illustrate where success for each Output has been achieved and identifies areas where renewed efforts by the UN and the Mozambique Government are required.

In monitoring the work carried out by extensive joint UN and Government action during 2017, the stories of individual people and their circumstances can be hidden. A sense of how the collaborative work of the UN and the Mozambique Government affects real people and their lives is provided within the Outcome Success Story boxes.

Having endorsed Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, the Government has made the highest commitment in investing in long-term sustainable development. The finalisation of the National Census and the new data that is emerging and being analysed provides an important opportunity for Mozambique, the UN and partners to link and map our efforts to evidence based achievement of results.

The UN is privileged to have supported the Government in carrying out the Census and is looking forward to now being able to make more explicit UN and the Government joint efforts to measurable and visible investments, improving the quality of life of Mozambicans and striving to *Leave No One Behind*.

Marcia de Castro

UN Resident Coordinator

2.0 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 (Plano Quinquenal Do Governo).

The UNDAF brings together the United Nations Agencies and the Government of Mozambique around joint strategic objectives and aspirations of the PQG, addressing inter-connected and multi-dimensional root causes of development challenges, focusing on high impact, multi-sectoral interventions. Inspired by its vision and ambition, the foundation for this UNDAF is built on a shared approach: *Delivering as One*.

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

Food Security and Nutrition

A major result of the UN's support to the Government was completion of the Cost of Hunger (COHA) study which revealed the economic cost of widespread hunger to Mozambique - representing at least 10.9% of GDP through lost productivity and increased health and social care costs. With the UN's support and drawing upon its strong convening power, advocacy and collaborative skills, CONSAN (National Council for Food and Nutrition Security) was established under the Prime Minister's Office.

Through UN interventions in 68 districts, nutrition education, Social and Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) and improved home garden practices reduced chronic undernutrition in Mozambique. Emerging evidence indicates the positive impact of community-based programmes, mass communications and advocacy efforts in promoting behaviour change.

As part of the UN response to Cyclone Dineo, the UN provided food and constructed over 1000 assets that supported 1.1 million disaster-affected people in 33 of the worst drought affected districts. Additionally, more than 31,000 people were provided with food assistance in four districts of Inhambane Province following the cyclone.

Economic Transformation

The UN has assisted the Government in a number of actions including with the former Investment Promotion Centre and related organisations in their amalgamation and transition to form the new Agency for Investment Promotion and Exports (APIEX). Support was provided to ensure that the new organisation's mandate was coherent and incorporated the Strategic Plan for Investment, thus reflecting the economic transformation goals of the PQG and also those of the Africa Union Agenda 2063.

The UN has contributed considerable assistance to the Government in the organisation and implementation of the Census throughout the whole country. Particular areas of UN assistance were cartography, budget planning, logistics and communications implemented through a Trust Fund. Census results provide crucial information for Government to formulate policy, to plan and target public services, particularly to those groups most in need.

Education

There have been important areas of progress in education in Mozambique, mirroring the priority areas acted upon a decade ago by government and development partners.

The UN has supported the Government's National School Feeding Programme through financial and technical cooperation. Additionally, in response to natural disasters such as El Nino and Cyclone Dineo, the UN supported the implementation of emergency school feeding benefitting 104,000 primary students and provided supplies and safe learning spaces that guaranteed the continuation of educational services for another 28,000 students.

The UN has contributed to the development of the national in-service teacher training strategy that reached 6,000 primary teachers in 2017. Also, through the Malala Fund for Girl's Education, the UN has helped finance and implement projects that provide basic education, vocational and entrepreneurial skills to vulnerable communities, with a focus on women.

Gender

The Government, with UN support has made considerable progress on the legal and policy framework level relating to international gender standards. A major achievement in this regard was the development of the National Action Plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

Through the National Council for the Advancement of Women, all 22 government sectors were supported in the development of gender-responsive social and economic plans. With UN contributions, seven additional sectors now have specific strategies for gender mainstreaming (Education, Health, Agriculture, Fisheries, Public Function, Environment and Gender). At the request of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, the UN is supporting the development of the National Women's Economic Empowerment Programme, with its launch expected in the first half of 2018.

The UN has continued its communications and advocacy work to promote gender-responsive social norms, attitudes and behaviours. Awareness raising activities have brought together a broad range of stakeholders; central and local government officials, members of Parliament, civil society, traditional and local leaders, religious leaders, media, academia, celebrities, students, teachers and community based organisations.

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. In 2017 over 500,000 households (Documento de Fundamentação da LOE 2018) received cash transfers from the various government basic social protection programmes.

The Government of Mozambique, together with UN Agencies and with the support of donors, approved the UN Joint Programme (UNJP) on Social Protection with a budget of approximately USD 19 million. It will be implemented over a period of three years (2017-2020) and will provide considerable support and further strengthening of the Social Protection System.

Through a partnership with Government, the UN system improved transparency and efficiency of basic social protection systems by designing and establishing a Management Information System dedicated to social protection programmes (e-INAS). The UN played a vital role in supporting the Government, ensuring the effective rollout and installation of e-INAS in all delegations.

Health

The UN supports the Government's efforts under this Outcome in seeking equitable access to timely, quality and affordable health care. The joint work strives to address the underlying determinants of health, including safe and potable water, sanitation, education and access to information.

The UN continues to support Government efforts in improving sanitation standards and has implemented projects to improve capacity. The majority of the progress achieved has been through collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works Housing & Water Resources.

Following the confirmation of a Polio case in Zambézia province, the UN supported the Ministry of Health to complete two polio vaccination campaigns in 14 districts reaching 534,000 children. An independent assessment showed a coverage of 94% and 99% respectively.

The UN also supported the organization of a National Health Week which reached 3,920,000 children (>85 per cent of children 6-59 months) with Vitamin A, deworming, immunization screening and referral for acute malnutrition. As part of the UN's emergency response, over 500,000 children were screened for acute malnutrition by Ministry of Health teams, resulting in treatment of over 20,000 malnourished children (over 8,000 for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 12,000 for moderately acute malnutrition (MAM)).

HIV remains high on the political agenda and the Government is committed to Fast Track the HIV response, in part due to continued advocacy by the UN Joint Team. The Team provided normative guidance and technical assistance to develop a national transition strategy to adopt the new best-in-class affordable generic HIV treatment leading to improved treatment quality and patient retention.

Youth

The UN is assisting the Government in preparation of research studies on, and advocacy plans for, potential exploitation of the "Demographic Dividend" (DD). More detailed analysis of data emerging from the Census will be crucial in advancing this issue.

UN Agencies have an important Joint Programme (*Raparig Biz*) *Action for Girls and Young Women, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique*, that has helped to mentor nearly 75,000 girls aged between 10 and 19 in the 14 target districts of Nampula and Zambezia provinces. The services included supporting access to public services, assistance in school enrolment and retaining girls in schooling.

In the context of the Global Programme on Child Marriage, the UN supported the design and implementation of research identifying means to prevent and eventually eliminate Child Marriage in Mozambique. A customized Community Dialogue methodology was developed using key influencers to promote social change.

As part of the Global Coalition for HIV Prevention, the UN provided technical and financial support to the National AIDS Council (NAC) leading national stakeholder consultation meetings and the adoption of the *HIV Prevention 2009 Roadmap*.

Governance

The UN supported the Government in the finalization of the Development Finance Assessment, which builds the Government's capacity to attract sustainable development funding. The Study provided evidence based assessments, scenarios and recommendations to optimize Government policies, processes and legal frameworks.

The UN is working with the Government of Mozambique to support the work of Electoral Management Bodies, the Judiciary and the Police. In addition, the UN has worked with municipal councils to build skills and improve planning and budgeting systems, supporting the needs of a diverse population. The Sustainable Child Friendly Cities Initiative was launched in seven municipalities including Maputo with the support of two international partner cities (Milan and Reggio Emilia in Italy) and in collaboration with the National Association of Municipalities (ANAAM).

The National Action Plan on the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) has been approved by the Council of Ministers, thus formalizing government commitment to implement and monitor the recommendations in Mozambique.

UN Agencies assisted in civil registration processes through physically refurbishing and equipping registration points and supporting the electronic civil registration system (eCRVS). This contributed to the registration of nearly 800,000 children in 2017. The UN has also worked to improve access for women to civil documents, financial education and land title application procedures.

Natural Resource Management

The UN has supported the Government of Mozambique in accessing resources from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF 6) to implement the Conservation Law. The project applies biodiversity principles and promotes expansion of conservation areas through the creation of community conservation areas, leading to enhanced rural economic development.

A national conference with the participation of all actors, including community leaders and international representatives culminated with the Maputo Declaration, an instrument to halt the emergency caused by the illegal exploitation of forest resources.

The UN conducted environmental risk assessments for 15 sites contaminated by pesticides. Remedial actions were also taken to protect the public from obsolete pesticide stocks.

Resilience

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives are critical to building community resilience and ensuring the preservation of sustainable development gains in the country. The Government continues to make efforts in improving preparedness, an example being the adoption of a Disaster Master Plan (DRM) for 2017-2030.

In Gaza province, the *LoCAL* project provides financial support to communities enhancing their resilience to climate change. The UN's development approach ensures central-local ownership, transferring financial resources through national systems and aligned with both national policies and local development strategies. The *LoCAL* project grants to finance infrastructure, socio-economic services and equipment, collectively improving community resilience to climate change.

Technical assistance on preparedness was provided by the UN to the Government and communities to improve abilities to respond and mitigate crises. UN intervention contributed to building resilient communities in various ways including provision of emergency relief, help with drone techniques and support to Disaster Management Committees and municipalities in resilience methods.

Financial Overview

The planned UNDAF programme budget for the four-year period 2017-2020 was originally costed at just over USD 704 million. For the first year of the UNDAF, the UN was successful in mobilising financial resources needed to finance the comprehensive action plan. The original planned UNDAF expenditure for 2017 was **US\$222,600,312**, but during the course of **2017** several UN agencies revised their planned expenditure to reflect emerging needs and there were also some increases in donor funding. As a result, the total planned UN budget for 2017 increased to **US\$292,628,026**. Of that amount, **US\$204,979,766** was disbursed, representing 70.0% of the total available. A considerable proportion of the underspent funds is attributable to emergency funding which was made available but was not utilised.

3.0 Key Development Trends

Following independence and the civil war that convulsed the country, Mozambique was transformed into a fledgling democracy, leading to political tranquillity and economic growth over the next two decades. Viewed as a post conflict success story, Mozambique emerged as favourite of the donor community. However, recently the country's success has been compromised by both political and economic concerns.

Elections in 2014 led to the re-emergence of tensions and violent clashes between the ruling party, FRELIMO and the opposition, RENAMO. In January 2017, a cease-fire was signed and since then the situation has remained largely peaceful. Soon thereafter direct peace talks started focusing mainly the process of decentralization in the country and the reintegration of the RENAMO military into the national Army.. Municipal elections in the country are forecast for October 2018 and national elections will follow a year later.

After several years of robust economic growth, real GDP growth for 2018-2019 is expected to remain low at 3.4%. Major resource discoveries in recent years, particularly large offshore hydrocarbon deposits, have heightened investor interest in Mozambique. Much of the country's mineral wealth is still believed to be unmapped and its agricultural potential underutilized. The hope is that export industries will lead to robust economic recovery, demonstrated by the fact that two thirds of export value are associated with megaprojects and the extractive industry namely, aluminium, coal and gas. Notably, the country imports most of its capital and consumption goods making it liable to external shocks. Economic enthusiasm has been tempered due to uncertain world energy prices and Mozambique's internal troubles, including a budget and financial crisis that emerged as result of an unsustainable level of debt of over 2 billion USD and the reduction of foreign aid following the secret debt scandal.

Enumeration of the IV General Population and Housing Census 2017 was successfully completed during August 2017 . On 30th December 2017, as originally planned, INE officially released the preliminary results of the Census, indicating that the total population of Mozambique has reached 28.9 million (13.9 male and 15 million female), representing a 40% growth since the previous census in 2007. The census represents the single largest source of population data collected in Mozambique providing the state, public bodies and the private sector a full and detailed profile of the population and households down to the smallest geographical unit. It also provides the master sample frame for surveys during inter-census periods and will be central to setting and measuring targets developed as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Subsistence agriculture continues to employ nearly 80% of the country's workforce, the majority of which are women. Unemployment and under employment remain high and the proportion of informal jobs has increased to an estimated 68%. With relatively limited levels of academic achievement and poor skills, labour productivity is low.

Mozambique faces urgency in responding to its multi-layered development challenges. The country is one of the world's poorest and most vulnerable, ranked 181 out of 188 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index. There is a widespread and complex level of need with about 70% of the population living in multi-dimensional poverty. Life expectancy is one of the lowest on the continent and natural disasters and the effects of climate change have led to outbreaks of disease, food insecurity and greater malnutrition, further challenging Mozambique's weak social service system. Literacy rates and access to basic services have improved in some respects but quality remains low. Regionally, there are considerable disparities between the central and northern provinces and the comparatively more well-off south of the country.

4.0 UNDAF Outcome Narratives

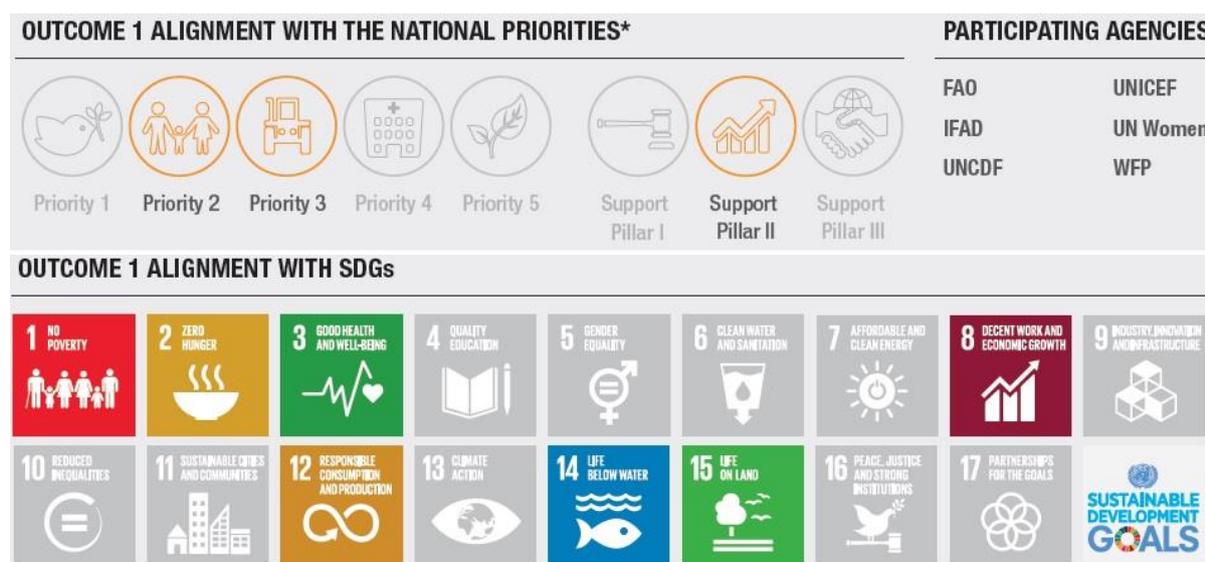
This report highlights the joint work completed by the UN and the Mozambique government during 2017, the first year of the current four-year UNDAF. The UN's strategic programme was jointly developed with the Government to support national development priorities and to advance achievement of the SDGs in addition to other international commitments, norms and standards. The UNDAF facilitates all UN organisations to deliver together under one nationally owned strategy drawing upon the full range of UN expertise.

The following section highlights 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 indicator table derived from the UNDAF Results Framework.

4.1 OUTCOME 1

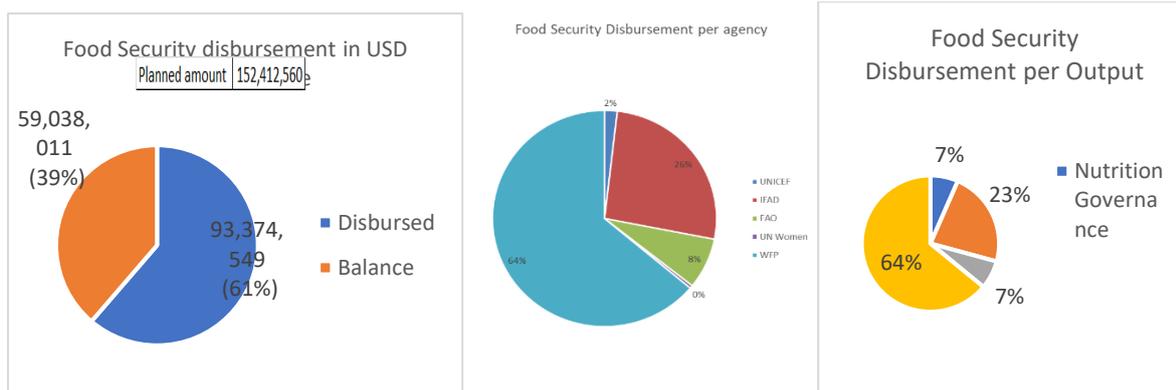
Vulnerable Populations are More Food Secure and Better Nourished.

Government Partners: Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN), Agricultural research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Institute of Statistics (INE), Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH), National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Ministry of Sea, Inland Water and Fisheries (MIMAIP), Ministry of Land, Environment and rural development (MITADER), National Institute for Refugee Support (INAR), Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC); Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM).



Geographic focus: Central level, Nation-wide, Provincial Focus in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa, Cabo Delgado.

2017 Expenditure



Context

The Government faces a huge challenge in addressing food security and nutrition (FSN), bearing in mind that that 24% of households are food insecure and approximately 43% of children under the age of 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. This situation is exacerbated by climate change and other disasters, leading to the need for extensive emergency food assistance.

The UN continues to provide considerable support to the Government in order to address some needs of the endemic FSN situation. This support also works to develop resilient communities that are prepared to face environmental disasters and climatic pressures.

2017 Achievements

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

A major result of the UN's support to the Government was The Cost of Hunger (COHA) study. The COHA revealed that the effects of widespread hunger have a huge economic cost to Mozambique, representing at least 10.9% of GDP through lost productivity and increased health and social care costs. The COHA findings will be used for advocacy campaigns during 2018.

To improve FSN assessment, the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) for food security and nutrition methodology was fully established, bringing a global best practice for assessing and classifying food and nutrition insecurity at the decentralized level, enabling better targeting of humanitarian interventions and long-term development. While the scope, quality of data and analysis could be improved, the results thus far are encouraging through strengthened national capacity. SETSAN adopted the methodology and other sectors have expressed interest in joining the initiative.

With the UN's support, CONSAN (National Council for Food and Nutrition Security) was established under the Prime Minister's Office. This represented a significant achievement for the UN, drawing upon its strong convening power, advocacy and collaborative skills.

Through several initiatives, including the implementation and review of Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC) and Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN II), the UN supported the Government's objectives in strengthening decentralization efforts. The role of local district governments to plan, budget and manage food security and nutrition intervention was enhanced in Gaza, Nampula and Zambezia Provinces. Additionally, local governance structures were strengthened, ensuring that gender responsive policies, development strategies and local practices are incorporated in decision-making processes for enhanced food security.

A Routine Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN) was established to integrate routine data at the National Health Information & Management System (SISMA), where key nutrition indicators were already introduced into maternal and child monitoring tools.

As part of broader efforts to support improved levels of nutrition, the UN assisted the Mozambican government in establishing and implementing National Programmes for food fortification.

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

The UN supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS), leading to improved agriculture extension services. These services extend skills on crop and livestock production techniques, post-harvest and marketing to farmers, with enhanced understanding of gender and nutrition issues.

An electronic voucher system led to over 22,000 farmers obtaining improved access to agricultural inputs while simultaneously promoting the local economy and agro-dealers. This was combined with support to the seed sector, where pre-basic and basic seeds—including bio-fortified seeds—were produced and new varieties released, thus improving agricultural technologies appropriate for local farmers.

Additionally, to reduce post-harvest losses and increase the shelf life of agricultural products, the capacity of 8,485 artisans, extension agents and farmers was enhanced. This support included the construction of improved silos at household level.

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

The Government was assisted in building capacity for the production of the Newcastle disease (ND) vaccine. Community vaccinators were trained and cold supply chains were established leading to the eradication of the disease in UN target areas.

Additionally, the veterinary laboratory of the National Research Institute (IIAM) was strengthened in areas of food safety, diagnosis of tuberculosis, histopathology and PCR (polymerase chain reaction). The capacity of community level government technicians and producers, was strengthened, improving levels of animal health and plant protection.

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

Through UN interventions in 68 districts, nutrition education, Social and Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) and improved home garden practices reduced chronic undernutrition in Mozambique. Furthermore, mass media campaigns in 82 districts disseminated information on best practices through provincial radio broadcasts and media engagement with community influencers.

The UN supported the Ministry of Health provincial strategy on Nutrition SBCC as part of an Integrated Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) programme.

Emerging evidence indicates the positive impact of community-based programmes, mass communications and advocacy efforts in promoting behaviour change. These efforts provide valuable inputs for the design and implementation of a scaled integrated model for IYCF and WASH interventions. UN interventions have developed a package of community based nutrition (CBN) approaches, incentivizing a national commitment to target provinces with the highest rates of malnutrition. There are opportunities to scale the CBN and SBCC models through existing and anticipated donor funded programmes.

As part of the UN response to Cyclone Dineo, the UN provided food and constructed over 1000 assets that supported 1.1 million disaster-affected people in 33 of the worst drought affected districts. Additionally, more than 31,000 people were provided with food assistance in four districts of Inhambane Province following the cyclone..

Challenges

Due to the vast FSN agenda and competing priorities, the Implementation of activities under this Outcome faced various challenges. Procurement constraints also contributed to reduced delivery. In some cases, problems with finalising e-SISTAF payments represented major bottlenecks to implementation.

Conflicts in some provinces strained food supply although subsequent peace talks resulted in a more secure environment, enabling improved food production, distribution and marketing.

Lessons learned / Good Practices

Community resilience and decision making in emergency situations would be enhanced through informed risk analysis techniques conducted jointly by Government and Partners.

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.

Given that women play a dominant role in agricultural production and child feeding, gender mainstreaming in local agricultural and FSN plans has 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.

Success Story:

Mothers fighting child malnutrition in their communities

In Central Mozambique, an area considered critical in terms of chronic undernutrition rates, women in Zambezia province are at the frontline and giving strength to a campaign against malnutrition, a condition that is affecting more than 40% of children throughout the country. Rosita Francisco Mocole is one of the mothers engaged in a UN supported mentoring programme where she is mentoring a group of 12 women in the locality of Namite. Twice a week she shares her knowledge of nutrition education and home gardens. *"We are learning nutrition practices and home gardens. We have farms where we produce food for our children and we also learn how to feed pregnant and lactating women. Through these lessons we found out that we need to have at least three different meals per day, especially pregnant women and children"*, she said. Rosita added that her group of women produce vegetables in the home gardens and that under this programme, she also learned how to make organic fertiliser for the farm. The programme is not only bringing changes to Rosita, but also in her family eating habits. For cultural reasons, it is common in rural communities for two or more children to eat from the same plate making it difficult to monitor each child's daily intake of nutrients. Rosita, who is the mother of three children, explained that each child now eats from a separate plate so she can ensure they all get the right quantity and quality of food. Rosita, also added: *"I used to make porridge for my children only with flour and sugar, but now I know we can make enriched porridge with other products or green leaves that we produce in the home gardens because nutrients comes from there"*.

Major Donors:

Belgium, EU, USA, African Solidarity Fund, BMG, Brazil, Germany, UK, Spain.

Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 1.1: Government and stakeholders' ownership and capacity strengthened to design and implement evidence-based food and nutrition security policies			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
1.1.1: Nº. of provinces where food fortification initiatives are implemented	0	3	8

1.1.2: Agriculture Law	Non- existent	Agriculture Law Draft Bill	FAO reviewed the draft law providing technical comments and submitted to MASA
1.1.3: Nº. of district economic and social plans (PESOD) in selected provinces that incorporate a gender sensitive FNS approach and specific FSN interventions	0	Total 4 2 Manica)	6 PESODs
1.1.4: Nº. of FSN assessments using gender lens supported at national level	0	3	1
OUTPUT 1.2: Producers in agriculture and fisheries sectors with enhanced capacity to adopt sustainable production techniques for own consumption and markets			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
1.2.1 Nº of farmers that benefit from FFS extension methodology	650 000 (2015, cumulative since 2001)	657,500	18,761
1.2.2: Nº of households using Gorongosa silos	1225 (2015)	2,225	2,966
1.2.3: Nº of women supported in horticulture, for own consumption	0 (2015)	3,000	33,600
1.2.4: Incremental quantity of fish caught by fishing units predominantly targeting higher quality fish	18,000 mt/year	66,000 mt/year	66,000 mt/ year
OUTPUT 1.3: Public and private sectors invest in resilient, efficient and nutrition sensitive food systems			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
1.3.1: Nº of commercial agreements between Farmer Organizations and large buyers	7	23	383
1.3.2: % of foods fortified and for sale in the market:	Total 93	Total 110	
- Oil	25%	50%	90%
- Wheat flour	45%	60%	90%
- Maize flour	0%	25%	60%

- Sugar	0	25%	20%
- Salt	6%0	65%	25%
1.3.3: N° of households with access to vaccination against Newcastle disease (cumulative)	98,000	110,000	68,800
1.3.4: N° of Households with access to improved agricultural inputs through voucher systems	8,000	15,000	22,416
OUTPUT 1.4: Communities (and women in particular) acquire the knowledge to adopt appropriate practices and behaviours to reduce chronic undernutrition			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
1.4.4: N° of districts benefitting from nutrition behaviour change interventions in selected provinces.	22	28	68

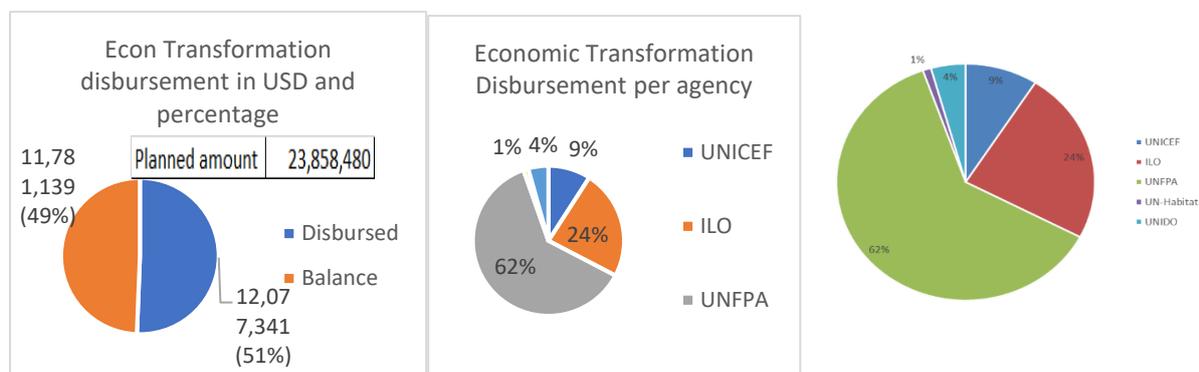
4.2 OUTCOME 2

Poor People Benefit Equitably from Sustainable Economic Transformation

Government Partners: Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service (MAEFP), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Institute for Statistics (INE), Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MITESS), Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MICOTUR), Ministry of Public Works Housing and Water Resources (MOPRH) and Parliament.



2017 Expenditure



Context

Mozambique's economy grew rapidly over the past years but recent figures have illustrated a notable economic slowdown. Investment and exports have reduced and confidence in the country has also declined with the recent economic malaise putting the government under considerable pressure in the provision of key public services.

The fast growing and largely young population in Mozambique's economy offer a huge potential for economic growth, provided that employment and other opportunities are generated. The objectives of the Government are to develop a more diversified and productive economy to reduce poverty and promote inclusion.

2017 Achievements

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

The UN worked with the Government on the management and analysis of industrial and trade statistics data. This collaboration will help the implementation of the Industrial Policy and Strategy (PEI 2016–25), and also more accurate planning and monitoring of economic growth within PES. The UN implemented an advocacy campaign including awareness raising and training events. This Industrial Policy and Strategy represents an important instrument for Government and contributes to achieving SDG targets 9.2 and 9.3 under *Goal 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialisation and Foster Innovation*.

Following an initiative by the Ministry of Public Works Housing and Water Resources (MOPRH), the UN contributed to the development of a National Urban Policy for Mozambique including the designing of a collaborative methodology for development of the National Urban Policy.

The UN also assisted the Government in developing the Housing Sector Profile, comprising information on legal and institutional aspects, supply and demand, land use, urban planning, financing, the construction industry, and resilient housing. The document is currently under review and has already served as a basis for the National Housing Strategy.

The UN is supporting the Provincial Directorates of Economy and Finance (DPEF) in some provinces by strengthening the planning processes and in particular the elaboration of provincial Economic and Social Plans (PES).

High-quality budget analyses underpinned UN advocacy. Four sectoral Budget Briefs and a Budget Memo—an analysis of the 2018 State Budget Proposal tabled at the Parliament, were produced and widely disseminated to government, MPs, IMF and donors, CSOs, and media. UN advocacy impacted significantly the debate, contributing strongly to an increase of 150% in the number of teachers planned to be hired, and calling for improving the efficiency of current hires.

The Open Budget Initiative supported MEF to engage with CSO around the budget cycle and to produce an improved Citizen's Budget. With the International Budget Partnership (IBP), the UN supported a workshop for Ministries of Finances of Lusophone countries on the Open Budget Index.

Parliamentary oversight has been strengthened through the establishment of a Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) in the National Assembly, an initiative of the UN and Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD). Capacity of approximately 100 MPs (40%) on the situation of children and on budgets for social sectors was built, using the results of a survey with MPs on those matters as a catalyst for action.

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

In 2017, with technical assistance from the UN, the Council of Ministers approved the Employment Policy Implementation Plan. The President of Mozambique has stressed that employment will be at the centre of the political agenda during his term and emphasised that relevant Ministries should address issues relating to Decent Job creation. The UN also worked with the Government in exploring economic opportunities in three specific value chains: cashew nuts, tourism and catering, and construction materials, which could form the basis for promoting other value chain development work.

The UN has also assisted the Government in the establishment of a Labour Market Information System at the Labour Market Observatory.

The Joint Program, *More and Better Jobs in Cabo Delgado Province and Nampula Province* implemented by the UN reached more than 2,341 beneficiaries (among them 722 women) providing them various opportunities and linkages with companies in the extractive industry. As a result, many beneficiaries successfully found work in the sector.

The UN assisted the former Investment Promotion Centre and related organisations in their amalgamation and transition to form the new Agency for Investment Promotion and Exports (APIEX). Support was provided to ensure that the new organisation's mandate was coherent and incorporated the Strategic Plan for Investment, thus reflecting the economic transformation goals of the PQG and also those of the Africa Union Agenda 2063.

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 has contributed considerable assistance to the Government in the organisation and implementation of the Census throughout the whole country. Particular areas of UN support include cartography, budget planning, logistics, communications through the administration of a Trust Fund. Extensive skilled training has been provided, for over 120,000 people in eleven provinces. Preliminary results released in December 2017, indicate that the total population of Mozambique has reached 28.9 million (13.9 male and 15 million female), representing a 40% growth since the previous census in 2007. Census results provide crucial information for Government to formulate policy, to plan and target public services, particularly to those most in need. The census represents the single largest source of population data collected in Mozambique providing the state, public bodies and the private sector a full and detailed profile of the population and households down to the smallest geographical unit. It also provides the master sample frame for surveys during inter-census periods and will be central to setting and measuring targets developed as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN continued working with the Ministry of Finance to address multidimensional poverty and deprivation. National and provincial poverty rates were estimated in the *Fourth National Poverty Evaluation* (Quarta Avaliação Nacional sobre Pobreza e Bem-Estar). Further, the UN supported the use of poverty data in shaping the national debate on poverty and inequalities, and promoted additional sectoral analysis based on the Household Budget Survey (IOF).

Challenges

A reduction of fiscal space due to the ongoing debt crisis has resulted in Government budget restrictions, which have negatively impacted their ability to implement and co-finance initiatives. Similarly, funding delays affecting UN Agencies have resulted in the delayed launch of some planned activities during 2017.

Employment creation has largely been considered as a Ministry of Labour related matter. The issue is much broader than the mandate of the Ministry of Labour however and the challenge during last year was to sensitize key ministries to work together to address the lack of decent jobs in Mozambique

Lessons learned / Good Practices

In relation to overall coordination and resource mobilization, one challenge arose from the fact that many organisations and each responsible for separate and specific inputs. Another challenge was the scarcity of funding for some core Agency outputs which hindered implementation.

During the Joint Program "*More and better jobs in Cabo Delgado province and Nampula province*" UN agencies had the opportunity to work together and most importantly to bring together their respective partners, leading to better contributions to the multidimensional issues of employment and economic growth. UN agencies provided their respective expertise to support the partners in their work at policy level and also provided technical support. Regarding the employment policy implementation plan technical support from UN strengthened capacities in different ministries (MEF, MIC) in working on policy coherence using the employment creation lens

Success Story:

The Census

The design and implementation of the Fourth National Population and Housing Census 2017, namely the resource mobilization and management of a trust fund, as well as the technical assistance and quality assurance were supported by the UN.

Preliminary data from the Census indicates that the total population of Mozambique has reached 28.9 million (13.9 male and 15.0 million female), showing a very significant national growth of 40% since the last census in 2007. Detailed findings regarding population patterns and profiles will take some time to analyse in more depth but the results will be useful for Government and stakeholders alike in formulating future goals and policies. Some striking Census findings were that women represent 52% and men 48% of the total population and that the population of Maputo province doubled while that of Maputo city contracted.

The Fourth National Population and Housing Census 2017 was successfully completed in August 2017.

Major Donors:

Austria, Sweden, Norway, UK, Italy, African Development Bank

Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 2.1: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to enhance economic policy coherence and implementation			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
2.1.1: Nº. of studies that assess economic policy coherence, sustainability and institutional reforms used by GoM for development of polices	0 (2015)	1	1
2.1.2: SDG monitoring and coordination mechanisms used by GoM	0 (2015)	1	0
OUTPUT 2.2: Public and private sectors enabled to enhance business environment, competitiveness and employment creation Again the word enabled needs to be defined			

OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
2.2.1: Nº. of provinces with effective labour market information systems (recognised standards)	1 (2015)	2	0
2.2.2: Nº of certified TVET institutions by ANEP offering courses to address skills shortage	2015 (N/A)	1	0
2.2.3: Nº. of companies benchmarked according to recognized standards	20 (2015)	60	79
2.2.4: Nº. of integrated systems for sustainable business development	4 (2015)	7	4
2.2.5: Nº of municipalities that enforce their Urban Structure Plan (PEU) when issuing construction permits	3 (2015)	5	5
OUTPUT 2.3: National capacity to collect, analyse and use high quality data on poverty, deprivation and inequalities to inform economic policy is strengthened.			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
2.3.1: Nº. of key economic policy documents with clear analysis of impact on poverty, exclusion and inequalities used by the GoM	2 (2015)	3	1
2.3.2: Nº. of vulnerability analyses that reflect key population dynamics used for policy development	0 (2015)		0
2.3.3: Nº. of provinces using multidimensional poverty analysis in their planning and budgeting processes	0 (2015)	2	2
2.3.4: Policy documents reflect the impact of current child, adolescent and youth poverty on economic development	1 (2015)	1	1
2.3.5: Existence of National Industrial Statistics support system	0 (2015)	0	0

4.3 OUTCOME 3

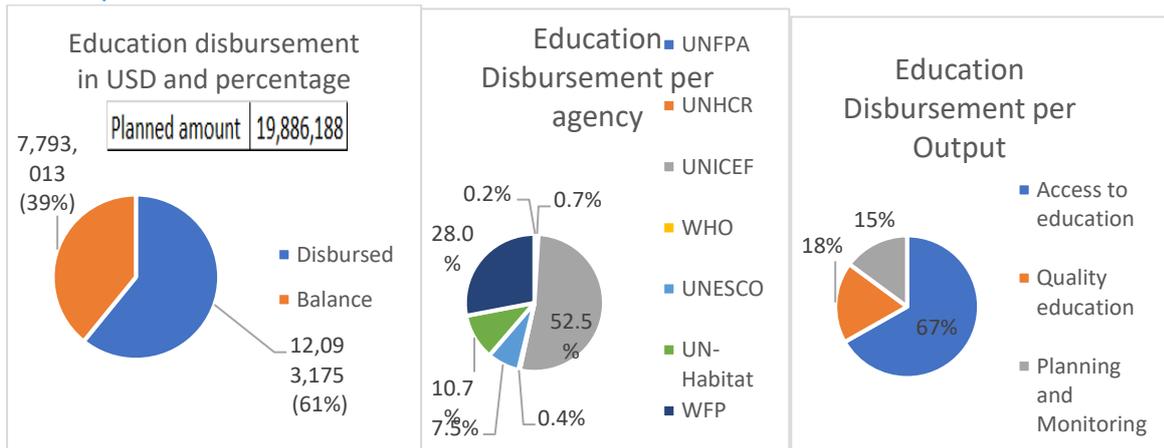
Children, Youth and Adults Benefit from an Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education System

Government Partners: Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH), Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher, Technical and Professional Education (MCTESTP), Ministry of Finance (MEF), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS), National Institute for Statistics (INE), Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MICUTUR), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD), Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MITESS), NATCOM



Geographic focus: Central level, Nationwide Provincial focus in Zambezia Nampula, Tete, Maputo, Gaza

2017 Expenditure



Context

There have been important areas of progress in education in Mozambique, mirroring the priority areas acted upon a decade ago by government and development partners. The focus then was primarily on children’s access to education and notable progress has been made increasing school enrolment. The number of children in primary school has increased from 4.4 million in 2005 to 7.2 million in 2017, and

almost all primary school aged children enter lower primary education. Gross enrolment in secondary education has risen from 6% in 2000 to 33% in 2016. Progress in improving primary school teacher-pupil ratios has also been made, with the ratio dropping from 62.9 in 2011 to 59.9 in 2017 (MINEDH 2018).

Progress in other areas, particularly in educational quality and student retention, has proved more challenging. In 2016, only 4.9% of grade 3 pupils had the required reading competencies for their grade level, and over half of children enrolled in early primary education do not complete it.

2017 Achievements

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

UN Agencies supported a school readiness pilot testing low cost strategies that reached 2700 children in 90 schools. Associated research is being conducted to inform the development of curricula and generate robust evidence of cost effectiveness impact and scaling up feasibility.

The UN has supported the Government's National School Feeding Programme through financial and technical cooperation. Additionally, in response to natural disasters such as El Nino and Cyclone Dineo, the UN supported the implementation of emergency school feeding benefitting 104,000 primary students and provided supplies and safe learning spaces that guaranteed the continuation of educational services for another 28,000 students. In all its activities, the UN has sourced food from local markets and smallholder farmers' organizations. The UN has also piloted decentralized food procurement models to inform the development of national meal programs.

In partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Social Action, the UN provided technical inputs on the national curriculum for community play groups. Through regional events, communications and advocacy, the UN is supporting the Government's strategy on Early Childhood Development (ECD). Further, the operational plan for Early Learning Opportunities is being expanded. In partnership with the PRONAE National School Feeding Programme, 128,000 primary students were provided hot meals during the year.

Aiming to prevent the drop out of students from the system the UN has supported the national efforts to revitalize and empower school councils (SC), training over 1000 SC members in 217 schools to play a more active social role on issues such as absenteeism, dropout, gender-based violence and violence against children.

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

The UN has contributed to the development of the national in-service teacher training strategy that reached 6,000 primary teachers in 2017. Supplementary support was provided to Teacher Training Institutes (TTIs) to equip 667 primary teachers with the skills and competencies necessary to promote literacy, numeracy, and learning. The Ministry of Education developed and approved a gender strategy for the education sector with technical and financial support from the UN. A curriculum for youth and adult education programs aligned with SDG 4 targets was elaborated through a partnership between the Ministry and the UN, in addition to the development of learning assessment tools for adult literacy and gender sensitive assessment tools.

Through the Malala Fund for Girl's Education, the UN has helped finance and implement projects that provide basic education, vocational and entrepreneurial skills to vulnerable communities, with a focus on women. The Family Learning Manual is empowering families—namely, mothers and young children—to acquire basic literacy, numeracy, and language skills, and be informed on essential nutrition and health-care.

The UN has supported educators, community groups, and youth in enhancing awareness of Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV prevention. The UN has assisted the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) in integrating the Comprehensive Sexuality Education in the curriculum, thus sensitizing community and religious leaders, youth associations and teenagers to sexual and reproductive health and rights. At least 12,7% (10) of schools across the 20 Rapariga Biz districts in Nampula and Zambezia are fully implementing the Comprehensive Sexuality Education.

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

Through capacity building, the UN worked with the Ministry to produce a “*Country Background Report*,” that represents a diagnosis of the education sector in Mozambique. The findings of this report will assist the authorities in strengthening their education system and achieving the targets of the SDG4 Education Agenda.

The UN is collaborating with the Mozambican government to strengthen national education data and management information systems. These data mapping exercises led to the creation of a technical team and formulation and adoption of the *Education National Indicator Framework*. This framework aligns national development strategies with the SDG4 target indicators, demonstrating Mozambique’s commitment to these internationally recognised education priorities.

Other UN support targets school management and planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring activities in local and central government structures.. The Directorate of Teacher Training developed a school managers’ manual with the support of the UN. During 2017, the manual was rolled-out in four teacher training colleges reaching 94 teacher trainers, in preparation to rollout training to school directors on school management. The UN is particularly active in the field of teacher capacity building, as well as the promotion of ICT-based innovative approaches such as mobile learning and open distance learning.

Challenges

As in many areas, the fiscal space constraints of Government limit the central resources available for Education impacting crucial areas such as teacher recruitment and deployment, exacerbating the already high pupil to teacher ratios. Multilateral and bilateral funding continues to bolster public funds. Gaps in data and in monitoring and evaluation systems complicate efforts to assess efficient implementation of policies.

Many children display low levels of school readiness, in large part due to malnutrition. Additionally, the high proportion of families where the parents have low education and literacy skills negatively affects their children’s school performance. Low primary completion rates are common, especially for girls and relatively high absenteeism rates for both teachers and students diminish educational outcomes.

Lessons learned / Good Practices

The UN is supporting the Government in mobilising institutional national expertise ensuring that decision-making and policy development are closely aligned with national goals and priorities.

Given the improvement in school attendance rates, greater attention is now being focused on provision of high quality education.

Increased quality and coherent data collection tools would better support evidence based policy and programme development.

Key Achievements

The UN has supported:

Output 3.1

- the design and roll out of 90 school readiness pilots, benefiting approximately 2700 children
- the receipt by some 180,000 students of daily hot lunches in school-feeding programs
- the conception of school-feeding pilots to inform the design of national school meals programs
- Improved capacity of 1101 school council members (479 women)

Output 3.2

- the implementation of an in-service teacher training strategy for literacy and numeracy, reaching over 6000 teachers at national level and additional 667 teachers and 130 community members in 11 districts with supplementary training.
- the design of a new SDG4 aligned Curriculum for Primary Education for Youths and Adults
- the development and testing of learning assessment tools for Adult Literacy and Education, involving 1297 learners (80% women) in 5 districts
- the testing and production of a family learning manual, as well as the training of 114 literacy teachers and facilitators (80% women) from 3 districts on its use.
- the enrolment of 439 learners (72% women) in family learning programs across 3 districts
- training on Comprehensive Sexual Education and Sexual and Reproductive Rights for 97 teacher trainers from 6 Teacher Training Institutes, 649 pre and in-service teachers, and 101 religious leaders

Output 3.3

- the formulation of a National Indicator Framework to monitor progress towards SDG4
- the elaboration of an Education Policy Review Report, to be used to inform the future development of education policy in Mozambique and to help align the new Education Strategic Plan with SDG4
- the implementation of ICT in education activities to provide a considerable number of citizens with opportunities for distance and open learning, expanding access to lifelong learning opportunities.

Success Story:

Maria Henrique Francisco, a 29-year-old mother of 6 children dropped out of school at 16 due to early pregnancy. In 2015, through the UN literacy program, she finally returned to school. Understanding the significance of education, she continued studying with her kids after completion of literacy class (equivalent to grade 2, after which most participants stop pursuing) until current grade 7. Apart from farming, she also manages a small business based on the training. She is happy to be back to school and encourage more people in community to attend classes, "You can go farming in the morning and go to school in afternoon." 48% of women in Mozambique get married before the age of 18 and the northern Provinces have the highest rates of child marriage, with over 55% of girls married before 18 and a quarter before 15. (Source: IDS, 2011). This has deprived many women of their rights to pursue education and better life.

Major Donors:

World Bank, Canada, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Sweden, Dubai Cares, Malala Fund, South Korea

4.4 OUTCOME 4

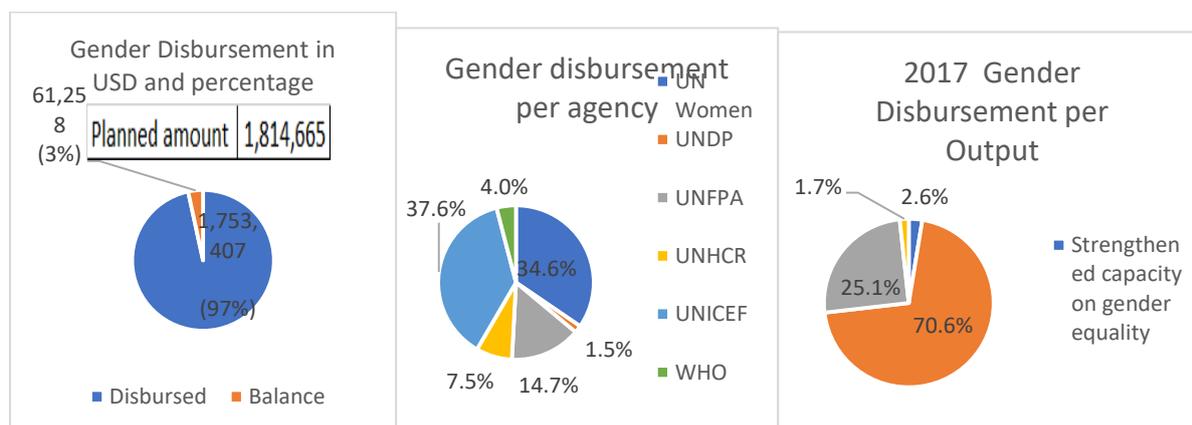
Disadvantaged Women and Girls Benefit from Comprehensive Policies, Norms and Practices that Guarantee their Human Rights

Government Partners: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS); Ministry of Health (MISAU); Ministry of Interior (MINT); Ministry of Justice and Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR); Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH)



Geographic focus: Nationwide, Provincial Focus in Cabo Delgado, Tete, Nampula, Sofala, Zambézia, Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo

2017 Expenditure



Context

Reducing gender inequality and empowering women and girls will contribute to Mozambique's development goals. Achieving equal access to quality education, economic resources, work opportunities and political participation will allow women and girls to contribute the overall well-being of society.

The Government, with UN support has made considerable progress on the legal and policy framework level relating to international gender standards. A major achievement in this regard was the development of the National Action Plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. More generally, the national response to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) issues illustrates a positive

political environment. The Government has long recognised the value of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting, and is working to improve gender awareness.

While there has been significant progress achieved at the legal and policy level, further support is needed at local and community levels, where traditional patriarchal and social norms play a fundamental role in hindering women's full potential and national development. Early marriage of girls remains a major problem with 48% women having married before the age of 18. In addition to its impact on the violence against girls and on school dropouts, early marriage is also associated to early pregnancies which in turn are often a cause of maternal and new born mortality and malnutrition.

2017 Achievements

In 2017, the UN supported the Government of Mozambique in creating a base of evidence for monitoring the SDG targets on gender equality and women's empowerment. The UN also supported the Government on other national and international commitments such as CEDAW and the Beijing Declaration & Platform for Action— both of which have been ratified by Mozambique.

The UN has also strengthened the capacity of professionals from key sectors and UN agency staff to enhance the effectiveness of a multi-sectorial response to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). This has included exchange of good practices and lessons learned and sharing key ways forward.

Efforts continue in addressing the needs and rights of people with disabilities, promotion of their human rights and to focus attention on social inclusion of women, adolescents and young people living with disabilities. This has resulted in extensive training of statistics staff and leaders of the Associations of Persons with Disabilities. The program entitled "*WE DECIDE: Young Persons with Disabilities. A Programme for Equal Opportunities and a Life Free of Violence*", promotes access to sexual and reproductive health services, to better information and to education for women and young people living with disabilities.

Additionally, the UN has supported other efforts including further Gender Focal Points with SRH, Human Rights and HIV knowledge; it has supported a greater number of Women survivors of fistula through an Income generations programme and reinforced an integrated mechanism to assist women victims of violence.

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.

Through the National Council for the Advancement of Women, all 22 government sectors were supported in the development of gender-responsive social and economic plans. With UN contributions, seven additional sectors now have specific strategies for gender mainstreaming (Education, Health, Agriculture, Fisheries, Public Function, Environment and Gender). At the request of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, the UN is supporting the development of the National Women's Economic Empowerment Programme, with its launch expected in the first half of 2018.

The UN, in partnership with University Eduardo Mondlane has supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action on instilling good practices and procedures for gender mainstreaming at central and provincial government levels. Over 100 gender focal points at central and provincial level have been trained and good results have been realized – in the targeted districts, the percentage of women having representation in local decision-making structures has grown substantially. Another good example is that of Gaza Province Strategic Development Plan 2017-2022 where gender mainstreaming has been incorporated, including gender sensitive budgeting.

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 has continued its communications and advocacy work to promote gender-responsive social norms, attitudes and behaviours. Activities have brought together central and local government officials, member of Parliament, civil society, traditional and local leaders, religious leaders, media, academia, celebrities, students, teachers and communities in awareness raising activities. Through social mobilization and dissemination of communication material (including radio and TV spots, and an album of personal stories), at least 13,000 people have been involved in awareness raising initiatives on ending violence against women and girls.

Aligned to the broader framework of GEWE promotion and social mobilization, and with the common objective of shifting public perception, the advocacy campaigns targeted specific audiences such as community and religious leaders, and military personnel. Other examples include the *HeforShe* campaign, focused on changing behaviour of boys and men towards gender-based violence in all its forms; a sensitization campaign targeted media professionals from community radio on gender-sensitive reporting.

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

The UN has supported the Ministry of Health in developing a National Action Plan for assistance in GBV. Two clinical guidelines addressing sexual violence in children and PEP were developed, and nearly 60 new health facilities were expanded to include GBV care. Now there are 781 health facilities in the country with front line clinical care and support including HIV services.

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

The UN is working in conjunction with the Ministry of Gender and with the Government to promote production and use of gender disaggregated data. A major achievement in 2017 was the publication of The National Collection of Gender Statistics. Considerable gains in this area are anticipated for late 2018 when it is expected that 60% of necessary and disaggregated data will be collected.

Also, progress has been made in the Capacity Development Programme where the UN developed a National Indicator Framework for detailed monitoring of SDG 4, especially target 4.5, which focuses on elimination of gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education.

Lessons learned / Good Practices

Well designed and targeted advocacy and information campaigns are successful when they involve diverse actors and joint coordination.

In conjunction with the police and justice system, standardisation of health referral methods and documentation for medical and legal use relating to gender violence improved.

Challenges

The country's economic slowdown has disproportionately affected women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable and poses significant challenges to the well-being of families and communities. Traditional social norms and practices continue to impact on women in a variety of ways, from childhood marriage and childbearing to gender based violence.

Success Story:

HEforSHE Campaign: Challenging gender stereotypes through radio

Seydi Caetano is a 13-year old boy from Nampula. He grew up in a neighbourhood where boys and girls played separately, and a boy who treated girls as equals was considered "a fool". Boys played the roles of policeman, mechanic or engineer, while girls played the roles of housewife and mother. Seydi enjoyed playing with girls, and they often exchanged roles: he would cook and do the dishes and girls would play the boss or electrician. He believed that by doing so, he could change deeply rooted gender stereotypes. This earned him years of bullying by his peers; he felt ashamed and did not want to tell his parents.

Years later, his uncle invited him to join a Nampula radio program dedicated to children and youth. He then started his own production of a program called “My future, my choice”, focusing on the rights to healthcare and medical assistance of every child, regardless of gender. When presenting his radio programs, he often pairs up with girls in order to promote gender balance. He believes men and women are equals and should enjoy the same opportunities. Seydi is the youngest of the 10 winners of Brada #ElesPorElas contest (within the Mozambican HeforShe campaign), and is committed to challenging gender stereotypes to promote real gender equality in Mozambique.

Major Donors:

Portugal, Spain, CERF, Sweden, Canada, Belgium, Iceland, ONE UN Fund

Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 4.1	Baseline	Target 2017	Actual value for 2017
4.1.1: Nº. of staff from MGCAS, MEF and AR with increased knowledge on gender sensitive monitoring and oversight.	0	50	8
4.1.2: Timely progress reports produced by government against national and international gender equality commitments	1 Beijing+20 (2014), 3rd & 4th CEDAW Reports Overdue since 2010	CEDAW 3rd, 4th and 5th Report; 1st Report on UN Resolution 1325	2 (CEDAW report 3rd and 4th)
4.1.3: Nº of sector PES/OE, with budgeted gender related interventions	3	4	7
OUTPUT 4.2	Baseline	Target 2017	Actual value for 2017
4.2.1: Nº of boys, girls and women with increased knowledge on discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls in selected districts	Boys (1200) Girls (1300) Women (500) (2015)	Boys (400) Girls (500) Women (600)	13090
4.2.2: Nº of local leaders, including religious leaders and <i>matronas</i> , with increased knowledge on ways to address discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women and girls in selected districts	200 (2015)	300	200
4.2.3: Nº of civil society organizations using gender transformative approaches to address discriminatory socio-cultural norms and harmful practices against women and girls in selected districts	66	90	10
4.2.4: Nº of media houses consistently disseminating gender transformative messages	3	4	3
OUTPUT 4.3	Baseline	Target 2017	Actual value for 2017

4.3.2: Nº of CAIs/ <i>Gabinetes de Atendimento da Mulher e da Criança</i> providing integrated assistance	0 (2015)	6	5
OUTPUT 4.4	Baseline	Target 2017	Actual value for 2017
4.4.1: % of official surveys which incorporate international standards for gender data	0% (2015)	100%	0%
4.4.3: Nº of sectors which consistently use gender disaggregated data in their annual planning	0 (2015)	4	5

4.5 OUTCOME 5

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

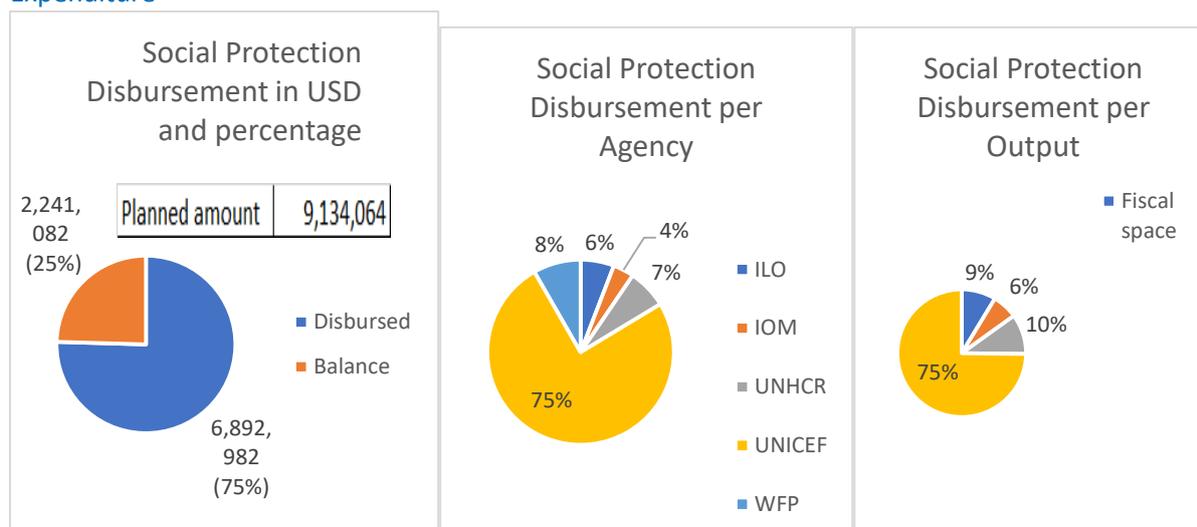
Government Partners: Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MITESS), Mozambican Workers Organization (OTM), Economic Associations Confederation (CTA), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS), Ministry of Health (MISAU), National Institute for Social Action (INAS), Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR), National Institute for Refugees Support (INAR)



Geographic Focus:
Nationwide,, Provincial Focus in Nampula, Zambezia,

2017

Expenditure



Context

The fragile national economy has 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 achievement of the National Basic Social Protection Strategy targets (ENSSB) 2016-2024 are not jeopardised.

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 2017 over 500,000 households (Documento de Fundamentação da LOE 2018) received cash transfers from the various government basic social protection programmes which are exclusively financed by domestic resources (funds originating through the World Bank loan in 2013 are considered as domestic resources.) Despite the progress in coverage over previous years, this figure for 2017 still represented only 19% of households living in poverty in Mozambique.

2017 Achievements

The Government of Mozambique, together with UN Agencies and with the support of donors, approved the UN Joint Programme (UNJP) on Social Protection with a budget of approximately USD 19 million. It will be implemented over a period of three years (2017-2020) and will provide considerable support and further strengthening of the Social Protection System.

5.1 Political and Fiscal Space for Social Protection is Enhanced

UN Agencies provided technical and financial support for the implementation of the National Strategy of Basic Social Protection (ENSSB) 2016-2024, endorsed by the Council of Ministers in February 2016. UN Agencies supported Government in several strategic activities of the ENSSB's 2016-2024 Operational Plan, especially those related to programme modification, finalization of e-INAS and evidence-based advocacy.

The UN system continued to provide evidence-based advocacy in order to lobby for domestic fiscal space dedicated to basic social protection programmes. In October 2017, *Social Protection Week* organized with UN support, provided an opportunity for the advocacy of additional financial resources with Parliamentarians and Government representatives, Journalists, Heads of Cooperation, Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations. At that event, the UN launched the Social Action Budget Brief¹ 2017, which provided an overview of trends in financial allocations for social protection, reinforcing the need to increase domestic funding for social protection programmes.

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

Through a partnership with Government, the UN system improved transparency and efficiency of basic social protection systems by designing and establishing a Management Information System (MIS) dedicated to social protection programmes (e-INAS). The UN played a vital role in supporting the Government, ensuring the effective rollout and installation of e-INAS in all delegations which required rehabilitation work in 31 INAS delegations.

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

The UN, together with the Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and of Land, Environment & Rural Development (MITADER) and the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) and partners, established a technical group to strengthen the Shock Responsive Social Protection programme (SRSP). The Technical Group on SRSP will design changes to existing Social

¹ <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowResource.action?id=54897>

Protection programmes, (including the Direct Social Action Program or *PASD*) to include the provision of a cash response mechanism during natural disasters.

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

The UN has supported MGCAS in designing a Child Grant (0-2 years) including both cash and care components which aims to contribute to poverty reduction and the reduction of chronic malnutrition. Considering the high level of poverty and vulnerability in Nampula, the province was selected for the launch of the programme's first phase in 2018 which will target over 10,000 children.

The UN is supporting the development of the child protection system involving Community Child Protection Committees which identified in 2017 over 71,000 children and provided services directly or referred children and family members to existing statutory and non-statutory services.

The UN assisted the Government in implementing national and international human trafficking legislation, including a national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking. Three shelters for victims of trafficking, gender based violence and vulnerable children have been refurbished in the south, centre and north of the country and the UN has provided direct practical assistance to victims.

Challenges

Political instability in some areas of the country—coupled with delayed payments to INAS—have interrupted cash transfers, affected predictability and negatively affected beneficiary abilities to meet their living needs.

Lessons learned / Good Practices

Through close collaboration and coordination, UN Agencies have maximized efficiencies in providing support to the Government of Mozambique. Each Agency focuses on areas in which they have a comparative advantage in an effort to deliver high quality results.

The UN recommends that the National Council of Social Action (CNAS) be made operational to strengthen inter-sector coordination and be responsible for monitoring results of ENSSB 2016-2024.

Success Story:

e-INAS System

Development, rollout and installation of the Management Information System (MIS) for Social Protection Programmes (e-INAS) increased the efficiency, transparency and effectiveness of the social protection system in Mozambique. Between 2014-2016 the UN supported the design and establishment of a comprehensive, state-of-the-art MIS programme. UN collaborative efforts met the challenge of rolling out e-INAS in all 30 delegations across the country. This included the complete physical refurbishment in all delegations and measures to ensure e-INAS was installed and fully operational.

Major Donors:

Portugal, USA, Ireland, Sweden, UK, Belgium, The Netherlands

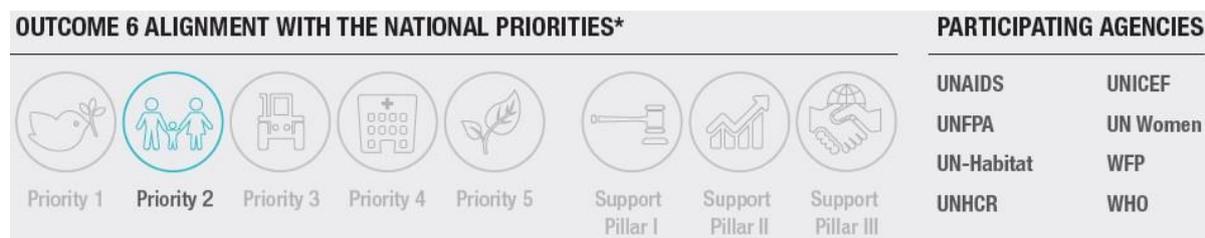
Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 5.1: Political and fiscal space for Social Protection is enhanced			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
5.1.1: % of Households living under the poverty line receiving Social Protection benefits	15%	18%	19%
5.1.2: Proportion of the total recurrent State Budget dedicated to Social Protection Programmes	1,10%	1.40%	1.74%
OUTPUT 5.2: Social Protection Programmes are implemented in a transparent and more efficient way			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
5.2.2: % of districts that have qualified social workers in place	15%	25%	19%
OUTPUT 5.3: Enrollment in social protection programmes improves the access of vulnerable groups to health, nutrition and education services			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
OUTPUT 5.4: Social programmes and services are effectively addressing social exclusion, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
5.4.1: N° of children without parental care placed in formalized alternative care (foster families)	2.142	3,000	520
5.4.2: N° of people receiving support in Social Units	6.392	7,089	6,807
5.4.3: N° of reported cases of violence/abuse receiving psycho-social, medical and legal support	6	9,000	7,075

4.6 OUTCOME 6

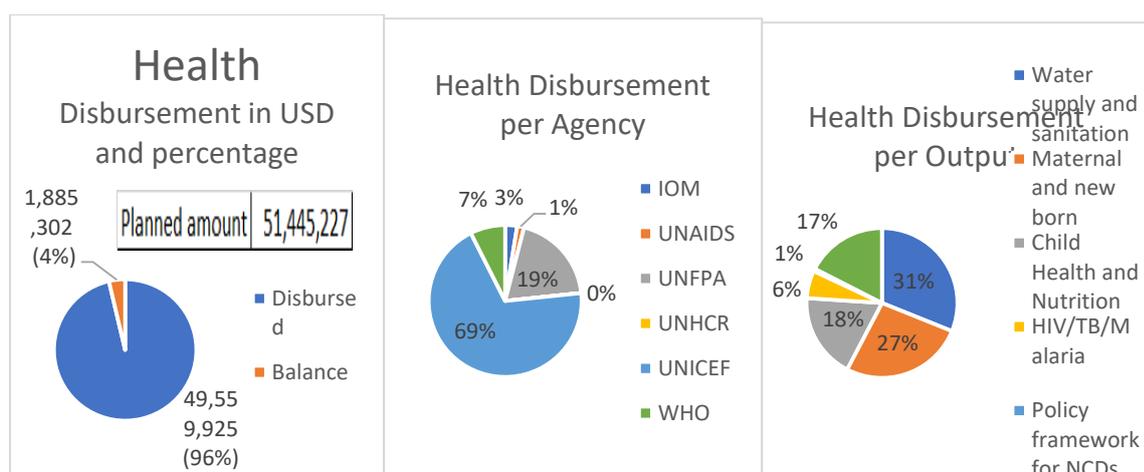
People Equitably Access and Use Quality Health, Water and Sanitation Services
PQG Priority 2

Government Partners: Mozambique Ministries and Stakeholders: Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), National Council for AIDS Combat (CNCS)



Geographic Focus: Central level, nation wide with provincial focuses on Maputo, Tete, Gaza, Zambezia, Inhambane, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa,

2017 Expenditure



Context

A fundamental principle for the UN in its partnership with the Government is the “Right to Quality Health”, a huge challenge bearing in mind the endemic problems and the fast-growing population. The UN supports the Government’s efforts under this Outcome in seeking to ensure equitable access

to timely, quality and affordable health care. The joint work also strives to address the underlying determinants of health, including safe and potable water, sanitation, education and access to information.

Despite significant progress in the reduction of child mortality, the rates of maternal mortality (408/100,000 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 over 13% and an estimation of over 2.1 people living with HIV/Aids.

2017 Achievements

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

Significant efforts were made by UN partners to support the government in the development of the new national rural WASH strategic plan (PRONASAR) aligned with SDG targets. Unfortunately, due to delays in approval of the new plan and consequent accounting concerns, the PRONASAR common fund disbursements for 2017 could not be made. However, the UN managed to support government and partners through other channels to provide access to safe water to over 250,000 people and to improved sanitation to over 150,000 people. Simultaneously, national budget allocations were severely strained reducing the national share of the WASH budget to approximately 7% of the total needed.

Support to the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) included construction of over 250 boreholes in Tete, Nampula and Zambezia provinces and the training and equipping of local water committees. The implementation of water projects incorporated the use of government systems for procurement and contracting.

The UN in partnership with MOH began development of Health Centre WASH standards and norms that are expected to be formalized in 2018.

The UN has conducted a feasibility study for an innovative Development Impact Fund of USD\$100 million that would target 30 small towns in Mozambique. The model will be further developed with the support of a Government led Steering Committee.

The UN continues to support Government efforts in improving sanitation standards and has implemented projects to improve capacity. The majority of the progress achieved has been through collaboration of the Ministry of Public Works Housing & Water Resources that monitors implementation by the private sector. Sanitation remains an acute problem and improvements in conditions across the country require a truly national effort and involvement of all Government and partners.

6.2 Demand for and Access to Quality Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and New-born Health Services are increased

Through UN support, the Ministry of Health created the National Maternal and Neonatal Deaths Audit Committee, which has raised awareness and reduced mortality through improved decision-making.

The UN carried-out an assessment of institutional capacity for the production of qualified midwives (Enfermeiras de Saude Materno-Infantil) at a Tete health training school. Results show critical needs for pre-service training of qualified midwives including better use of laboratory practices and practice sites improvements.

A primary care health-mentoring model, focused on maternal and new-born care was designed and implemented in Zambezia. In addition, training of midwives and post training supervision took place throughout the country and two new training modules were developed. A visit to Malawi was arranged for Ministry of Health (MOH) policy makers, curriculum designers and health practitioners in new-born intensive care and has led to adoption of the Malawi model to be implemented in Zambezia in 2018.

Mozambique shows significant advances in expanding FP and SHR commodities availability nationally. The seventh health facility survey conducted in 2017 found that all surveyed facilities had at least three modern contraceptive methods available for clients on the day of the assessment. This is higher than in previous years: 92% in 2013 and 98% in 2015. What is more, in 2017 and for the first time, availability of at least 5 modern methods reached 100% in tertiary hospitals. In addition, as much as 41% of the assessed HUs had all of the methods appropriate for their level on the day of the assessment and 90.3% of the surveyed health facilities had available at least 5 contraceptive methods on the day of the assessment. These are all clear advances as compared to previous years.

In 2017, around 578 obstetric fistulas were treated with UN support, improving the health and wellbeing of these women.

6.3 Demand for and Access to Quality Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Services are increased

Following the confirmation of a Polio case in Zambézia province, the UN supported the MOH to complete two polio vaccination campaigns in 14 districts reaching 534,000 children. An independent assessment showed a coverage of 94% and 99% respectively.

The UN also supported the organization of a National Health Week which reached 3,920,000 children (>85 per cent of children 6-59 months) with Vitamin A, deworming, immunization screening and referral for acute malnutrition.

UN support to the treatment of acute malnutrition continued to focus on the on-going El Nino nutrition emergency. Improvements in nutrition security throughout the year has allowed for long-term resilience building to detect and better manage cases of acute malnutrition.

As part of the UN's emergency response, over 500,000 children were screened for acute malnutrition by MOH teams, resulting in treatment of over 20,000 malnourished children (over 8,000 for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 12,000 for moderately acute malnutrition (MAM) . Nationally, in 2017, 26,941 children received treatment for SAM through the regular nutrition rehabilitation programme known as PRN which is also supported by the UN.

In 2017, inpatient treatment reinforcement has reached more than 200 clinicians and 67 hospitals across 11 provinces, and the first nutrition contingency/preparedness plan has been defined. Transition to a post El Niño drought emergency response is raising concerns over the longer-term investment of government and partners into the PRN to ensure a responsive and resilient system is build-up. Issues including MAM treatment, supply chain strengthening, and information management will require continued attention.

6.4 Improved Standards and Practice of Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Surveillance of HIV, TB and Malaria

HIV remains high on the political agenda and the Government is committed to Fast Track the HIV response, in part due to continued advocacy by the UN Joint Team. The Team provided normative guidance and technical assistance to develop a national transition strategy to adopt the new best-in-class affordable generic HIV treatment leading to improved treatment quality and patient retention.

Mozambique approaches 80% coverage for pregnant women living with HIV, which has resulted in a 63% decline in new infections among children. The UN has supported the MOH to develop a national communications strategy that increases awareness on services for pregnant women and babies, as well as the importance of male engagement. As a result of UN support, more than 220 maternal and child health nurses were trained and technical assistance was given on Point of Care guidelines and technology.

6.5 Policy Framework for Inter-sectoral prevention and control of NCDs is adopted

Through UN support in advocacy efforts, elaboration of a legislative decree and capacity building of norms and standards, Mozambique has ratified the WHO Framework for Tobacco Control. The ratification advances efforts to achieve SDG target 3.4 – Reducing premature deaths by one third of NCDs by 2030. The UN will continue to support the Government in establishing a legal and institutional framework, develop a National Action Plan, strengthen associated committees, promote advocacy and strengthen data surveillance and reporting.

6.6 Health and Financing Policies, Data Generation and Use, Community and Midwifery Workforce, Commodities Security of the Health System are Strengthened

The UN Joint Team has strengthened the national health information system, thus facilitating policy dialogue, improving effective resource allocation and monitoring of the health sector. The Spectrum tool informs the development of national strategies, policies and programming. Development of a geospatial model that disaggregates HIV key indicators at District level allows decision makers to locate areas with high transmission rates precisely leading to appropriate design and implementation of services.

The UN Joint Team has provided technical assistance to develop the funding requests for AIDS, TB and Malaria, leading to the mobilization of US\$355 million in grants.

The UN contributed to the finalization of the National Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH/N) Investment Case (IC), bringing focus on the ‘priorities within the priorities’ to resolve key bottlenecks towards continued reduction of maternal and child mortality. In 2017 the UN finalized a Joint Programme (JP) focused on comparative strengthens to start key activities. as technical assistance to make the wider IC a success.

The UN also supported the scale up of the Community Health Workers (CHW) knowns as APEs with 450 new CHWS trained, equipped and deployed in 3 provinces and a further 905 enrolled in the five-month course.

On live-saving medicines, the UN is working closely with partners towards the implementation of the national strategy to integrate all health and nutrition commodities through a network of national and sub-national stores.

Challenges

Limitations in available government funding, particularly to decentralised government agencies, create challenges for health facilities to improve - or in some cases - even for them to maintain levels

of care. The health sector serving the fast-growing population is under strain due to irregular and fragmented funding.

Human resourcing for health in Mozambique remains one of the most severely constrained in the world with 1.74 health workers per 1000 persons, compared with the 2.5 per 1000 recommended by WHO.

Health information systems are dependent upon several sources of external funding leading to inconsistencies in health data flows and reporting formats.

Lessons learned / Good Practices

Joint planning and implementation in the health sector has allowed UN Agencies to *Deliver as One* contributing to the UNAIDS 90-90-90 agenda and to achievement in SDG3 target indicators.

Success Story:

Efforts towards better Maternal and Perinatal Deaths Surveillance and Response

Maternal deaths result in a high number of orphans and reduced family income thus contributing to increased poverty for the family and society. In Mozambique, many women are still dying while giving birth and the high maternal mortality (408/100,000 live births) and high neonatal mortality (30/1.000 live births) in Mozambique are mainly a result of low quality of care, poor organization of service delivery and weak health system (poor dissemination of information, lack of skills or access to midwifery services).

The efforts of UN to establish an adequate surveillance and response system for maternal and perinatal deaths have been from the creation of the National Committee to revitalization of provincial committees, to development of data notification, collection, reporting tools and a national database on maternal and neonatal death causes including ICD-10 -MM codification.

For the first time, a national annual report was produced and disseminated including the cause of death based the International Classification of Diseases for Maternal, Neonatal and Perinatal deaths (ICD-10 MM) and identifying modifiable factors to reduce mortality.

It is expected now that health managers at all levels use the information and implement actions able to change the current situation.

Major Donors:

Canada, EU, Ireland, Luxembourg, Flanders, UK, Switzerland

Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 6.1 People in targeted rural and peri-urban areas have sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation services			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
6.1.1: Nº of new users with improved drinking water sources (Urban/Rural)	0	Rural: 50,000	Rural 189,693
		Urban: 0	Urban: 11,715
6.1.2: Nº of new users with improved sanitation facilities (Urban/Rural)	0	Rural: 100,000	Rural 141,394
		Urban: 25,000	Urban: 5,495
6.1.3: Nº of schools with constructed (new) water supply and sanitation facilities	0	50	Water: 63, Sanitation: 20
OUTPUT 6.2: Demand for and access to quality integrated SRH and newborn health services are increased			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
6.2.2: % of pregnant women with at least 4 ante-natal care visits	51% (2011)	60%	44%
6.2.3: Nº of Health Facilities with Basic Emergency Obstetric Care	68 (2012)	110	551 (2017)
	-2012		
OUTPUT 6.3: Demand for and access to of quality integrated child health and nutrition services are increased			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
6.3.4: Institutional Cure rate for AMN	62%	75%	77%
Output 6.4: Improved standards and practice of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of HIV, TB and Malaria			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
6.4.1: % of HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs in the last 12 months to reduce the risk of transmission from the mother to the child	87% (2014)	90%	80%
6.4.2: % of adults and children retained on ART after 12 months to contribute towards the 90-90-90 targets	66.9% (children) 69%; adults: 66.7%; pregnant women: 48.1%)	80%	54%
6.4.3: % of districts that routinely report key Malaria indicators	48% (2014)	60%	100%
6.4.4: Percentage of notified TB cases in children (< 15 years)	10% (2014)	10%	13%

OUTPUT 6.5: Inter-sectoral fiscal and legislative policy frameworks for action against NCD risk factors s in place and being enforced.			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
6.5.1: Country ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)	WHO FCTC not ratified (2014)	n/a	Framework Convention ratified
6.5.2: Law on alcohol commerce and availability approved	Law on alcohol commerce not approved (2014)	Law on alcohol commerce approved	NO
6.5.3: N° of guidelines for the management of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer approved and disseminated to all Health Facilities (HF)	2- cancer and diabetes (2014)	2	3
6.5.4: HPV vaccine included in the routine vaccination program	HPV vaccine not included in the routine vaccination programme (2014)	HPV vaccine included in the routine vaccination programme	NO
OUTPUT 6.6: Health and financing policies, data generation and use, community and midwifery workforce, commodities security of the health system are strengthened			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
6.6.3: % of Institutional Maternal and Neonatal deaths with causes reported	Maternal: 5%;	Maternal: 20%;	Maternal: 98%
	Neonatal: 0 (2014)	Neonatal: 20%	Neonatal: 39%
6.6.4: Proportion of APes working in targeted communities (over the total needed)	45,75% (2014)	60%	64%

4.7 OUTCOME 7

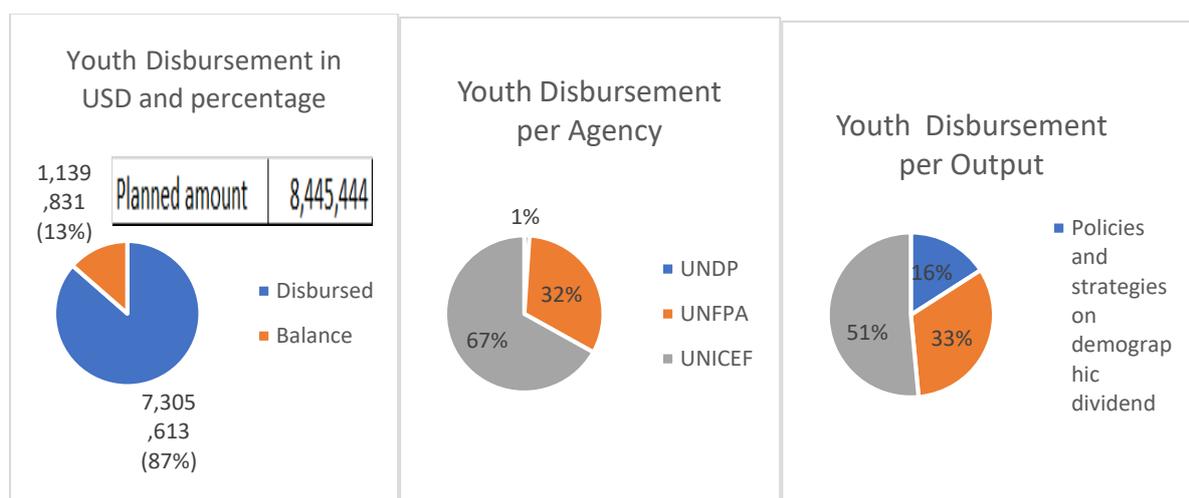
Adolescents and Youth Actively Engaged in Decisions that Affect their Lives, Health, Well-being and Development Opportunities

Government Partners: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS), Ministry of Health (MISAU), National Council of AIDS Combat, Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH)



Geographic Focus: Central level, Provincial Focus in Nampula, Zambezia, Gaza, Maputo City

2017 Expenditure



Context

The UN is supporting the Government in the timely release of gender and geographical disaggregated census data, which will be crucial for targeted policy analysis and preparation.

Consideration of the 65% proportion of the population under the age of 25 is fundamental to achieving the country's key economic and social objectives. Addressing the needs and welfare of this age segment is essential if Mozambique's young population - the "demographic dividend" - is harnessed to yield significant development gains.

The scale of population growth and the prevalence of early child bearing present considerable and multi-faceted development challenges for the Government. The UN is committed to maintaining its support to the Government as it addresses these complex concerns.

2017 Achievements

7.1 National Capacity to Implement Evidence Based Policies and Strategies to Harness the Demographic Dividend

The UN is assisting the Government in preparation of research studies on, and advocacy plans for, potential exploitation of the "Demographic Dividend" (DD). More detailed analysis of data emerging from the Census will be crucial in advancing this issue which was included in the African Agenda 2017. UN technical support was provided to the Ministry of Economy & Finance to encourage revitalization of the inter-ministerial population group to become a DD task force. This group is composed of the Ministries of Youth, Economy & Finance, Agriculture, Education, Health, National Institute of Statistics (INE) and Labour and already a first draft of the DD road map has been developed.

7.2 Adolescent and Youth Capacity Strengthened to Actively Participate in Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Development

The UN Agencies have an important Joint Programme (*Raparig Biz*) *Action for Girls and Young Women, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique*, that helped to mentor nearly 75,000 girls aged between 10 and 19 in the 14 target districts of Nampula and Zambezia provinces. The services included supporting access to public services, assistance in school enrolment and retaining girls in schooling. The project also held Service Fairs in four districts of Nampula province bringing together banks, universities, professional bodies, vocational training institutions and local NGOs to share information and explore new opportunities. The fairs reached over 4100 young people of which 80% were girls. The project partnered with the Institute of Employment (INEFP) and provided concrete employment opportunities for 990 girls. The UN also supported the SMZ Biz platform which provides counselling to young people on sexual & reproductive health and HIV prevention programme and already registers over 132,000 adolescents and young people facilitating uptake and linkages to HIV and Gender Based Violence Services.

An Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IYAND) was designed to expand partnerships and exploit existing skills and innovative approaches. Support was provided to the Ministry of Health in development of the National Youth Health Strategy, that uses an integrated approach incorporating family planning in schools with dual aims of preventing early pregnancy and reducing school interruption or drop out by girls.

In the context of the Global Programme on Child Marriage, the UN supported the design and implementation of research identifying means to prevent and eventually eliminate Child Marriage in Mozambique. A customized Community Dialogue methodology was developed using key influencers to promote social change; an associated multimedia campaign was also designed.

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

The UN supported the Government in development of a new HIV Law and Regulations to take special account of the needs of vulnerable segments of the population and particularly addressing

stigmatization. The UN supported key stakeholders, particularly in the justice sector and Parliament, strengthening capacity on HIV issues and creating better understanding of the new Law.

As part of the Global Coalition for HIV Prevention, the UN provided technical and financial support to the National AIDS Council (NAC) leading national stakeholder consultation meetings and the adoption of the *HIV Prevention 2009 Roadmap*. This provides the basis for a country led movement to scale HIV prevention programmes and enhances coordination by reactivating the HIV Prevention Reference Group. UN Agencies also combined efforts to assist the Government in development of the *100 Day Action Plan* for HIV Prevention, the *Sexually Transmitted Infection Strategic Action Plan* and an aligned Joint Programme of support. The UN supported the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Council to guide operationalization of the adolescent related components of the National Strategic Plan for the HIV and AIDS Response (PEN IV) 2015-2019.

With UN support more than 83,000 adolescents and young people were targeted by social mobilization activities conducted by youth parliament activists on prevention of HIV, violence and child marriage.

Challenges

In previous years, the lack of reliable and disaggregated data in some fields has been a major challenge to the Government and stakeholders in identifying and reacting to development needs. A prime example is the lack of appropriate data for the health monitoring and evaluation information system (SI-M&A).

Lessons learned / Good Practices

The combined approach that incorporates HIV, Gender and Human Rights has a significant impact on access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for people living with HIV.

The value of partnerships is critical for successful interventions, an example being the approach used for *Adolescent Development and Social and Behaviour Change Programming*. The collaboration with private sector telecom operators, who provided free unlimited SMS messages, reached young people who might otherwise have been excluded from media and advocacy campaigns.

Success Story:

A key example of successful advocacy role of UN this year has been the introduction of the community and school based family planning target. Mozambique is among the few countries in Africa providing contraceptives in schools, indicating that the SRHR of adolescents are at the top of the political agenda. In July 2017, Mozambique reaffirmed its commitment to expanded quality FP/RH services, and added three new commitments at the Family Planning Summit in London in July 2017¹, two of them directly related to schools and youth:

- *To increase the use of modern contraceptive methods for married/in union adolescents (15-19 years old) from 14.1% (2015) to 19.3% in 2020, and for unmarried sexually active adolescents from 26.7 (2011) to 50% in 2020*
- *To provide FP services (information and contraceptives) in all secondary schools by 2020*
- *To ensure that 30% of all health public facilities use electronic stock management information system including contraceptives by 2020.*

The advocacy role of UN has been instrumental in encouraging and facilitating this progress and supporting MISAU throughout. This process is to be articulated through the **National School and Adolescent Health Strategy** (2016-2020). The strategy defines the standard package of health services to be provided to young

people, including the provision of contraceptives in schools and referral to the health facilities for safe abortion care.
 Success Story Raparig Biz

Major Donors:

Netherlands, Sweden, UK, Norway, S. Korea, Canada, Spain, Italy

Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 7.1: National capacity to implement evidence based policies and strategies to harness demographic dividend reinforced			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
7.1.1: Nº. of key sector annual operational plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends in setting development targets	0	1	2
OUTPUT 7.2: Adolescent & Youth capacity strengthened to actively participate in economic, social, cultural and political development			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
7.2.1: Nº. of adolescents' and youth organizations actively engaged on premature marriage and sexual abuse prevention.	4	5	10
7.2.2: Nº. A/Y associations participating in annual development observatories in selected provinces	2	3	2
7.2.3: UN Inter-Agency Network for Youth Development (UN-IANYD) established and functional	Not established	Established	Established
OUTPUT 7.3: Increased demand for quality access to ASRH and HIV prevention services			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
7.3.2: Nº. of regulations of existing laws that address all forms of discrimination related to HIV and AIDS.	0	1	1
7.3.3: Nº. of key sectoral plans operationalized in line with the NSP IV (2015-2019).	0	1	4
7.3.4: Nº of HIV operational plans implemented that address the gender based violence.	Gender Evaluation (2016)	6	2

4.8 OUTCOME 8

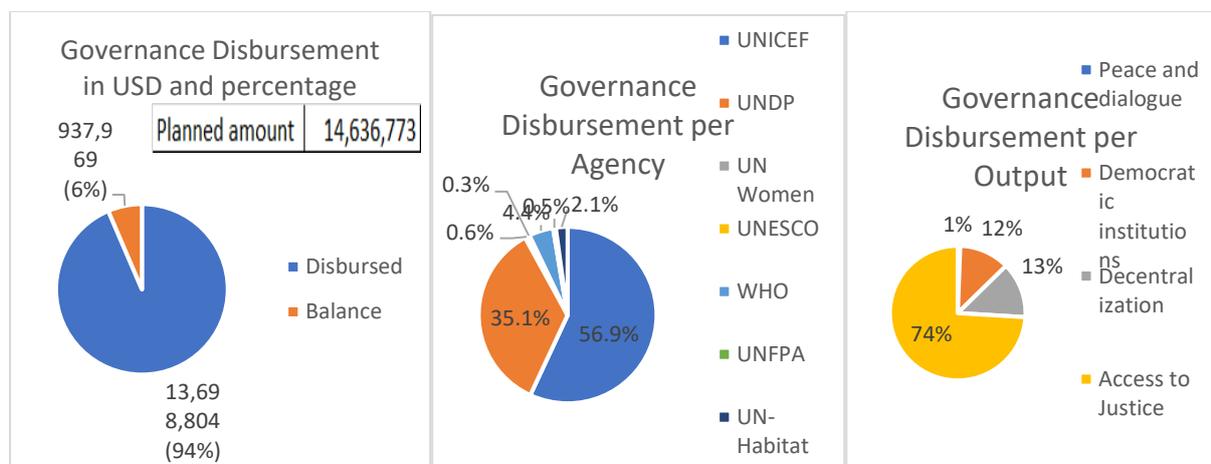
All People Benefit from Democratic and Transparent Governance Institutions and Systems that Guarantee Peace Consolidation, Human Rights and Equitable Service Delivery
PQG Priority 1 and Pillar 1

Government Partners: Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Institute for Statistics (INE), Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR), Parliament



Geographic focus: Central level, Provincial Focus in Maputo City, Maputo Province, Gaza, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado

2017 Expenditure:



Context

After 20 years, Mozambique continues to face challenges in the decentralization process. Provincial and municipal assemblies already exist, while new district assemblies will be elected for the first time in 2024.

The majority of Mozambicans lack access to legal information and do not have an understanding of their rights. Similarly, the Police often have limited knowledge of the law and legal procedures, which reduces their capacity to respond and protect citizens.

2017 Achievements

The UN is pursuing the concept that *no one is left behind*, irrespective of their origin, geographic location, sex, gender, age, social condition or other characteristics, as outlined in *Agenda 2030*, with a focus on SDG 16 which calls for efforts to provide access to justice for all.

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

In 2017, the UN worked with the Government of Mozambique on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment issues in the context of reconstruction and recovery in areas most affected by conflict. Data was collected and thematic partnerships with women's associations were fostered.

The UN collaborated with the Ministry of Defence and 400 military personnel to build capacity and to discuss gender based discrimination, emphasizing their responsibility in preventing and combatting this tendency.

The UN supported the organization of a Women Solidarity Camp on Peace, Security, Natural Resources and Food Security for 250 women in 4 provinces and from neighbouring countries.

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

The UN supported the Government in the finalization of the Development Finance Assessment, which builds the Government's capacity to attract sustainable development funding. The Study provided evidence based assessments, scenarios and recommendations to optimize Government policies, processes and legal frameworks.

The UN is working with the Government of Mozambique to support the work of Electoral Management Bodies, the Judiciary and the Police.

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

Through the formulation of the Concept Note for the National Programme for Local Development, the UN worked with the Government to frame the local government agenda in management and coordination.

Through a UN and Government partnership, the Nampula Province Local Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan will serve as a comprehensive tool promoting and supporting business and economic opportunities. These partnerships also led to the publication of the Gaza Province Strategic Plan.

On the Island of Mozambique (World Heritage Site), the UN and the Government hosted a series of community consultations for the *Historic Urban Landscape* (HUL). Further, the Action Plan and Conservation & Management Plan were drafted and will be presented at the celebration for *Ilha de Moçambique's* 200-year anniversary as the first city of Mozambique.

Through a UN and provincial government partnership, a new Provincial Strategic Development Plan (2017 - 2022) will monitor progress on SDG targets, gender equality and women's empowerment.

In a country with low level of decentralization but high level of inequalities, local government institutions require special support to bring the needs of children of marginal areas to influence planning and budgeting decisions to reduce inequalities. The UN has worked with municipal councils to build skills and improve planning and budgeting systems, supporting the needs of a diverse population with particular attention to children and women. The Sustainable Child Friendly Cities Initiative was launched in 7 Municipalities including Maputo with the support of two international partner cities (Milan and Reggio Emilia, in Italy) and in collaboration with the National Association of Municipalities (ANAAM).

In partnership with civil society, the UN supported the realization of social forums and capacity building of civil society platforms in the Nampula and Zambezia Provinces, implying active participation in the entire provincial planning cycle.

8.4 Equitable Access to Justice Services and Human Rights Framework Strengthened

The National Action Plan on the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) has been approved by the Council of Ministers, thus formalizing government commitment to implement and monitor the recommendations in Mozambique. Civil society has adopted an improved structure for monitoring at central and decentralized levels using specific tools and initiatives according to international norms.

The UN worked with Mozambican authorities on two studies that assessed the quality of services and level of user satisfaction of Palaces of Justice and Traditional Courts. These documents will serve as a reference for improved service provision and delivery.

UN Agencies assisted in civil registration processes through physically refurbishing and equipping registration points and supporting the electronic civil registration system (eCRVS). This contributed to the registration of nearly 800,000 children in 2017. The UN has also worked to improve access for women to civil documents, financial education and land title application procedures.

The UN supported the human rights of children by assisting the Government in finalizing guidelines and standards on child friendly justice. This was accomplished through the training of two hundred justice actors on child friendly legal procedures.

Legislation Kits have been provided to police at central and local levels, addressing internal capacity challenges. Police have been trained on conflict resolution methodologies that respect codes of conduct. UN agencies have worked with other key actors such as the police on policy making and supported the criminal justice system through the establishment of an online database known as *E-Occurrence*. This allows for immediate reporting of criminal activity, leading to reliable statistics. This system has been extended to the provincial level.

With the aim of improving community based policing, the UN assisted the Government in training over 100 police officers on crime prevention and protection of vulnerable groups.

Challenges

In Mozambique, there is insufficient staffing and infrastructure in the judicial system according to international norms; support and coordination amongst the relevant actors needs to be improved.

Lessons learned / Good Practices

In supporting the Government's work on the UPR Action Plan, close collaboration amongst UN Agencies created synergies and increased effectiveness.

Success Story:

Child labour continues to represent a problem in Mozambique. Data shows that 22 per cent of children aged between five to fourteen are involved in child labour. There continues to be a large disparity in child labour figures between urban and rural areas (15 per cent and 25 per cent respectively) reflecting the level of poverty in many rural areas. Recent economic and natural shocks have increased the vulnerability of households and driven many families to seek additional income. Many of the children in work are self-employed and are involved in agriculture, mining and in informal sectors.

Two qualitative research exercises on child labour were conducted by a research team from University Eduardo Mondlane and the findings and recommendations served as a basis for the elaboration of the NPoA for elimination of worst forms of child labour and in formulating the List of Worst Forms of Child Labour.

The results from both exercises were widely disseminated through social media and events well attended by stakeholders (Line Ministries, trade unions, private sector, youth and children's organizations, CSO's, religious and traditional leaders). The Labour Minister has been a champion for this work and has galvanized social partners including the media.

The UN has contributed and supported the Government with technical and financial backing and made considerable efforts in advocacy. The Government is taking action through:

- 1) Drafting and approval of the NPoA for elimination of worst forms of child labour
- 2) Drafting and submission to Parliament for approval of the List of Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Next steps will include broad dissemination of both instruments, training of the labour inspectorate to reinforce labour inspection in agriculture, mining and informal sectors and mapping the regions identified as having large scale child labour.

Advocacy efforts will continue for Mozambique to ratify Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Convention; Labour Inspection Convention Nr 129, 1969 which will reinforce the legal framework and protection measures for children as well as to expand social protection programs and fiscal space.

Major Donors:

EU, Norway, United States, Canada, others

Results Matrix:

OUTPUT 8.1: Actors and mechanisms that promote a culture of peace and dialogue strengthened			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
8.1.1: Social cohesion and culture of peace reference guide approved and used	0 (2015)	TBD	N.A.
8.1.2: Number of institutions and CSOs created and promoting social cohesion and culture of peace programs	1 (<i>Fundo para a Paz</i>)	2 (Advisory Body + Peace Research)	N.A.
8.1.3: % of Development Observatory recommendations on peace agreed in formal dialogue forums implemented	0 (2015)	10	N.A.
OUTPUT 8.3: Decentralisation process and local governance systems strengthened to improve service delivery.			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
8.3.1: % of districts that increase performance average rate according to SMODD index.	TBC	3.58	2.85
OUTPUT 8.4: Equitable access to justice services and human rights framework strengthened.			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
8.4.1: Nº. of people assisted by the Free Legal Aid institute	138.021	196,847	196,848
8.4.2: Nº. of ratified Human Rights instruments that are domesticated	7	1	0

4.9 OUTCOME 9

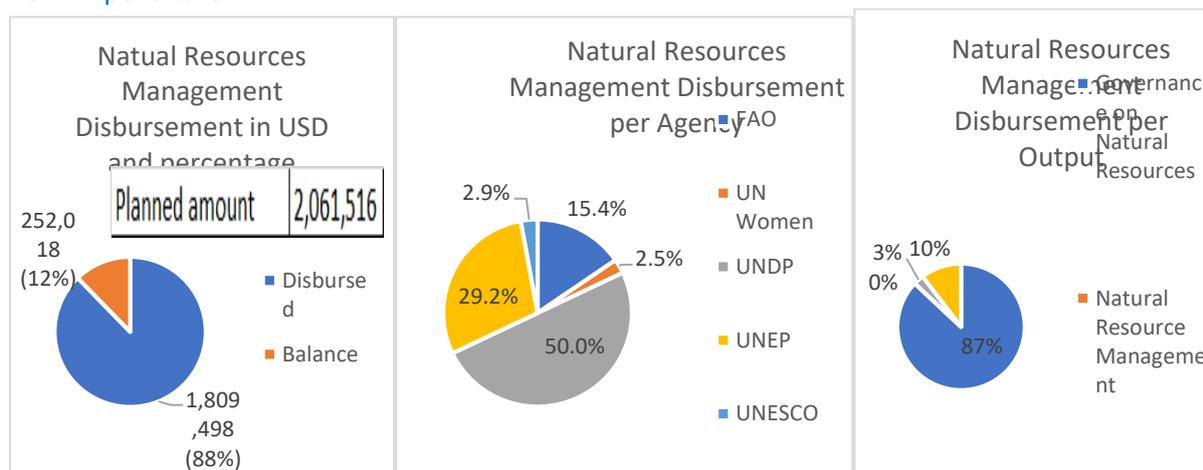
Most Vulnerable People in Mozambique Benefit from Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment

Government Partners: Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP), Ministry of Sea, Inland Water and Fishing (MIMAIP), National Institute for Meteorology (INAM), Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)



Geographic focus: Central level, Provincial Focus in Manica, Nampula, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, Sofala, Maputo

2017 Expenditure



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

The extractives industry in Mozambique presents a unique set of development opportunities and challenges. The Government and the private sector will ensure transparency and accountability in this industry, reflecting a robust legal framework.

2017 Achievements

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

The UN has supported the Government of Mozambique in accessing resources from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF 6) to implement the Conservation Law. The project applies biodiversity principles and promotes expansion of conservation areas through the creation of community conservation areas, leading to enhanced rural economic development.

The UN has also supported the Ministry of Economy and Finance in monitoring environmental and climate change expenditures and assisted in advocacy for increased funding in key areas.

The UN supported the Government in its launch of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through capacity building, awareness raising and production of a roadmap. The NAP represents the Adaptation Component of the Mozambique Nationally Determined Contribution for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

As part of the Environmental Governance Program initiative, the UN supported two government agencies: National Directorate on Environment (DINAB) under the Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Development (MITADER) and the National Institute of Mining (INAMI) under the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME). Support focused on the assessment the environmental regulatory framework and enforcement in the mining sector.

Mozambique Forrest Investment Programme (MozFip) was launched and is preparing the 2035 Strategic Agenda for Forests.

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

The UN supported the Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources by conducting a study and presenting recommendations on Corporate Social Responsibility policies for the extractive industries.

The UN also supported the drafting and finalization of Decree 79/2017 for the Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Development, related to shipping responsibilities.

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

A national conference with the participation of all actors, including community leaders and international representatives culminated with the Maputo Declaration, an instrument to halt the emergency caused by the illegal exploitation of forest resources.

Through a partnership with the Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, the UN continues to support the special role of women working in extractive industries. This partnership has also led to a policy for artisanal and small-scale mining.

9.4 Financial Mechanism towards a Green-Blue Economy are Enhanced in a Transparent and Equitable Manner

The UN conducted environmental risk assessments for 15 sites contaminated by pesticides. Remedial actions were also taken to protect the public from obsolete pesticide stocks. Further, a media and advocacy campaign was launched to educate the public on sustainable management of pesticides.

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 has been a positive step but it remains imperative to have prosecutors and judges at local levels with the capacity to handle poaching and environmental crimes.

Lessons learned /Good Practices

The UN Agencies increased effectiveness of support to the government through better coordinated action. Each agency delivered in its specialized area of expertise as expected but improved joint planning and action "upstream" and "downstream" of the interventions led to more effective targeting.

Success Story:

The UN supported the Government of Mozambique, particularly the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), in assessing the best means for generating revenue from natural resource related sectors (forestry, mining, etc.). The UN assessment revealed that there was no systematic approach and that different procedures were being applied in the provinces. The responsibility of the bodies involved in collection of revenues and budget allocation also varied; in some cases, provincial Directorates of Finance were in charge, while in others provincial environmental authorities had the task. As a result of the UN's work, the Budget Law for 2018 reflects the main recommendation of the assessment, outlining standard procedures, mechanisms and responsibilities for revenue collection, with the objective of increasing revenue collection from natural resource industries.

Major Donors:

Global Environment Fund, Germany, Sweden, Norway, UK, UNDP Regular Resources/BPPS, Sweden, World Bank, EU, UN Environment

OUTPUT 9.1: Governance of natural resources and environment improved in transparent, inclusive and gender sensitive manner			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
9.1.1: Nº. of new and reviewed legal and policy instruments on Natural Resources and Environment (cumulative)	5 -2015	6	6
9.1.2: Nº. of mechanisms functional for stakeholders consultations on Natural Resources and environment	2 -2015	3	2
OUTPUT 9.2: Capacity developed for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to ensure equitable access to land and ecosystem services			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
9.2.1: Increase in community reforested area (Ha)	20,738 Ha (2014)	32,000	N.A.
OUTPUT 9.3: Advocacy, public education and awareness on sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection , in a gender sensitive manner, is enhanced			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
9.3.1: Nº. of organizations who address gender issues in their NRM related programmes	1	4	7
9.3.2: Nº. of environmental units of line ministries reporting on SMENR & CC	2	3	3
9.3.3: Nº. of off-grid productive sectors using Renewable Energy Technologies	2	3	0
OUTPUT 9.4: Financial mechanisms towards a green-blue economy are enhanced in a transparent and equitable manner			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
9.4.1: % of state budget spent on sustainable use of environment, natural resources and climate change	0.45% -2012	0.6	0.458

4.10 OUTCOME 10

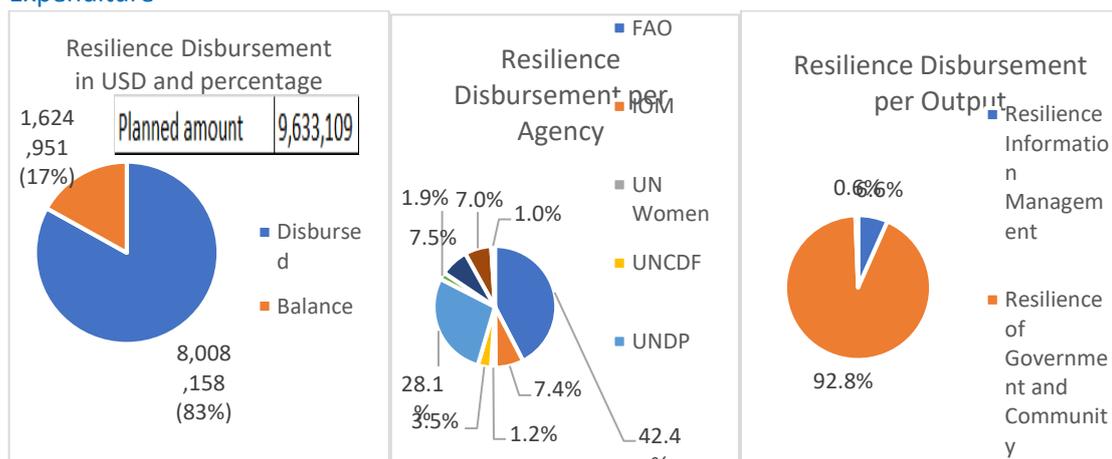
Communities are More Resilient to the Impact of Climate Change and Disasters

Government Partners: Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Institute for Disaster management (INGC), Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM)



Geographic focus: Nationwide, Provincial Focus in Gaza, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Nampula, Tete, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, Maputo.

Expenditure



Context

Mozambique is one of Africa's most vulnerable countries to climate change. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives are critical to building community resilience and

ensuring the preservation of sustainable development gains in the country. The Government continues to make efforts in improving preparedness, an example being the adoption of a Disaster Master Plan (DRM) for 2017-2030. However, the challenge is considerable bearing in mind that amongst African countries Mozambique ranks third most-at-risk to weather-related hazards.

Recent government reports indicate growing effects on both the magnitude and frequency of climate change related events. Changes in rainfall and temperature patterns due to climatic variability have affected various sectors including agriculture, water and health. In addition to threatened biodiversity, the impact of climate change threatens and potentially undermines the achievements of the sustainable development goals.

2017 Achievements

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

In 2017, the UN supported Government and other stakeholders in enhancing the quality and coordination of information for managing climate change and disasters.

- Capacity building from the UN included training and skills transfer for 470 government officials and partners in evaluating ESAN II and in formulating ESAN III. A capacity needs analysis was also conducted to strengthen SETSAN and INGC. The UN provided considerable support to strengthen the quality of the food and nutrition security vulnerability assessments which are used to plan the country's emergency response to droughts and floods. The quality of these assessments has significantly increased with the introduction of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Phase Classification known as IPC.
- In Gaza province, the *LoCAL* project provides financial support to communities enhancing their resilience to climate change. The UN's development approach ensures central-local ownership, transferring financial resources through national systems and aligned with both national policies and local development strategies. *LoCAL* project grants target finance for infrastructure, socio-economic services and equipment, collectively improving community resilience to climate change. Locally driven climate change budgeting directly reinforces the participatory approach in local planning.
- A Displacement Tracking Matrix was rolled out to improve tracing of displaced people during climate or disaster related events.

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

Technical assistance on preparedness was provided by the UN to the Government and communities to improve abilities to respond and mitigate crises. UN intervention further contributed to building resilient communities by:

- Providing considerable emergency relief in response to the cyclone and drought. Communities and families were provided with seed kits and agricultural installations were built and renovated. Agricultural inputs including herbicides and fertilizers were provided and Agricultural Extension workers were trained.
- Government use of drone technology to map the urban areas affected by floods in Maputo and Beira (Sofala) cities and to assess and monitor the damage and response interventions in the areas affected by the tropical depression in Northern provinces.
- Over 60 Disaster Risk Management Committees in Gaza, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado were supported. Resilience interventions at community levels were also supported with 1100 assets constructed in more than 30 Districts across the country, bolstering community resilience. The Emergency Resilient Reconstruction project commenced in 2017 and will aid with the reconstruction of 1471 classrooms destroyed by floods over a three-year period.

- Urban resilience is being addressed in eight municipalities to strengthen responses through the *CityRap* tool. In Maputo, other approaches are being utilized to develop a *Resilience Action Plan*. In Pemba and Quelimane, resilient housing models were piloted which could be upscaled to other municipalities.
- The UN supported the Government in the integration of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in crop and livestock production and developed a curriculum with appropriate interventions and practices related to CCA. Nearly 500 Extension Officers and farmers were trained, facilitating the implementation of CCA in 60 Farmer Field Schools.
- To enhance the economic role of women and to provide critical skills during environmental crises, the UN provided training in goat and cattle farming to 120 agribusiness entrepreneurs.

The UN implemented the VISUS methodology for multi-hazard school safety assessments used in assessing natural hazard related vulnerabilities of existing school facilities. Support was also provided for emergency repairs to schools seriously damaged by cyclone and floods providing resilient roofing in 195 classrooms, benefiting close to 25,000 school children.

10.3 Government has Evidence based Policy and Legislative Frameworks in Place to Effectively Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

The Government has approved a Disaster Master Plan (DRM) for 2017-2030 together with an appropriate law and accompanying regulations. The UN contributed technically and financially to the development of these tools, aligned with the main global agenda, and which will guide the Government's resilience efforts.

At the district level, the UN supported resilient planning techniques for local communities providing skills training for over 175 district planners, administrators and Permanent Secretaries.

As an element of the Mozambique Drought and Cyclone Resilience Strategy, the UN supported the Government in the implementation and formulation of a socio-economic and recovery needs assessment. The National Institute for Disaster Management was also supported to conduct an impact assessment for climate affected areas, reinforcing the country's ability to take evidence based decisions on resilience issues.

Challenges and Constraints:

Various institutional challenges including lack of government resources, clearly impact the ability to build resilient systems. While national level coordination mechanisms have been 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

An interagency "lessons learned" exercise was conducted to take stock of the El Nino and Cyclone Dineo responses. It acknowledged the significant role that the UN and NGOs played in mobilizing resources and supporting the response either directly or through government systems - benefiting over one million people. 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.

Success Story:

In 2017, the Safer Schools Programme was responsible for the reconstruction and delivery of 163 classrooms in Inhambane Province and 32 classrooms in Zambezia Province that will benefit approximately 25,000 students. The UN provided technical assistance within the *Build Back Better* approach to post disaster reconstruction of the classrooms to withstand climate change effects and natural disasters. The UN developed and piloted the “PEBE” (School Basic Emergence Plan), which is a guide developed together with local school communities using a participatory approach. The PEBE guide is a tool to be applied to improve the resilience and the response to catastrophes for vulnerable schools in any region of Mozambique, its approach is tailored to the main risks that affect the entire country, including cyclones, floods, and droughts.

Major Donors:

EU, USA, Belgium, Flanders, The Netherlands, Austria, CERF, World Bank, Germany, GEF, DFID, Irish Aid, Japan, Sweden

Major Donors:

OUTPUT 10.1: Mechanisms for information management for climate change and disaster risk reduction are enhanced and coordinated.			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
10.1.1: National multi-sectoral assessment framework functional.	Inadequate (2015)	Low	Low
10.1.2: N°. of disaster prone districts that have been risk mapped.	10	22	18
10.1.3: % of river basins in selected provinces with functional disaster floods early warning (FEW) systems.	3	5	5
OUTPUT 10.2: Capacity of communities, government, and civil society to build resilience is strengthened			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
10.2.1: % of people in need of humanitarian assistance compared to people affected up to 30 days.	61% (2015)	59%	55%
10.2.2: % of districts in areas with gender sensitive preparedness plans	0	6	5
10.2.3: N°. of functional local risk management committees.	507	532	189
10.2.4: Number of new classrooms built that comply with disaster sensitive guidelines	3 (2014)	9 (2014)	195
OUTPUT 10.3: Government has evidenced based policy and legislative frameworks in place to effectively address climate change and disaster risk reduction			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Baseline	2017	Actual value for 2017
10.3.1: N°. of sector PES that mainstream resilience measures based on the current Government integration framework	0	6	12

User:
Indicator need to be changed.
Replace % with number of districts

Humanitarian Assistance in 2017

In 2017 the UN Country Team, through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), continued to provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by drought in the central and southern parts of the country. The 2015-2016 rainy season was marked by prevalence of strong El Niño effects in the SADC region which affected the southern and central region of the country leading to a severe drought, the worst recorded in the country in the last 30 years. In April 2016, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) had estimated that approximately 1.5 million people were food insecure and in need of assistance throughout 2016, a number that reached more than 2 million in 2017 following the flooding and cyclones in the South (SETSAN, FEWSNET). The level of people in need persisted to March 2017 when the harvests started and humanitarian assistance could be scaled back.

With the support of the UN, a total of USD 156 million were mobilized (out of US\$221 million). Despite the funding gap, the resources available were sufficient to assist the approximately 1 million most vulnerable people through March 2017 with food. The assistance mechanisms adopted, included direct food distributions and food vouchers for those participating in community assets creation (Food for Assets). The Government, in coordination with the UN and INGOs, provided seeds to some drought-affected households. The UN also reached 56,700 people with access to safe water through construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of boreholes and 58,080 people with sanitation hygiene promotion activities.

In 2017, the HCT adopted successfully a new coordination structure, with the HCT focusing on overall and strategic issues, including two donor representatives, and an inter-cluster working group focusing on operational aspects. Both groups work on both preparedness and response issues. In 2016/2017 the UN also received additional support on Humanitarian coordination and Information management (IM) capacities through different standby partnerships mechanisms. In June 2017, the HCT conducted an after action review for the drought response to celebrate the achievements, identify the weakness and define recommendations for improvement. One of the key results achieved in 2017 was the SOP developed by food security cluster and cleared by HCT for harmonization of food assistance in emergency contexts.

In February 2017, the south of the country-Inhambane province was hit by cyclone DINEO rated Category III affecting 112,513 families destroying a number of social basic infrastructure such as classrooms (2,200), health units (70) and Government offices (389). The HCT developed a flash appeal with funding requirements of US\$ 10.2 million to support the Government respond to this event. The HCT was able to mobilize at least 55% of the funds (US\$ 5.7 million, of which US\$ 2 million was through CERF) which were allocated to food assistance, provision of agriculture inputs, provision of potable water, emergency repairs of schools and health units affected.

At the same time, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Assessment carried out by HCT in November 2016 revealed that a total of 15,128 people were forced to leave their homes in Manica and Sofala provinces (in the Centre) due to drought and/or political tension. The situation of these Internal Displaced People (IDP) remained unchanged during the first trimester of 2017. The UN Country Team has also supported INGC to assist the displaced families with food and seeds, supplementary food assistance, WASH supplies, diverse health items and classroom tents. On preparedness, the HCT supported the Government in the elaboration of the National Contingency Plan, simulation exercises at provincial level and development of communication materials (audio-video spots) for community awareness and readiness against disasters. Furthermore, the HCT members did the restocking and repositioning of emergency supplies in areas identified as flood or cyclone prone.

5.0 Results of Operating as One

The UN in Mozambique was a lead country in the UN's Delivering As One (DAO) approach to operations as part of the UN's moves to greater consistency, efficiency and integrated approaches. The UNDAF harnesses the comparative advantages of the UN Agencies and supports the country's priorities as laid out in the national development strategy (PQG)

Business Operations Strategy

As a key element of the Delivering as One approach, the UN's Business Operations Strategy (BOS) key objective is to enhance the common services among all the UN Agencies operating in Mozambique ensuring cost efficiency and enhancing programme delivery. The BOS is "an important part of the UN Country Team's effort to be more Fit for Purpose to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and to promote greater cost-effectiveness, timeliness and quality of service provision by the UN in the country".

In Mozambique, the Operations Management Team (OMT) has adopted a strategy that reflects the UN reform agenda and supports the UN's objectives and implementation of the ten UNDAF Outcomes. The strategy reflects an ambitious plan for the UNDAF period and it targets those business processes of UN Agencies that promise the highest return from simplification and harmonization.

The five priority areas of the Business Operations Strategy include:

- Common ICT Services
- Common Human Resource Services
- Common Finance Services
- UN Collaborative Procurement Framework
- Common Facility Services and Premises

The UN Country Team will support the OMT in implementation of BOS priorities during 2018 following on from the groundwork that was laid in 2017.

6.0 Results of Communicating as One

The United Nations Country Team and Resident Coordinator’s Office support the Communication Group (UNCG) which plays a vital UN role in support of the Mozambique Government’s work. The UNCG’s work is particularly important as Mozambique implements the 2030 Agenda with a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core.

In April 2017, the UN Country Team launched a key element of the **Communicating as One** strategy to support the United Nations objectives, the implementation of the UNDAF and to harness efforts to achieve tangible progress in reaching Sustainable Development Goal targets. The strategy incorporates broad outreach methods and techniques across many platforms to build awareness and encourage popular ownership of the new Agenda.

As an initial step, the UNCG has carried out a series of public consultations to better understand issues important for local Mozambican communities.

SDG Advocacy Strategy



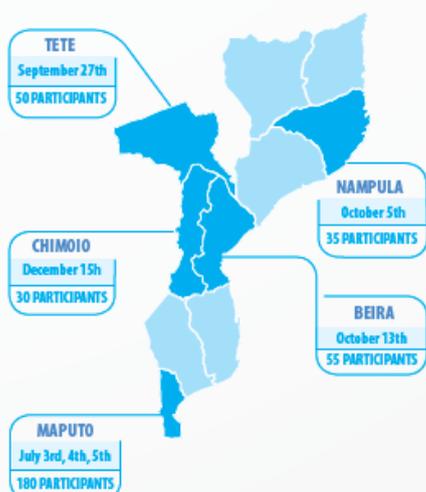
The process to get there included:

Over 700 themes, issues, priorities were identified by the groups as important for the communities.



Conversations:

350 participants
248 Civil Society Organizations



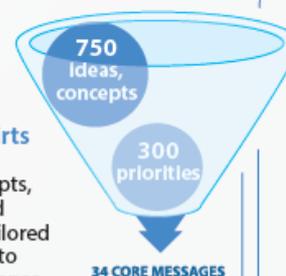
Total number of participants = 350

What matters most?

RESULTS

1. 34 were refined and tested in Maputo’s outskirts

- 750 + ideas, concepts, priorities identified
- 300 refined and tailored messages created to Mozambique audience



2. How to get more community based organizations, civil society, to champion the agenda



composed of editors, journalists, radio professionals and others who will collaborate with the UN in disseminating local content on SDG themes. Translation of the SDG material into five local languages and partnership with *Universidade Pedagocia* will assist in reaching an extensive and previously untouched audience and including the key 15-35-year-old segment.

The UNCG has fostered partnerships with the business sector which has been recognized as a crucial route to implementing the 2030 Agenda. The UN has participated in private sector fora to demonstrate how the UN in Mozambique can be a key partner with the private sector

The communications landscape has changed enormously in recent years and the UN is using increasingly diverse communications platforms and tools to create and share messages and drive support for advocacy with rights holders at every level. In Mozambique, the UN is experimenting by using cultural heritage and creativity which have been recognized as drivers and enablers for achieving the SDGs. The UNCG is replicating a pilot project of the UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) that seeks to build active citizenship using music and culture as key tools to achieve the SDGs. The planned event for 2018 will incorporate music from over 10 Mozambican musicians in an album and live performances at the AZGO music festival.

in supporting sustainable development while also strengthening their engagement with national and local stakeholders.

7.0 Financial Overview

7.1 Overall UNDAF funding situation

Including table 1 and the 4 graphs related to the UNDAF (if we have the table we can move the graph of the absolute value per pillar and leave only the one with the percentage). In the section the main message should be that the overall is well funded (state the percentage). For social protection the funding situation is indeed much better as the UN Joint Programme was only finalized at the end of 2017 and thus the significant contribution was not reflected in the funding situation data. Therefore, the only outcome that is lagging behind is Gender which require more fund raising attention.

7.2 2017 UNDAF Budget Execution

Including table 2 and the graphs of 2017 on outcomes percentage (Please note that there is a discrepancy between your table 2 and the graph. Though we will not use the two we need to reconcile the discrepancy). No need to use the pillar graphs for 2017 execution as they do not add much.

Planned Budget Increase due to the inclusion of Planned Budget requirement coming from the El Nino strategic plan.

The lower Budget execution rate of 70% is mostly since (1) not all funds planned for El Nino were mobilized and thus could not be executed (this is the case of Food Security which includes a large planned amount for food assistance; (2) some funds were only mobilised at the end of the year and thus will be executed in 2018 (This is also the case for economic transformation, and education).

This section outlines the planned financial resources and results for the implementation of the first year of the four-year programme of work envisaged under the current UNDAF. The planned UNDAF programme budget was originally costed at just over USD 704 million. The budget table below illustrates the planned budget by Result Area for the four-year implementation.

Total Original UNDAF Planned Budget 2017-2020 (USD)

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

For the first year of the UNDAF, the UN was successful in mobilising financial resources needed to finance the comprehensive action plan. The original planned UNDAF expenditure for 2017 was **US\$222,600,312**, but during the course of **2017** several UN agencies revised their planned expenditure to reflect emerging needs and increases in donor funding. As a result, the total planned UN budget for 2017 increased to **US\$292,628,026**.

The table below illustrates planned funding by Outcome and the related disbursement for 2017. Overall, the disbursement rate for all Outcomes for the first year of UNDAF implementation was 70.0%. The disbursement rates vary considerably according to Outcome reflecting the specific circumstances which apply. For example, in the case of Outcome 1, Food Security and Nutrition, the budget was very substantial, and the breadth and depth of UN interventions resulted in high levels of

utilised funds. However, given the vast agenda and late stage budget additions, the actual proportion of disbursement was lower than the potential. Procurement constraints also contributed to reduced or delayed delivery in some projects. In the case of Outcome 2, Economic Transformation, the relatively low figure for disbursement reflects delay in the arrival of envisaged funding until late in 2017; expenditure for this Outcome is expected to increase substantially during 2018.

2017 UNDAF Budget by Outcome (Planned and Disbursed)

Outcome	Revised Planned Expenditure (USD)	Disbursed (USD)	Disbursement Rate (%)
1. Food Security	152,412,560	93,374,549	61.3%
2. Economic Transformation	23,158,480	10,483,655	45.3%
3. Education	19,886,188	12,093,175	60.8%
4. Gender	1,814,665	1,753,407	96.6%
5. Social Protection	9,134,064	6,892,982	75.5%
6. Health	51,445,227	49,559,925	96.3%
7. Youth	8,445,444	7,305,613	86.5%
8. Governance	14,636,773	13,698,804	93.6%
9. NRM & Environment	2,061,516	1,809,498	87.8%
10. Resilience	9,633,109	8,008,158	83.1%
TOTAL (USD)	292,628,026	204,979,766	70.0%

7.3 Use of the One Fund

The disbursed figures above include the USD 867,769 approved by the One Fund Steering Committee to fund the following interventions:

TITLE	Project Number	AGENCIES		UNDAF OUTCOMES		Amount (USD)
		Leads	Other Agencies	2017-2020	2012-2016	
Shock Resistant and Climate Sensitive National Social Protection Programs	81835	WFP	WFP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO	Outcomes 1, 5 and 10	Outcome 4	70,000
Development of a Multi-sectoral integrated roadmap to strengthen government and communities' capacity for adaptation and disaster resilience in Gaza Province	84299	UNDP	FAO and WFP	Outcome 10	Outcome 3	140,000
Revision of the Management and Conservation Plan for the Island of Mozambique (Historic Urban Landscape and World Heritage)	84299	UNESCO	Habitat and UNDP	Outcomes 8 and 10	Outcome 3	42,000
Sustainable Urban Development and Housing	84300	UN Habitat	UNFPA, UNDP and UNIDO	Outcomes 2 and 10	Outcome 5	126,000
Social investment and job creation in Cabo Delgado and Nampula	84298	UNIDO	ILO and UNDP	Outcome 2	Outcome 2	105,000

Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls and address HIV-AIDS prevalence in Girls in the Province of Tete”	84301	UN WOMEN	UNIADS, UNICEF and UNFPA	Outcome 4	Outcome 6	119,000
Community Stabilization Program (CSP) in Manica Province for IDP Communities	84299	IOM	UN Habitat, FAO	Outcomes 1, 4, 5 and 10	Outcome 3	80,500
UN Joint SDG Advocacy and Communications	84303	RCO	All UN agencies	All UNDAF outcomes	Cross cutting	185,269
TOTAL						867,769