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Foreword

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In 2019, UNDP shared the sadness of the Mozambican people for the losses caused by two of the most impactful cyclones in the history of the country. In March, Cyclone Idai hit the central region bringing torrential rains, winds and widespread devastation to Sofala, Zambezia, Manica and Inhambane. This was followed a month later by Cyclone Kenneth, affecting Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Both were category 4 cyclones and had devastating effects, causing over 600 deaths and leaving an estimated 2.2 million people in need of humanitarian services, while seriously damaging social and economic infrastructure, with estimated damages and losses of 3.2 billion USD. UNDP immediately began its support through the establishment of a recovery facility and will continue its efforts to restore livelihoods and dignity.

On 6 August President Filipe Nyusi and RENAMO leader Ossufo Momade signed a peace agreement, bringing an end to a six-year conflict after two decades of peace and stability. As part of the peace accord, Mozambique is rolling out a comprehensive demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programme, while embarking on a second wave of decentralization, in the context of which UNDP is developing a decentralized governance programme to be implemented with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of State Administration and Public Service, decentralized entities, civil society organizations, the private sector and local communities. In October, Mozambique conducted the sixth presidential, legislative and provincial elections since the first multi-party elections were held in 1994, as well as its first elections for provincial governors, a process supported by the international community and UNDP's electoral project focusing on strengthening the capacity of the electoral management bodies, leading to registered voters increase by 20 percent and subsequent increase of participation since the 2004 elections. President Nyusi was re-elected with 73.5 percent of the vote, while the ruling party FRELIMO secured 184 out of 250 seats in the National Assembly and all provincial governor posts. From the lenses of women's participation in the political process, Mozambique is the third highest country in Africa having 42 percent of women's representation in the National Parliament.

2019 saw the consolidation of macroeconomic stability, with inflation returning to single digit levels. However, economic growth remained lukewarm, with the IMF estimating real GDP growth to reach only 1.8

percent in 2019, the lowest rate since the late 1990s, partly driven by the devastating impact of cyclones. Mozambique continues to present low levels of human development, ranking 180 out of 189 countries in UNDP's 2019 HDI ranking, and high vulnerability to climate change. UNDP recognizes the importance of sound data for policy decisions and in support to SDG tracking the mobilization around the Volunteer National Review process has increased ownership and accountability of national actors over the SDGs at all levels, especially in view of its effective localization. UNDP has supported provincial, municipal and district governments in all eleven provinces enabling policymakers to improve their capacity to integrate the SDGs into local plans.

Throughout the year, our response and impact were crucially supported by the expansion of our partnerships. In the context of the reconstruction efforts, for example, contributions to UNDP's Mozambique Recovery Facility included the European Union, China, India, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Canada. Other partnerships came from important vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility and the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria while the elections project counted with contributions from the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada and Finland.

This report captures UNDP's support to Mozambique in 2019, and I wish to recognize the UNDP team for the way they rose to the occasion, more than doubling delivery and expanding our portfolio to new areas. I also want to recognize the support we have received from SURGE experts, deployed from different parts of the world in the aftermath of the cyclones. Together we have rethought the future of the UNDP programme in Mozambique in areas such as recovery, decentralization, climate resilient as well as peace, namely in Cabo Delgado, a province facing considerable challenges which will require addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability. UNDP is ready to support such endeavour side by side with other UN agencies and partners on the ground.

Next year will mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations and 45 years since Mozambique joined shortly after its independence in 1975. In the beginning of a new decade, it is time to chart the way forward and we hope that this report capturing progress in 2019 will encourage you to reflect with us the path ahead in support of Mozambique. Estamos juntos!



Ruins of a house in Dondo District, Sofala Province, one of the areas most affected by Cyclone Idai.
April 2019. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Luis Zaqueu



Community members line up for services during a health consultation day in Magude District, Maputo Province, southern Mozambique. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Luis Zaqueu

Introduction

Citizens of Mozambique have faced many challenges of different nature in 2019

Despite considerable setbacks in development and economic growth due to the impact caused by Cyclones Kenneth and Idai, Mozambique responded at the best of its capacity to mitigate all damages. UNDP has been a key partner for the Government and national stakeholders in addressing these issues.

UNDP led, with other partners, the support for the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), a fundamental study to establish the real damages caused by the cyclones and the required resources for reconstruction. This study was the basis for convening the Donor's Conference in Beira which yielded US\$1.3 billion in pledges from development partners. Apart from providing support to the conference, UNDP also established close partnership with the Government and development partners, playing an important coordinating role for early recovery, reconstruction and resilience in support to the Cabinet of Reconstruction.

In 2019, UNDP supported the protection and promotion of human rights and access to justice while offering support for policy development. Through the Spotlight Initiative, justice institutions developed and run frameworks for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence; and made progress toward mainstreaming and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national and sub-national policies.

UNDP also provided support to Mozambique's Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) and other electoral authorities to conduct the 2019 general elections, in which, for the first time, provincial governors were elected by direct voting. The elections also attained commendable accomplishments for civic participation, particularly for gender equality and women's empowerment. Women made up the of majority voters (53 percent) and their representation increased considerably in the legislative assembly (42 percent) which is now one of the highest in Africa.

The Government of Mozambique also decided to have its first Voluntary National Review (VNR), a process by which the Government reports on progress towards achieving the SDGs. For this process, UNDP is providing technical support for a wide consultation process with civil society, private sector, academia and Parliament. Four thematic groups were established to assess successful policies and interventions as well as challenges for implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mozambique. The mobilization around the VNR process has increased ownership and accountability of national actors over the SDGs at all levels, particularly in view of its effective localization. In this regard, UNDP has supported several trainings for provincial, municipal and district governments in all 11 provinces enabling policymakers to improve their capacity to integrate the SDGs into local plans, strategies and frameworks.

Results

1. Contributing to sustainable economic transformation

Despite the considerable setbacks in development and economic growth due to the impact of Cyclones Kenneth and Idai, Mozambique responded at the best of its capacity to mitigate damages. Once immediate life-saving measures had been prioritized and implemented in the aftermath of the disasters, national efforts progressively moved to a more comprehensive approach for coherent development nexus. Besides the high human costs, the distressed productive sectors, livelihoods and basic services have directly affected people's lives, particularly women and children. Considering these needs, UNDP established a close partnership with the Government, playing an important coordinating role for early-recovery, reconstruction and resilience building. The Government of Mozambique and national stakeholders conducted strategic planning and were able to establish frameworks to address post-disasters needs. This included interventions to restore and promote employment and productivity in affected communities, which is a priority set in the current 5-year Government plan. UNDP has contributed to this effort by supporting the Government to restore resilient livelihoods and local markets. This is not only addressing immediate recovery needs but also envisages a sustainable economic transformation which is a flagship expected outcome of the current UNDP country programme cycle. While the recovery actions on the ground are fundamental at this point, economic transformation is also driven by strong policy frameworks. Progress towards mainstreaming and localizing the SDGs into national and sub-national policies has been significant in Mozambique this year.

2. Enhancing sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

With the aim of having the most vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, natural resources management has improved, with enhanced

A woman in Inhambane province received assistance through a UNDP community resilience project and established a successful poultry business. She is now able to support her family. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Luis Zaqueu



frameworks and institutional capacity for protection and financing in Mozambique. In 2019, ownership and accountability of national institutions increased as they coordinated a comprehensive and inclusive consultation process and joint work with national stakeholders. The implementation of the National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trade and the establishment of Anti-Poaching Coordination Centres in protected areas, for example, represent the improvements in different fronts combining stronger frameworks and protection infrastructures. Various assessments in 2019 also improved the depth of information available to decision and policy makers to decide on priorities and gaps when allocating resources. In 2019, the proportion of state budget for 'Sustainable and Transparent Management of Natural Resources and the Environment' increased from 1.3 percent in 2018 to 1.4 percent (priority 5 of the 5-year Government plan). Notably, more than 4,200 hectares were reforested and an estimated 14,450 were managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime in 2019. These positive results are strong indicators of the Government's growing capacity to manage natural resources.

3. Contributing for more resilient communities to address climate change and natural disasters

Climate change and natural disasters are inevitable issues for Mozambique. The damages caused by Cyclone Idai and Kenneth in 2019 corroborate the fact that addressing preparedness and response and building resilient communities to such hazards is a national priority. Despite significant human cost and economic impact, the country is taking the opportunity to 'build back better' in cyclone affected areas and in other disaster-prone areas. The establishment of the Reconstruction Cabinet as a stand-alone body demonstrates the importance the Government is giving the issues, taking into consideration the coordination in the ongoing reconstruction efforts. These include a participatory process with various stakeholders for the design of enhanced frameworks and activities under one umbrella. This coordination already shows positive results of which UNDP has been an active contributor. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, for example, supported better planning for reconstruction and resilience with outlined priority areas and communities. In the field, UNDP

supported the complete review of building codes and related guidelines which are an important basis for resilient constructions countrywide. More resilient communities cannot rely on a 'one-size-fits-all' solution. They require tailored strategies to respond to their contextual needs. Strong improvements are also perceived in this regard with enhanced community-driven mechanisms for climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction at the sub-national level.

4. Strengthening democratic governance for peace consolidation, promotion of human rights, gender equality and access to justice at national and subnational levels

The aim of UNDP support in this area is that all people benefit from democratic and transparent governance institutions and systems that ensure peace consolidation, human rights and equitable service delivery. The peace agreement between the Government and the opposition party RENAMO in August 2019 is an important achievement towards

peace consolidation, especially because it preceded general elections. Enrolling citizens as eligible voters and providing freedom to exercise their rights is also a positive indicator towards stronger systems of democratic governance in Mozambique. More than 13.1 million voters within and outside the country participated in this democratic celebration with a highly inclusive approach and sensitization, supported by UNDP, around civic participation. Despite the additional challenges related to the damages caused by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth countrywide, the elections took place with no major incidents. For the first time, provincial governors were elected by direct voting, which represents a step forward for the ongoing decentralization process to enhance governance at all levels. Notably, voter registration captured, for the first time, sex-disaggregated data with 53 percent of total voters being women. The legislative assembly also recorded an increase in representation of women to 42 percent, which reinforces women's empowerment. In the justice system, enhanced and more effective alternative mechanisms of justice helped to address the problem of prison overcrowding improving not only access but also responsiveness of justice institutions.



A woman showing a finger with indelible ink after casting her ballots in the 2019 general and provincial elections. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Rochan Kadariya

Governance

1. Promoting dialogue, coordination and monitoring mechanisms to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The national institutional capacity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the 2030 Agenda, has been strengthened through the [National SDG Reference Group](#)¹, a multi-stakeholder consultative group responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs in Mozambique. Coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and UNDP, the SDG Reference Group identified mechanisms to fast track SDGs implementation known as 'SDGs Accelerators' and mapped key policies aligned with development priorities that can hasten progress towards their achievement. For monitoring purposes, the Government has identified targeted indicators to integrate its National SDG Indicators Framework. UNDP is also providing assistance for the domestication of those indicators with due alignment with the new Five-Year Government Plan (PQG 2020-24).

2. Paving a path towards sustainable peace

In 2019, a positive ground was established to implement and strengthen mechanisms that promote a culture of peace and dialogue. The peace agreement between the Government and the opposition party RENAMO in August 2019 is an important achievement towards peace consolidation. UNDP will continue its support to the Government to address the recovery and development needs for peace consolidation and social cohesion, especially in the Province of Cabo Delgado in 2020. Particular focus will be given to improved income-generation opportunities that can address the underlying causes of poverty and inequalities which are drivers of social vulnerability.

¹ Mozambique Mainstreaming SDGs in National Plans. 22 February 2019. https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/presscenter/articles/Mozambique_Mainstreaming_SDGs_in_National_Plans.html

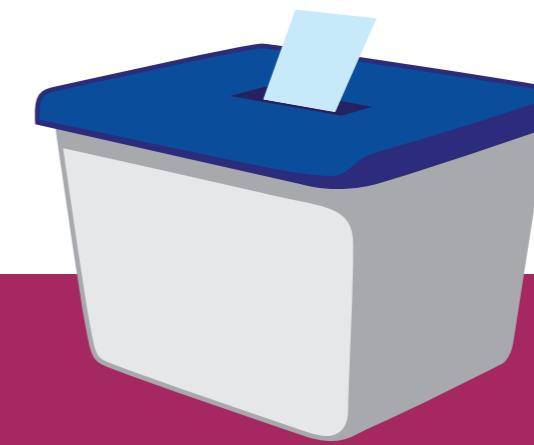
3. Support to electoral cycle in Mozambique: improving national electoral management capacity and democratic participation of all citizens

Mozambique held its Presidential, Legislative and Provincial Elections in 2019. This is the sixth Presidential Elections since the first multi-party elections in 1994 and, for the first time, provincial governors were elected by direct vote. UNDP supported the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) and other associated electoral authorities to conduct the elections. In order to vote, 13,161,321 people registered, which represents an increase of 20 percent compared to the general elections in 2014. For the first time, sex-disaggregated voter registration data was recorded with 53 percent of the total voters being women, which is an outstanding gender empowerment indicator.

This improvement results from several education campaigns supported by UNDP at national and sub-national levels: 11 TV and radio spots in local languages reached all 11 provinces within the national territory and another nine countries for polling abroad; and around 250 journalists and media professionals participated in capacity building on election issues.

To reinforce voter participation, more than 7,000 voter education agents went through capacity building to conduct door-to-door campaigns. As a result, voter turnout showed growth from 48.84 percent (in 2014) to 51.8 percent in 2019 with positive increase in women voters.

At the institutional level, EMBS and electoral authorities benefited from capacity building on electoral processes which enabled them to set the groundwork for the elections and better manage and monitor results. To support this work,



TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS

13,162,321



Men 47% Women 53%

FACTS & FIGURES



Voters Turnout
(Increase in turnout from 48.84% in 2014)



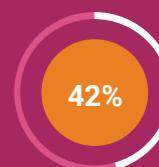
Invalid Votes
(Decrease in invalid votes from 13.17%)



Polling Staff
are Women



EMB Staff
are Women



Representatives
in Parliament
are Women

Capacity Building
for 2019 Elections

7,000 Civic and Voter Education Agents;
350 Judges & Prosecutors; 22,000 National Police; 250 Journalists



A voter with disability practicing his right to vote in the 2019 general and provincial elections by casting his ballots. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Rochan Kadriya

the National Police were better equipped with skills to act during the electoral cycle.

Approximately 22,000 police personnel (30 percent women) engaged in training to provide security during voter registration and then throughout the electoral campaign, polling and counting process. Positive development was also perceived in the electoral legal framework which was revised to improve the responsiveness of electoral claims and complaints mechanisms, following recommendations of the 2014 elections observer's group. More than 350 judges and prosecutors in all 11 provinces were trained based on observation reports and records of the Constitutional Council. Most of the claims and complaints have been handled at the district courts making it efficient in adjudication.

Apart from participating as voters, women also gained representation as political actors. Forty two percent of the Legislative Assembly is now formed by women (106 out of 250 seats) which accounts for one of the highest rates in Africa. Other important figures on women's participation in the electoral process include: women as observers (30 percent); women as polling staff (43 percent); women as EMB staff (37 percent); women provincial turnout (51 percent). All these gender-related data produced during the electoral cycle will provide an opportunity for EMBs with UNDP support, to develop a gender strategy in electoral processes to contribute towards Gender Equality and Women Empowerment - SDG 5.

Voter education was also an important aspect for reaching out to vulnerable and minority groups. In Mozambique, for example, 2.6 percent of the total population have some form of disabilities. UNDP Electoral Project- SEAM developed voter education inclusive contents for incorporating people with disabilities, elderly, people with albinism and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) in the 2019 electoral cycle. Voter education through TV spots reinforced, for example, the priority of people with disabilities on election-day to access polling places. All religious minorities were targeted in the content developed for voter education. Polling staff also received training and were sensitized on the importance of inclusive elections.

To increase women's participation in the electoral process, EMBs and UNDP established partnership with the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (FIFCJ); Mozambican Association of Women in Legal Careers (AMMCJ); and Association for the Development and Empowerment of Girls (ADER). Together they promoted broad debates on women's participation in the electoral processes, equal suffrage and strategies to prepare young girls for their active participation in politics and electoral processes. More than 300 participants from women groups, civil society, political parties, Government, international and national organizations were involved in such activities. The participants included groups from other African countries namely Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau and guests from France and Argentina.

4. Improving effective Parliament oversight capacity

The Mozambican National Parliament increased its capacity for effective legislative oversight in 2019. With UNDP, through the ProPALOP Project, eight representatives (four women and four men) participated in experiences exchange with Parliaments from Portugal and Angola on Parliament Administration in view of the next legislative period (2020). Senior Auditors of the Administrative Court benefited from the experience of Brazil in matters related to Audits at decentralized level and public and private partnership. This improved the capacities of the Parliament and the Administrative Court to perform core functions and improve accountability.

The Pro PALOP-TL SAI is a project that promotes good economic governance in Portuguese Speaking African Countries and Timor-Leste, reinforcing the technical and functional competencies of the national parliaments and civil society (including the media), through the improvement of effective political, judicial and civil external control of public finances.

5. The Second Peer Review Mechanism: national coordination between Government and civil society

Mozambique is part of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). Member countries within the APRM undertake self-monitoring in all aspects of their governance and socio-economic development. In 2019, civil society organizations (CSOs) and public institutions gained space for dialogue and access to information for national policy and framework development. With UNDP technical support, the Government and other stakeholders prepared and presented the second APRM Country Assessment Report in 2019 at the APRM Summit in Addis Ababa. The report was widely disseminated at the national, provincial and district level. Almost 1,200 professionals (including 430 women) from the Government, civil society and private sector accessed the report. They engaged in active discussions, through seminars and capacity building events and now have a better ground to improve national and sub-national frameworks and policies based on the APRM report's findings and recommendations. National ownership and



2nd

APRM Country Assessment Report
prepared & accessed by 1,200 professionals



300+

Inmates went through trials
in the provinces of Sofala and Nampula



465+

Internal Auditors trained
in 6 provinces



25

Commissioners from NHRC
were trained on human right issues

accountability over the APRM National Plan of Action (NPoA) was also reinforced by national actors. In an open, participative and inclusive process, the Government, CSOs, political parties and private sector joined efforts to give visibility to the APRM mechanisms and products. This includes the publication of three research reports on APRM thematic areas, participation in several TV debates and regular updating in a dedicated website. The more people can access these important APRM frameworks, the more they are prepared to enhance relevant policies and frameworks for citizens in Mozambique.

6. Supporting the rollout of the decentralization package and subnational governance systems

As part of the decentralization to enhance local governance systems to improve service delivery, over 465 internal auditors based in six provinces (Nampula, Sofala, Zambezia, Niassa, Inhambane and Cabo – Delgado) actively participated in training sessions supported by UNDP with the aim of improving the capacities of the main Government internal control entity, the Inspector General of Finance of Mozambique. The enhanced public finance management, at the sub-national level is particularly important in the context of the current ongoing process of decentralization.

UNDP and the Government also engaged in a decentralization project in 2019 which reinforces the political will to strengthen the governing arrangements at sub-national level. Mozambique has embarked upon a new phase of decentralization, with the aim of improving governance, strengthening democracy and striving to deliver better public services. Through a Constitutional amendment and a spate of subsequent legislation termed as the 'Decentralization Package', the Government has laid the foundations for a deeper form of decentralized governance.

7. Broadening access to justice for all

Pending cases in justice system processes were fast-tracked with itinerant justice campaigns implemented with UNDP support. Over 300 inmates went through trials in the provinces of Sofala and Nampula. This is a major achievement that contributed to reduce overcrowding, time of pre-trial detention and related public costs. UNDP is also

supporting the design and delivery of a mobile court to the Supreme Court of Mozambique that will facilitate access to justice at the community level. Oversight was also improved with monitoring visits performed by the Attorney General's Office (two provinces, eight districts) and the Supreme Court (two provinces). At policy level, the Ministry of Justice concluded a participatory consultation (240 people directly involved) through regional meetings in Nampula, Gaza and Tete Provinces that resulted in validation of the Mid-term Review Report of the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. The UPR Action Plan for Mozambique was also widely shared within those provinces which will increase the local capacity to monitor the implementation of UPR recommendations.

8. Mainstreaming a culture of human rights through national institutions and organizations

Human Rights Institutions including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Ombudsman Office and the National Directorate for Human Rights enhanced their capacity to monitor, report and investigate human rights violations. UNDP provided support for capacity building and institutional development through training and policy advice. These entities also expanded their networks with human rights institutions such as, for example, the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) through UNDP regional networks. In addition, in 2019, 25 commissioners from NHRC were trained on human rights issues. New skills and knowledge acquired by those institutions were applied in benefit of citizens in local communities. In 2019, the NHRC, assisted two key cases of human rights violation in Nampula; replicated trainings on early marriages for primary and secondary school students in Manica and Nampula; and conducted monitoring visits in view of fulfilling the right of access to land in resettled communities in mining zones in Gaza, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. The Ombudsman Office has carried out inspections to penitentiary units in 11 districts of Nampula and Gaza with a particular focus on gender issues. With UNDP support, it was also able to deliver three regional workshops (total of 170 participants) focusing on themes such as gender-based violence and HIV and AIDS.

9. The Spotlight Initiative: joining efforts to end gender-based violence

In order to deal with the issue of Gender Based Violence (GBV), UNDP and other partners, including sister UN agencies, have been implementing the [Spotlight Initiative](#)², a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

Under the Spotlight Initiative, UNDP and partners supported the establishment of a consortium composed of six CSOs for intervention to fight GBV. These CSOs will support the work of the Police at the central level, and also at the local level, particularly in the Province of Gaza which is one of the most critical provinces in terms of prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and HIV. UNDP and partners, for example, engaged with TV Surdos Organization (Deaf TV) to design effective strategies to raise GBV awareness of deaf girls and women. Other partnerships include the engagement of famous artists to act as ambassadors in the fight against SGBV.

The Ministry of Interior (Home Affairs) also optimized results for prevention of GBV and women trafficking under the Spotlight Initiative. The Ministry hosted the Policewomen Regional Conference of the Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Coordination Organization (SARPCCO) held in Maputo in July 2019. More than 500 policewomen from SADC Countries participated and shared experiences on women's participation to combat violence against women, children, GBV, trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation as well as cyber-crimes. The Ministries of Gender, Interior, Justice and Health received equipment including vehicles, motorbikes and computers to strengthen their capacity for multi-sectoral mechanisms to deliver services to prevent and respond to GBV.

² Government of Mozambique, United Nations and European Union allied to eliminate violence against women and girls. 8 March 2019. https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/Mozambique_Spotlight_Initiative_Launch.html



6

CSOs consortium
for intervention to fight GBV



500+

Policewomen from SADC
shared experiences on GBV



300+

Prosecutors empowered
on the new legislation



900+

Religious Leaders met
to revise the Religious Freedom
Bill and Code of Conduct



Gender and GBV Units established
in the Justice System

In the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, UNDP supported the establishment of Gender and GBV Units in the Justice System, made possible through the positive coordination established with Government bodies. This is a major achievement considering that the Government's call for such units happened 10 years ago. The new units are housed in the Supreme Court and in the National Investigation Police. They have been in existence for five years. In 2019 the Gender and GBV Units in the Attorney General's Office created capacity to fully function.

More than 300 Prosecutors from the central and local level have been empowered through access to information on the new legislation approved by the Government on SGBV and HIV. This will enhance the implementation of the Law, the work of the magistrates at the local level, and the information resources they have to provide justice services in GBV cases. The Government has taken ownership for the establishment of enhanced justice structures and for capacity building of human resources. Upon completion of this restructuring process, it is expected that it will lead to the establishment of 10 Gender Units within the Palaces of Justice and related justice and legal services including the Supreme Court, Criminal Investigation Police, Prosecution Offices, National Human Rights Commission, Ombudsmen Office, Legal and Judicial Training Centre, Free Legal Aid Institute and the Police.

Justice System Institutions (SAJ) have also advanced discussions to deliver integrated services to fight

GBV through the Palaces of Justice which uses an integrated approach to provide justice services. They will serve as a mechanism to gather data and information on cases under investigation; cases submitted to court for trial; cases prosecuted; and cases solved. In addition to steps to strengthen the SAJ, more women have been reached by communication campaigns in several national languages on means to access support and justice services for GBV cases.

In terms of legislation, more than 900 religious leaders met in an annual forum to revise the Religious Freedom Bill and Code of Conduct. This broad consultation started in 2019 and will continue in 2020 to review related legislation.

At the community level, traditional leaders gained knowledge on SGBV and HIV through training provided by the Legal Training Centre. This is expected, in the near future, to encourage the establishment of community courts to deliver justice services and counselling at the local level.

Besides Mozambique, the Spotlight Initiative is currently being implemented in six other countries: Mali, Niger, Senegal, Uganda, Malawi and Zimbabwe. UNDP and partners will seek opportunities for south-south cooperation and exchanges particularly with countries Malawi and Zimbabwe.



Representatives from the Government of Mozambique, civil society and UN agencies gather in Maputo to discuss implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. Photo: UNDP Mozambique

10. Strengthening the Health System towards universal access to healthcare by all citizens

In 2019, UNDP provided support to the Ministry of Health (MISAU) through the 'Health System Strengthening' (HSS) Programme, funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and implemented through a financing agreement signed with the Ministry of Health on 22 February 2019.

The HSS interventions align with the UNDP signature solution on poverty as it contributes to improve access to healthcare. The implementation of the Programme involved the preparation for the construction and rehabilitation of a total of 23 health infrastructures in five provinces for improved medical supply chain system management and improved conditions of clinical care for MDR TB patients. It also contributed to step up the fight against the impact of climate change on health with intervention in provinces affected by Cyclone Idai.

UNDP resorted to its sub-regional experience (namely in Zambia and Malawi) to provide support to the Government of Mozambique. The innovations included in the Health Infrastructures Executive Projects and validated by MISAU will ensure that the epidemiological aspects are considered, promoting a safe environment for hospitalization and reducing

the risk of disease transmission. UNDP complements this work with waste management support to reflect proper handling of pharmaceutical waste and obsolete cold chain equipment, contributing to the Central Medical Stores and Vaccine Programme integration strategy. In a development perspective, the Programme capacitated the Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Health, in implementing the National Strategies fulfilling the mission of the National TB Programme, of the National Strategic Plan for Pharmaceutical Logistics and its future integration with the Extended Vaccination Programme. This systemic approach facilitates the current decentralization process of the health system promoted by the Government aiming at more effective and timely delivery of medicines, treatments and healthcare to people at the local level.

HSS is a recent Programme; one of the major factors that put the effort on-track was the consolidation of a strong partnership with MISAU. Along with this, UNDP has been integrating as member in different National Working Groups. The technical support provided (engineering advice, procurement management), combined with the sound experience in HIV and Health and in building resilient systems for health, is contributing to new engagements with active donors in the sector, in support of Mozambique achieving the goal of Universal Health Coverage (UHC).



Construction of a new Intermediary Medical Warehouse of 1,620 pallets, in support of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Pharmaceuticals Logistics. September 2019. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/CONSULMAR Projectistas e Consultores Lda



Gorongosa National Park; UNDP technical support informed the Illegal Wildlife Trade response strategy, and implementation of a warehouse surveillance system. Photo: Gorongosa National Park

Environmental Protection

1. Enhancing mechanisms for natural resources management

In 2019, the Government enhanced its frameworks for natural resource management and environment protection. With UNDP technical support, the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) finalized and adopted a National Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Strategy. The Strategy contains defined objectives and responsibilities for government and non-governmental actors. This offers a foundation for the design of a long-term implementation plan against IWT in Mozambique. Aligned with this apparatus, the [Gorongosa National Park \(GNP\)³](#) also developed a regional IWT response strategy for central Mozambique.

³ The success story of biodiversity conservation in Gorongosa National Park. 17 December 2019. <https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/stories/story-1.html>

At the local level, national institutions improved their protection and response capacity for combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (WFC) and IWT. ANAC has established Anti-Poaching Coordination Centres (APCOC) in Magude and Moamba District in Southern Limpopo National Park, in Maputo Province. These centres gather expertise from a range of actors including the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Police and Game Farms (PPRNMA), the National Service for Criminal Investigation (SERNIC) and the Attorney General's Office for the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes. National authorities will upscale this inclusive approach through the establishment of an additional APCOC farther north across the Great Limpopo Trans-boundary Area.



UNDP Support to Gorongosa National Park. 13 December 2019. <https://youtu.be/0d9826EU-Vo>

2. Improving sustainable ecosystem and land resources management

The national biodiversity financing architecture was strengthened with new frameworks in 2019. UNDP actively supported national institutions to carry out a full Policy and Institutional Review (PIR) and two other important frameworks: 1) the Finance Needs Assessment (FNA) to estimate the investment required to implement national biodiversity plans and achieve national biodiversity targets and results and; 2) the Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP) to optimize current and future investments (public, private, national, international, traditional and innovative) in biodiversity management. UNDP is also providing support to the ongoing Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) of public and private expenditures affecting biodiversity launched in 2019. Besides enhancing frameworks, ANAC improved its capacity to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts. Thirteen officers from ANAC and three Provincial Wildlife Management Services participated in exchange programmes with officials from Zimbabwean Parks, Wildlife Management Authority and community

organizations operating in the field of natural resource management and wildlife conservation.

In monitoring, safety conditions at central warehouses that store ivory and rhino horns were improved with electronic surveillance systems in the Gorongosa National Park (GNP). GNP set up a unit to operationalize a regional IWT intelligence unit with ANAC and other partners. UNDP has been an active partner in this undertaking providing training to various stakeholders (wardens, criminal investigation police and other law enforcement officers) and offering technical assistance for antipoaching plans to prevent and combat illegal trade of fauna products in four National Conservation Areas. At community level, with UNDP support, environmental monitoring of air quality conditions is being tested as a pilot in Tete Province with promising results with possibility of scaling-up.

3. Towards green/blue local economic development

With the introduction of more transparent and equitable financial mechanisms to support green/blue local economic development in selected districts, through a project named Sustainable Natural Resource Management for Resilience and Equitable Growth and Development (SUNRED II), local communities are less likely to resort to poaching as a source of income generation.

National and sub-national authorities reinforced local opportunities for sustainable small business combined with mechanisms for wildlife co-management and human-wildlife conflict mitigation. Community Management Unit areas in Niassa were defined and presented to community, district and provincial authorities upon the completion of participatory mapping. Initial consultations were held in all communities straddling the Gorongosa National Park (GNP), with in-depth consultations (574 men and 339 women) in nine communities comprising more than 6,400 community members.

Lessons learnt about the establishment of such community managed areas also inform a National Conservancy Program approach and the effective implementation of the Conservation Act of 2014. There was also progress for biodiversity development offset guidelines and regulation with eight public institutions and five civil society organizations trained on biodiversity offsets metrics, especially miombo and mangroves metrics. Communities at local and districts levels have at their disposal a new tool for effective application of funds to improve livelihoods. A comprehensive mapping exercise, covering all 11 provinces, on collection and sharing of communities' benefits subject to 2.75 percent royalties' deduction from mineral exploration was successfully concluded in 2019. Supported by UNDP, the government also advanced in the development of a new planning and budgeting system that can track expenses to address environmental and climate issues. UNDP facilitated the consultation process with over 300 government officials at the central and provincial level.



Climate Change and Disaster Management

1. Improving preparedness and response capacities for disaster and climate risk management

In the aftermath of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, the Government established the Reconstruction Cabinet as the coordinating authority for reconstruction in affected areas. UNDP continues to provide technical support for this entity to enable it to fully discharge its function.

UNDP along with the European Union, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank led the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which formed the main basis for estimating the costs of the damages caused by the cyclones and the resources required for reconstruction. UNDP was a key partner by providing the leading PDNA Specialist to coordinate the assessment.

The Donor Conference was convened based on the PDNA figure which estimated the cost of reconstruction needs at US\$3.2 billion. The assessment is also acknowledged as the main framework for the design and implementation of reconstruction and resilience-building projects and programmes by the government, the UN and development partners. UNDP actively supported the Government in convening the International Donor Conference in Beira which yielded US\$1.2 billion in pledges from development partners.⁴ UNDP also played a leading role with other key partners, namely the World Bank and the European Union, to coordinate the Government support of recovery and resilience in areas affected by the disasters.

⁴ International partners pledged support for reconstruction and resilience building for Mozambique, 2 June 2019. https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/UNDP_and_Mozambique_launch_post_disaster_programme.html

UNDP, in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, established a five-year programme entitled Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF)⁵ to fast track recovery, address the root causes of vulnerability and build resilience to future disasters. As a multi-donor funded programme to implement short, mid and long-term recovery activities, the MRF has three pillars: promotion of economic opportunities and livelihoods for the affected population with particular attention to women and other vulnerable groups; rehabilitation of community and public infrastructures; strengthening of government capacity and national ownership.

Under the MRF, working with civil society organizations (CSO) in the Province of Sofala proved to be a positive experience for post-disaster response in Mozambique in 2019. Upon due capacity assessment, UNDP engaged with a few CSOs that strategically could deliver optimized results based on their expertise, experience and presence in the field. They were also important stakeholders to communicate and coordinate with UNDP and local authorities.

UNDP applied some of its resources targeting the most vulnerable cyclone-affected communities in the resettlement sites and helped restore their livelihoods and dignity. Most households supported by the project in resettlement areas are women headed households, most of which were surviving on fishing before the cyclone. Through a people-centred approach, UNDP helped to provide alternative livelihoods to affected families who had previously been fully reliant on food and NFI distribution. The MRF provided them



Mozambique Recovery Facility

Donors	Agreement Amount (USD million)
EUROPE UNION	37.8
NORWAY	3.2
NETHERLANDS	2.8
CANADA	0.2
FINLAND	2.2
CHINA	2
INDIA	1
UNDP	2.5
TOTAL	US\$ 51.7 million



1.2

500,000

billion pledged
for the support of
recovery and resilience

beneficiaries received
immediate economic recovery
assistance



1,775

women
learned about sustainable
income-generating activity



100,000

households
benefited through
food-for-asset activities



519

businesses
were created
or re-established



3,083

jobs
were created
or restored



with training to develop new skills. As a result, new shops opened and various businesses started, giving these vulnerable people opportunities to start new livelihoods in resettlement sites.

UNDP sought partnership with other UN agencies, namely the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) seeking a coherent 'delivery as one' approach for recovery in areas affected by Cyclone Idai. Under the Recovery Facility framework, aligned with the priority needs of the Government Reconstruction Plan, UNDP partnered with ILO to deliver trainings on business management skills with business continuity planning and access to financial services. The objective of the interventions are: 1. To restore livelihoods of local vulnerable groups; 2. To resume the provision of basic services, while enhancing the businesses' capabilities to respond to climate shocks and natural disaster. With WFP, UNDP provided immediate economic recovery assistance to 500,000 beneficiaries with participation of 100,000 households through food-for-asset activities in Sofala and Manica Provinces.

Since then, UNDP has been supporting the Government's recovery and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas. In 2019, notwithstanding the unprecedent losses, with support of the UNDP Recovery Facility, 519 businesses were created or re-established resulting in new/restored 3,083 jobs in the Province of Sofala. In view of turning these opportunities into sustainable income-generating

activities, a total of 1,775 women (headed-household) learned about business management and, with technical support, connected with savings mechanisms. They are now able to invest their savings into their preferred labour activity such as poultry farming, energy efficient stoves production and services like hair dressing and bakery.

The Disaster Recovery Framework which the Government designed was informed by the PDNA. At the local level, the recovery process also has clearer planning guidelines such as the Beira Recovery Plan that benefitted from UNDP technical support for the urban waste management and debris section. At the community level, the districts of Cheringoma and Dondo in Sofala Province now have Local Adaptation Plans and flood alert tools at their disposal at Licungo River basin (Inter-District Early Warning System). With this, a total of 120 districts have elaborated such plans. UNDP has designed and implemented livelihoods activities with a gender lens prioritizing female headed households. As a result, more than 60 percent of direct beneficiaries of the livelihood recovery interventions are women. They are provided with skills training and start-up kits that enable them to start and maintain income-generation activities in a sustainable manner promoting, at the same time, social cohesion and entrepreneurship. As part of UNDP activities to restore livelihoods following Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, a group of 23 women, for instance, organized a stove production centre in Mutua Resettlement Site, in Sofala Province.



Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Brenda Hada

“

I want to continue living here because now I feel safe and more empowered. We are preparing to produce bricks as well, and we will sell them at an affordable price so that people can build better houses in the community.”

Estrela, 24 years old

Estrela Ayuba lost her home and livelihood to Cyclone Idai in March 2019. After resettling in Mutua Resettlement Site with her family, she was determined to make a living to support her children. She started producing energy-saving smart stoves through UNDP Recovery Facility activities. Her project group of 23 women were assisted by UNDP with several days of skills training and as part of their start-up kits were supported with: a storage building to store the stoves, construction of an oven to burn the clay stove designs, iron and plastic moulds and several tools.

In six months, they have sold 3,000 pieces and have consistently increased their income, which totalled MZN 15,000 to each participant. Part of the earnings are saved for business expansion and reconstruction and the other part is shared among group members for their family needs.

[Full Story]⁶

⁶ Post-Cyclone Idai: Young mother starts business of improved stoves and empowers women in her community. 13 March 2020. <https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/stories/post-cyclone-idai-young-mother-starts-business-of-improved-stov.html>



Members of a self-help group in Inharrime District, Inhambane Province meet to discuss their projects and joint savings; the group received training through a UNDP supported programme on community resilience building and women's empowerment. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Luis Zaqueu



2. Enhancing climate change adaptation mechanisms

Substantial improvement in the number of existing risk maps in disaster-prone districts (from 11 in 2018 to 44 in 2019) corroborate the strengthening of mechanisms for climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction at the local level in Mozambique. Disaster Risk Management was also improved, particularly in Gaza Province where government focal points at the district level have gained knowledge and skills to prepare response plans aligned with district and national contingency plans. The training sessions provided with UNDP support also served as an important platform to strengthen the coordination mechanisms to cope with emergencies that can affect the province. The districts of Maganja da Costa, Namacurra and Mocuba in Zambeze Province have also gained additional early warning capacity with community sensors established along the Licungo River Basin.

3. Promoting resilient communities to address climate change and natural hazards

The Government through its National Disaster Management Agency (INGC) has increased the capillarity of locally based mechanisms for climate change and disaster resilience through the establishment of new Local Risk Management Committees in the provinces of Nampula (five) and Cabo-Delgado (five). The districts of Dondo and Cheringoma which were highly affected by Cyclone Idai have also established their own Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). The LAPs have provided clarity to local

authorities on districts' vulnerability, priority needs and, ultimately, guidance for climate sensitive investments. In Maputo Province, after trainings and a simulation provided by the Government with UNDP support, community leaders are more aware of their crucial role during an emergency.

Regarding the post-disaster response, combined with restoring livelihoods, UNDP supported the Government in strengthening capacities for safe and resilient construction at national and sub-national levels. Building codes and related guidelines were reviewed. Engineers and artisans also received dedicated guidelines for safe construction. This set of documents offers improved foundation for resilient constructions. In addition, 155 local masons engaged in training and were provided with tools and protection equipment. They actively participated in the construction of 40 community houses, three community stores and three markets as resilient model structures.

Regarding infrastructure, with support of the UNDP Recovery Facility, the solid waste dumpsite, which suffered significant damage in Cyclone Idai, has been sustainably rehabilitated and improved with enhanced infrastructure. Additionally, two temporary emergency dumpsites were cleared and disactivated to avoid adverse effect in the environment and surrounding communities. Local waste management capacity was also improved with new equipment and training for 40 municipal workers from the Hygiene and Construction Department on safe removal and disposal of debris containing asbestos.



Following damage caused by Cyclone Idai, UNDP supported the construction of a subterranean drainage system and access platform in Beira Municipal Dumpsite. Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Consorcio Associações com Moçambique (CAM)



Photo: UNDP Mozambique/Brenda Hada

“

I could not find a job after Cyclone Idai. With UNDP I now have the chance to recover my earnings and to build stronger houses with my mates. I feel like any one of them.”

Hélder, 26 years old

Hélder Felizardo Moisés was included in the group of artisans, carpenters and masons affected by the cyclones to whom UNDP provided trainings on community and resilient construction. Through 30 percent theoretical and 70 percent practical classes, he gained the extra confidence and skills needed to work more seriously in this area. He earns a decent amount of money now and has rehabilitated the preventive centre for Gender-Based Violence in Dondo district and constructed 40 houses in Chibabava district.

[Full Story]⁷



⁷ Post-Cyclone Idai: Youth recovers his livelihood and helps affected communities to build stronger houses. 13 March 2020. <https://www.mz.undp.org/content/mozambique/en/home/stories/post-cyclone-idai-youth-recovers-his-livelihood-and-helps-affec.html>

Conclusion

In 2019, UNDP mourned with the Mozambican people, Government and partners for the immeasurable losses caused by two of the most impactful cyclones in the history of the country. Vulnerable people suffered the most dramatic consequences of having their livelihoods and houses destroyed. Despite the human and economic costs, Mozambique joined efforts to build resilience to the unavoidable effects of future natural disasters and climate change. UNDP was part of this movement and will continue supporting the country to build back better.

As a leading organization for reconstruction, recovery and resilience, UNDP will continue assisting the Reconstruction Cabinet and the National Disaster Management Agency reinforcing their leadership in the post-disaster response and recovery. UNDP will also continue advocating for a coherent humanitarian-development nexus based on a people-centred approach that can generate sustainable development within communities.

Peace consolidation also advanced with the signature of the peace agreement between FRELIMO and RENAMO leaders. The 2019 general elections, without major incidents, also corroborate to these perspectives. UNDP has started to provide support for the decentralization process in order to strengthen good governance and accountability.

The country will face challenges to consolidate social cohesion and prevent violence that can spread if preventive action is not taken in a timely manner. This will require improving national capacities to deal with violence by peaceful means. Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability such as poverty is fundamental to protect people from crime, especially youth. UNDP will be ready to support the Government in such endeavour.

Strategic repositioning with the Government and partners as well resource as mobilization are outstanding achievements for UNDP Mozambique in 2019. During the year, positive relationships were established or reinforced with development partners including Canada, China, The United Kingdom (DFID), The European Union (EU), Finland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, USAID, among others. In particular, the Mozambique

Recovery Facility, a five-year programme budgeted over US\$75 million, has already received important contributions from China (US\$2 million); Canada (US\$250,000), Finland (US\$3 million), India (US\$1 million), Netherlands (US\$3 million) and the EU has committed funds.

Other discussions with partners for contributions to UNDP projects for decentralization and social cohesion are currently ongoing including through the Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB). Besides the cost-sharing initiatives, UNDP Mozambique has established solid partnerships for the implementation of medium/long term projects funded by vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), BIOFIN and the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria through the Ministry of Health.

Among the key UN agencies involved within the Spotlight Initiative (SLI), UNDP was a main supporter and strongly advocated for CSOs to apply for the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women to address GBV in Mozambique. These CSOs will have a key role as implementing partners to uphold SLI particularly around legislation and prevention, including in social norms and cultural practices, due to their grassroots expertise and knowledge of the challenges concerning GBV in Mozambique.

Bearing in mind the achievements in 2019, UNDP will continue to support national efforts toward sustainable and inclusive development in 2020. With a strong foundation in UNDP's signature solutions for governance for peaceful, just and inclusive societies as well as crisis prevention and increased resilience, UNDP Mozambique expects to achieve ambitious results in 2020. This includes not only supporting the Government and national institutions in the driving seat but ultimately promoting enabling environments for people's social and economic development in Mozambique.

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