



UNITED NATIONS  
MOZAMBIQUE



# 2024 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

## MOZAMBIQUE





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Photo: FAO Mozambique



## FOREWORD BY THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

In 2024, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) stood firmly beside the people and Government of Mozambique as they navigated a year of profound challenges and opportunities. Amidst elections, economic constraints, and climate shocks, the resilience and determination of Mozambicans shone through — and together, we delivered tangible and lasting results.

Under the Cooperation Framework, we reached millions with life-changing interventions. More than 5.4 million women and children accessed vital nutrition and health services. Over 350,000 crisis-affected children returned to learning environments, and more than 350,000 people gained access to safe drinking water. Mozambique took a decisive step towards inclusion with the adoption of the landmark Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and continued to advance social protection and inclusive education, even under fiscal pressures.

Through investments in livelihoods and economic empowerment, over 27,000 Mozambicans – especially women and youth – gained access to jobs, training, and income-generating opportunities. Communities strengthened their resilience by embracing climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and value-chain development.

Mozambique also made important strides towards climate resilience and disaster preparedness. National policies such as the Water and Sanitation Law, the Urbanization Policy, and the Early Warning for All Roadmap are equipping the country to better protect lives and livelihoods. Over half a million people now benefit from locally prioritized, climate-adaptive public investments.

In the pursuit of peace, human rights, and good governance, the establishment of the OHCHR office and strengthened protection services for more than 360,000 children reaffirmed our shared commitment to dignity, inclusion, and justice for all.

As Mozambique faces complex risks and opportunities ahead, the United Nations remains committed to walking this journey with the Mozambican people — fostering hope, advancing rights, and building a future where no one is left behind.



**Dr. Catherine Sozi**  
UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian  
Coordinator for Mozambique

## UN COUNTRY TEAM IN MOZAMBIQUE

In 2024, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Mozambique continued to strengthen its presence and operational capacity in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2026.

Furthermore, 2024 saw leadership transitions across several UN agencies, including UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNOPS. These leadership changes brought new perspectives and reinforced the UNCT's collective resolve to address the country's complex challenges and advance sustainable

development. Despite these transitions, the UNCT maintained its cohesive and results-oriented approach, emphasizing collaboration and alignment with national priorities.

With this evolving configuration and working as One under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the UNCT remains steadfast in its commitment to supporting Mozambique in its efforts to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, leveraging on its strengthened local presence and leadership continuity.





## KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique, the United Nations Development System sustains its strategic partnership with the Government of Mozambique, in coordination and funded by key multilateral and bilateral Development Partners, to advance the nation's sustainable development agenda.

The primary partnership is with the Government of Mozambique, through aligning with national priorities and that encompasses cooperation with various Government ministries, facilitated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The multilateral and bilateral Development Partners play a pivotal role in providing technical and financial assistance. Coordinating development assistance is therefore critical to build synergies and lessen transaction costs and here the Development Cooperation Platform (DCP), which is Co-chaired by a donor with the UN Resident Coordinator, plays a key role. The DCP serves as the central liaison among all entities involved in development cooperation in Mozambique, and ensures effective alignment with the country's development objectives.

### Multilateral partners

The World Bank	\$ 104,402,228
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The European Union Trust Fund	\$ 1,780,000
ECHO Disaster Preparedness ECHO Programme	\$ 2,944,605
European Commission	\$ 25 943,106
European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	\$ 9,917,337
European Investment Bank (EIB)	\$ 7 235 879
European Union	\$ 23 712 966
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 71 533 893</b>

Southern African Development Community	\$ 110,000
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### Bilateral partners

The US Government Department of State - Bureau of Counterterrorism	\$ 343,100
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The US Government Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	\$ 2,100,000
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The US Government Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	\$ 10,000
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United States Agency for International Development	\$ 24,992,272
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United States Agency for International Development Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	\$ 5,801,007
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United States Fund for UNICEF	\$ 748,549
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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	\$ 661,110
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King Baudouin Foundation United States	\$ 147,200
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<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 34,803,238</b>
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Government of Norway	\$ 14,934,524
Embassy of Norway	\$ 1,965,000
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	\$ 1,077,619
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$ 9,815,843
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 27,792,986</b>

Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	\$ 17,210,317
Global Affairs Canada	\$ 1,693,189
Government of Canada	\$ 6,720,524
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 25,624,030</b>

Federal Foreign Office, Germany	\$ 128,784
German Committee for UNICEF	\$ 97,358
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	\$ 12,840,227
Government of Germany	\$ 7,337,425
KFW - GERMANY	\$ 2,074,442
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau - KfW Development Bank	\$ 272,343
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 22,750,579</b>

Embassy of Sweden	\$ 3,070,000
Government of Sweden	\$ 10,500,280
Sweden	\$ 375,000
Sweden Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$ 1,755,846
Swedish International Development Agency	\$ 507,900
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	\$ 2,922,757
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 19,131,783</b>

Government of Japan	\$ 8,841,279
Japan Committee for UNICEF	\$ 7,097
Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$ 2,198,282
Japan National Committee for UNICEF	\$ 1,351,919
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 12,398,577</b>

Government of Switzerland	\$ 9,108,063
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	\$ 3,142,054
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 12,250,117</b>

Embassy of the Republic of Korea	\$ 14,701
Government of the Republic of Korea	\$ 2,427,538
Korea International Cooperation Agency	\$ 6,551,228
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,993,467</b>

Government of Italy	\$ 3,269,499
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	\$ 3,990,602
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>7,260,101</b>

Government of the United Kingdom	\$ 3,290
UK, Department of Health and Social Care, UK	\$ 4,685
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	\$ 179,611
United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	\$ 5,136,137
United Kingdom Home Office	\$ 200,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,523,723</b>

Government of the Netherlands	\$ 5,378,468
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Austrian Development Agency	\$ 4,662,448
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Graph - Available resources 2022 – 2026 by contributor, in USD.



Finland Ministry for Foreign Affairs	\$ 2,926,363
Government of Finland	\$ 467,621
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,393,984</b>

Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo	\$ 208,435
Agencia Catalana de Cooperación al Desarrollo	\$ 213,649
Catalan Agency for Cooperation and Development	\$ 532,869
Spain Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	\$ 283,587
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation	\$ 1,567,214,
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	\$ 62,055
Spanish NatCom	\$ 159,234
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,027,043</b>

France Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs	\$ 100,000
Government of France	\$ 2,351,591
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,451,591</b>

Government of Ireland	\$ 1,134,928
Irish Aid	\$ 307,100
Irish Embassy	\$ 169,968
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,611,996</b>

Government of Belgium	\$ 1,074,350
Flanders Cooperation	\$ 274,748
Flanders Government	\$ 238,871
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,587,969</b>

Government of Portugal	\$ 188,000
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Examples of Thematic & Global Funds supporting Mozambique (selec)	
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	\$ 62,972
Global Partnership for Education	\$ 7,206,779
Global Environment Facility	\$ 4,038,593
Adaptation Fund	\$ 1,000,000
GLOBAL - HIV AND AIDS	\$ 99,032
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation	\$ 4,494,395
Global Environment Facility - Small Grants Programme	\$ 363,450
Global Fund for Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	\$ 10,644
Green Climate Fund	\$ 2,941,324
Internal Displacement Solutions Fund	\$ 356,000
Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund	\$ 250,000
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	\$ 148,046.00
United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN PRPD MPTF)	\$ 165,624.00
United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund	\$ 329,122.00

Private Sector, Foundations & others (selec)	
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation:	\$ 1,849,519.00
Mastercard Foundation:	\$ 1,755,846.00
100%LIFE - Chernigiv:	\$ 1,000,000.00
NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL:	\$ 218,750.00
Vodafone Foundation:	\$ 216,398.00
Dubai Cares:	\$ 134,104.00
Rotary International:	\$ 115,148.00



Photo: FAO Mozambique



## Chapter 1

# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



Amisse is a boat captain for the Government-run, UNFPA-supported ambulance boat operating in Ibo Island, Cabo Delgado province in Mozambique.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili



## MOZAMBIQUE AT A GLANCE



## Demography

	33,244,414	<b>Population</b>
	16,098,427	Men
	17,145,987	Women
	34.66%	Urban
	65%	Rural
	2.5%	Population Growth Rate
	55.7%	Life Expectancy at birth



## Social

	53,6%	Population using safely managed drinking water services
	47,8%	Population with access to electricity
	1,792,657	Population with land user rights (DUATs)
	37%	Prevalence of stunting



## Unemployment rate

	18,7%	Men
	18,1%	Women
	0,03/100,000	Number of victims of human trafficking



## Education

	38,3%	Illiteracy rate
	25,9%	Men
	49,2%	Women
	18,2%	Urban
	50,3%	Rural



## Health

	407 / 100 000	Maternal mortality ratio
	24 / 1000	Neonatal mortality rate
	2.68	HIV infections /1,000 uninfected population: 2.68



## HRP

	1.8 M	People reached
	72	Organization responding (INGO, NNGO, UN, other)
	8,75	IDPs with civil documentation
	123,554	People assisted with survival and NFI kits
	31,333	People assisted with emergency shelter kits
	40,323	People reached with prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse services in emergencies
	117k	People reached with PSEA services
	93,276	People accessing safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
	80,24	People reached with critical WASH supplies
	1.61 M	People reached with Food Security supplies

Sources: National Development Strategy (ENDE), 2024 Humanitarian Report Dashboard (OCHA)

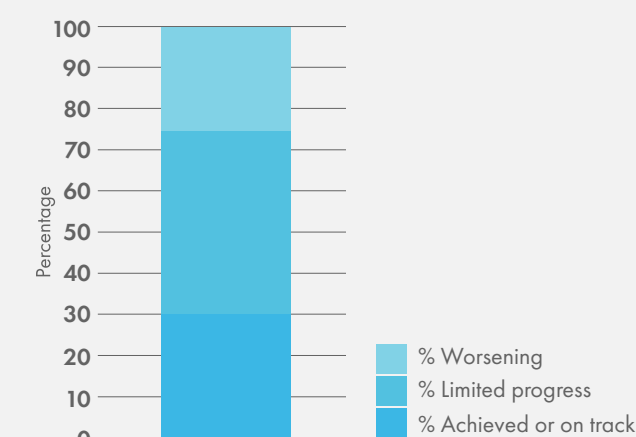
## 1.1. ANALYSIS OF KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

### AND EMERGING ISSUES

2024 was a tipping point year for Mozambique with general elections held in October 2024 (including elections of the President, the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies). The outcome announced by the Electoral Commission and finally proclaimed by the Constitutional Council was contested by the opposition and social unrest ensued in the months of November, December and January until the inauguration of the new President on January 15<sup>th</sup> and beyond. The lingering of the conflict in Cabo Delgado has further delayed investments by oil and gas multinationals to extract natural gas from the Rovuma Basin worsening the debt profile of the country. In this context, the IMF and WB warn that “debt was only sustainable in a forward-looking way” contingent on expected tax revenues from the extraction of the natural gas in the Rovuma Basin.

The country's debt profile and fiscal position (and therefore its ability to finance essential services and investment) are unlikely to be sustainable in the absence of bold reforms to render the current growth model more diversified and broader-based (more inclusive), with stronger contributions to GDP from non-extractive sectors, particularly those with greater capacity to generate jobs and sustain livelihoods. This will require linking the extractive enclaves to the productive fabric of the country, leveraging domestic resources like gas and minerals to improve domestic productive capacities fueling economic transformation through value chains (including green industrialization, digital transformation, climate resilience and ecological transition).

In terms of SDG indicators, 30% have been achieved while 35% have recorded limited progress and 25% have worsened.



### Snapshot of Progress Towards Agenda 2030

The country has achieved one SDG (SDG 12 on Sustainable Production and Consumption) and is on track to achieve SDG 13 on Climate Action although challenges remain, according to the 2025 Sustainable Development Report of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. However, major challenges remain in 14 out of 17 SDGs in Mozambique as depicted by the picture below.<sup>1</sup>



**Dashboard:** ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

**Trends:** ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Trend information unavailable

1. 2024 Sustainable Development Report. <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/mozambique/indicators>





4 QUALITY EDUCATION	●●	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning
	●↑	Net primary enrollment rate
	●↗	Lower secondary completion rate
	●↓	Literacy rate
5 GENDER EQUALITY	●↗	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern
	●↓	Ratio of female-to-male years of education
	●↑	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate
	●↑	Seats held by women in national parliament
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	●↗	Population using at least basic drinking water services
	●→	Population using at least basic sanitation services
	●↑	Freshwater withdrawal
	●●	Antropogenic wastewater that receives treatment
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	●↑	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports
	●→	Population with access to electricity
	●→	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking
	●→	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	●↓	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption
	●●	Adjust GDP growth
	●●	Victims of modern slavery
	●●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	●→	Unemployment rate
	●●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed
	●↑	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports
	●●	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	●●	Rural population with access to all-season roads
	●→	Population using the internet
	●↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions
	●●	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	●●	The times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities
	●→	Articles published in academic journals
	●●	Expenditure on research and development
	●→	Gini coefficient
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	●●	Palma ratio
	●→	Proportion of urban population living in slums
	●→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5
	●↗	Access to improved water source, piped
13 CLIMATE ACTION	●●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities
	●●	
	●●	
	●●	

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	●●	Municipal solid waste
	●●	Electronic waste
	●→	Production-based air pollution
	●↑	Air pollution associated with imports
13 CLIMATE ACTION	●→	Production-based nitrogen emissions
	●↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports
	●→	Exports of plastic waste
	●↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	●↑	GHG emissions embodied in imports
	●●	Exports of plastic waste
	●→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity
	●↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score
15 LIFE ON LAND	●↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks
	●↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging
	●↑	Fish caught that are then discarded
	●●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	●→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity
	●→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity
	●↓	Red list Index of species survival
	●→	Permanent deforestation
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	●↑	Imported deforestation
	●●	Homicides
	●●	Crime is effectively controlled
	●●	Unsentenced detainees
18 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	●●	Birth registrations with civil authority
	●↓	Corruption Perceptions Index
	●●	Children involved in child labor
	●●	Export of major conventional weapons
19 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	●↓	Press Freedom Index
	●●	Access to and affordability of justice
	●●	Timeless of administrative proceedings
	●●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated
20 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	●↑	Government spending on health and education
	●●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance
	●→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants
	●●	Corporate Tax Haven Score
21 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	●↗	Statistical Performance Index
	●●	Index of countries support to UN-based multilateralism
	●●	
	●●	



## 1.2. A VULNERABLE ECONOMY AMID GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC CHALLENGES

**The country struggled to record progress in economic transformation in 2024** with GDP growing by 1.9%<sup>2</sup> well below peers, amid crowding out of private investment (commercial banks financed the State's fiscal deficits instead), drying out of public investment (driven by increased spending on civil servants' salaries and pensions under the single wage bill reform) and an increasingly heavy debt service burden with accumulation of maturities in 2024 and 2025.

Noticeably there was a severe impact of post-elections social unrest in Q42024 with negative GDP growth of -4.87% a larger fall than in any quarter during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Overall, 2024 recorded a decline in per capita GDP, as demographic growth** was projected to be in the 2.5-2.9% interval. In fact, GDP per capita in dollars terms has not grown in the last decade. Longer-term trends from the last decade have aggravated since the hidden issuance in 2014 of USD2.2 billion worth of sovereign-backed bonds for newly created State-Owned Enterprises, brokered by Swiss and Russian investment banks. This endogenous shock curtailed purchasing power of Mozambicans with a depreciation of the national currency of more than 100%, bringing more than 7 million people under the poverty line.

Since then economy has progressively concentrated on the extractives sector, becoming less diversified and less inclusive. **The share of productive (non-extractive) sectors in GDP continue to decline**, including in key employment-generating sectors like manufacturing, construction and tourism. Manufacturing alone declined -11.14% in Q42024, linked to the social unrest.

2. National Institute of Statistics.

**By 2024 90% of all State revenues were allocated to recurrent costs (remuneration of civil servants and state pensioners) and to debt servicing.** Consequently, there is very limited fiscal space for public investment and delivery of essential services. The last social protection payments took place in 2023. The country missed the social protection targets under the Extended Credit Facility administered by the IMF.

**Public investment is largely financed by ODA-funded projects**, often off-treasury and off-budget, and by budget support from the IMF, the WB and with smaller contributions by the AfDB as well. Overall, the country received USD 2.8 Bn in ODA in 2023<sup>3</sup> a figure likely to have been replicated in 2024 (data is not available yet). Consequently, Mozambique is highly aid-dependent and vulnerable to the already announced cuts in ODA by donors including United States, United Kingdom, the Netherlands and possibly other traditional donors too. US provided around 20% of total ODA in 2023 (including for development and humanitarian purposes).

**Capital flows to domestic productive (non-extractive) sectors are very limited.** As a percentage of GDP credit to the economy is at the levels of 2008 (USD 4.4 Bn). By November 2024 only 2% of credit went to agriculture, despite 70% of Mozambicans living of agriculture. 8% went to manufacturing, 34% to consumption by individuals (rather than investment) and 27% goes to unidentified sectors.

3. OECD/DAC Data.



Aerial view of Maputo Bay with the new Katembe bridge in the background. Inaugurated in 2018, the Katembe bridge is the largest suspension bridge on the African continent.

Photo: images/Westend61



### 1.3. STRATEGIC POSITION TO SCALE UP CLIMATE ACTION AND CLIMATE FINANCE

**Mozambique's development is being undermined by climate impacts.** In the current raining season 2024-2025, Mozambique has already been hit by three tropical cyclones (Chido, Dikeledi and Jude) in the North of the country. Furthermore, several urban centres have experienced debilitating flash floods and the Centre is still suffering from the effects of the El Niño-induced drought.

**At a regional level, Southern Africa was hit hard by an "El Niño"-induced drought in 2024**, with adverse impacts on the lives and livelihoods of over 60 million people. A paper by RCO Economists in the SADC region showed that the combined cumulative GDP loss that Mozambique may have experienced as a result of continued climatic shocks could be between 17.1%-32.5% of GDP.<sup>4</sup>

Predictions from the World Bank Climate Change and Development Report predict that in the worst-case scenario (hot SSP3-RCP7) poverty in Mozambique will increase by 5%, with 1.6 million additional individuals falling into poverty by 2050.

There are two driving forces worsening this situation: **the rapid succession of extreme events prevents the Government and local communities to recover** with disproportionate impact on education, health and road infrastructure; second, the slow increase temperature and change in precipitation pattern (shorter and more intense) will reduce labour productivity and negatively impact rain-fed agricultural production from which most of the population still depend on. This will have a disproportionate impact on women as most (approximately 79%) work in agriculture and, due to gender-specific division of labour, women are also responsible for water resources

– requiring them to walk longer distances in increasing drought situations, heightened risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Increased poverty rates also disproportionality affect women and girls due to heightened risks of different forms of GBV such as abduction, trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse; and an increased adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as forced and early marriage and transactional sex.

However, **Mozambique is already working to disrupt this trend through initiatives like the Early Warning for All which aims to establish a multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS)** capable of alerting every community in Mozambique to take action to minimize the impacts of extreme events by 2027. Mozambique's EWS has already considerably reduced the loss of life and livelihood disruption due to extreme events (see further details in the section STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Climate Resilience and Sustainable use of Natural Resources).

Moreover, **the updating of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of the Paris Agreement also presents a strategic opportunity** to reverse this trend. First, it will strengthen Government cross-sectoral coordination through the Government's Inter-Institutional Group on Climate Change; it will aim to double down as a development plan by aligning itself to the 5-year Government Plan and the Long-Term Development Strategy (2015-2035); and will be used as a mechanism to mobilize international climate finance to support Mozambique's resilient and low-emissions development.

**Mozambique created a Climate Finance Unit in the Ministry of Economy and Finance to maximise climate finance** and coordinate stakeholders in this space. Moreover, it is currently in the process

of formulating a Climate Finance Strategy, as well as the Carbon Market regulatory framework (see section on 2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda).

#### 2024 Electoral cycle

**Since the country's first multiparty elections, the UN has supported the organization of electoral processes in Mozambique**, primarily through direct assistance to the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) and judicial bodies under the UNDP project implementation framework. In 2024, the UN provided comprehensive technical and operational support which encompassed a range of initiatives aimed at strengthening civic spaces, promoting information integrity, and enhancing the technical, and institutional capacity of different electoral stakeholders.

UN intensified efforts to promote inclusive electoral participation, focusing on women, youth, the elderly, minorities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and persons with disabilities. During the 2024 General Elections process, 18 diverse campaign materials were launched across 11 public awareness campaigns. These included TV spots, social media outreach, and radio spots broadcasted on 26 community radio stations in Portuguese and 18 local languages, airing daily during prime time. Together, these efforts reached approximately 20 million citizens via traditional media and 1 million social media users, spreading key messages on peaceful and inclusive electoral participation. As a result of effective civic and voter education campaigns, 17.2 million voters were registered for the 2024 General Elections—52% of whom were women. UN further supported the EMBs with the provision of communication and ICT equipment, as well as voter education materials, thereby strengthening their internal and external communication systems. These efforts, along with the training of civic and voter education technicians, contributed

to the preparation of over 180,000 polling station staff, helping ensure a smooth and inclusive electoral process.

UN also facilitated bilateral **Platforms for Dialogue** between the EMBs and key electoral stakeholders—including political parties, the diplomatic community, civil society organizations (CSOs), police, and religious leaders. These platforms encouraged regular information exchange and open dialogue among stakeholders, **promoting transparency and fostering political engagement**. The UN provided critical support to Mozambique's electoral process by enhancing the capacity of both the judiciary and security forces to strengthen the Electoral Dispute Resolution mechanism. UN organized the nationwide training series titled "The Role of the Judiciary in the Administration of Electoral Justice," which **prepared 850 (237 women) district judges, and magistrates across the nation to handle electoral litigations**.

UN has been paying particular **attention to threats to electoral integrity and credibility, especially the rise of information pollution**. UN supported the Electoral Management Bodies in developing a digital platform **eMonitor+**, which **helped in detecting an alarming increase in hate speech, and the spread of misleading information** that fueled violence, particularly during the post-electoral period. Furthermore, the UN played an instrumental role in raising **public awareness about the dangers of disinformation and hate speech during electoral processes through targeted digital media campaigns**. Recognizing the pivotal role of the media in combating misinformation, the UN implemented a Nationwide Media and Elections Training Programme, which reached 565 journalists (201 women) across all provinces. This initiative **strengthened the media's capacity to promote accurate, balanced, and ethical reporting during the electoral process**.

4. Measured in terms of the country's 2023 GDP. Policy Brief: Medium- to long-term strategies for building resilience to shocks in the SADC Region, UN RC System in Southern African.



Furthermore, the UN in collaboration with the Constitutional Council and National University, developed a digital platform for document verification of the candidates of the Presidential Elections 2024. This support enhanced the efficiency of the document verification process and reduced processing time by digitizing electoral procedures and fostering collaboration among national institutions. UN also strengthened the Mozambique Republic Police (PRM) by implementing a cascade Training of Trainers (ToT) program ultimately benefiting 24,000 PRM agents. The training ensured that PRM officers could manage electoral security and uphold human rights throughout the election process. Additionally, the UN supported the production of 24,000 copies of the handbook titled 'Procedures Guide for PRM Agents in Electoral Processes,' providing essential tools to help PRM agents ensure security during the electoral process.

During the post-electoral period, the UN system issued several public statements in relation to the situation in Mozambique, including: statement attributable to the Spokesperson for

the Secretary-General;<sup>5</sup> statement by the High Commissioner for Human Rights;<sup>6</sup> statement by a group of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council;<sup>7</sup> statement by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Mozambique;<sup>8</sup> comment by UN Human Rights Spokesperson.<sup>9</sup>

5. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2024-10-20/statement-attributable-the-spokesperson-for-the-secretary-general-mozambique-%C2%A0>
6. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/11/mozambique-un-human-rights-chief-urges-de-escalation-post-election-tensions>
7. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/11/mozambique-post-election-violence-and-repression-must-stop-say-un-experts>
8. <https://mozambique.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-11/UN%20Moz%20PR%2027%20Nov%202024%20-%20UNRC-HC%20Statement.pdf>
9. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/01/comment-un-human-rights-spokesperson-seif-magango-tensions-mozambique>

Violeta Alexandre harvests vegetables in her field in Chivimbire, Zavala district, in Inhambane Province.

Photo: UNCDF Mozambique





## Chapter 2

# UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

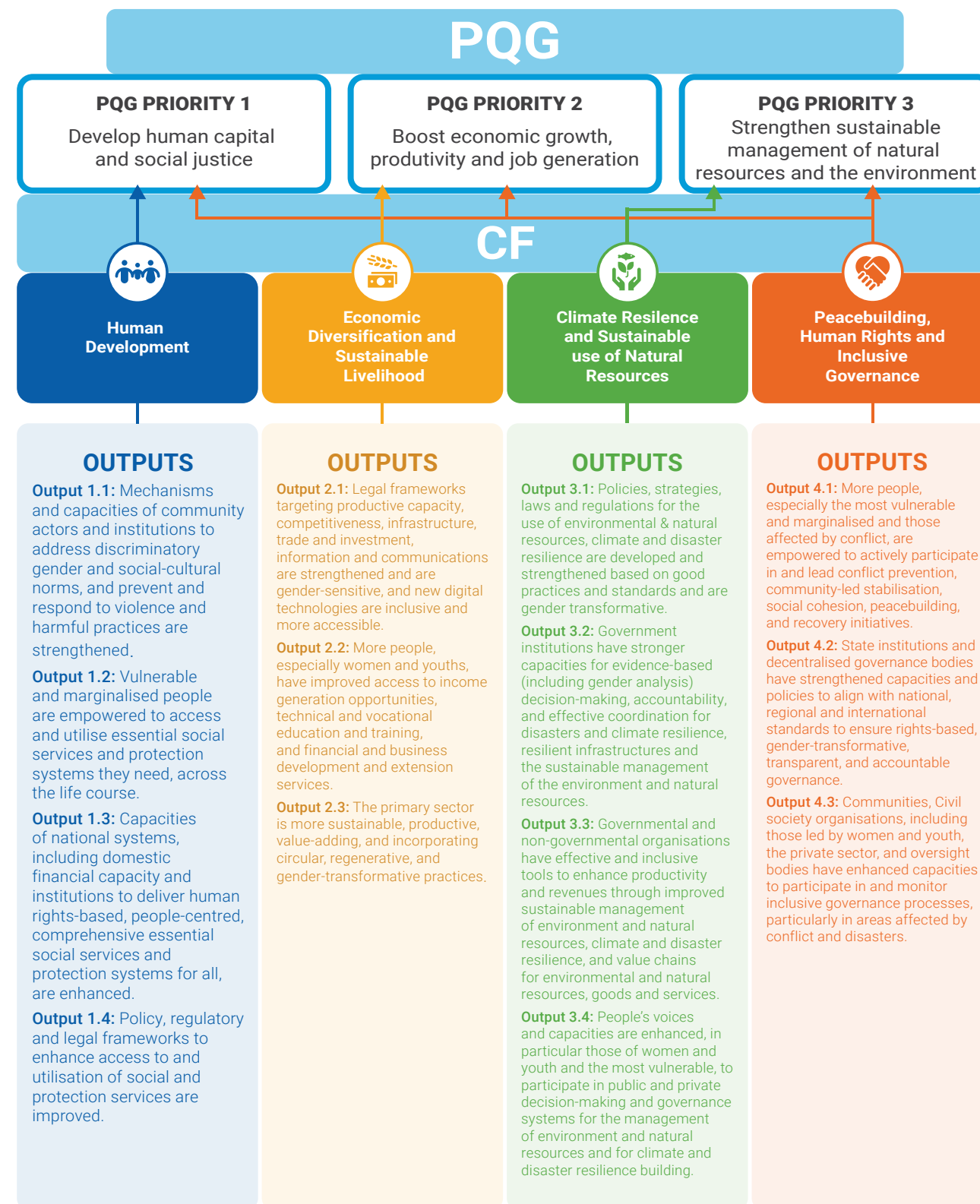
Supported by UNFPA, mobile brigades provide sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services in remote communities.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique//Mbuto Machili

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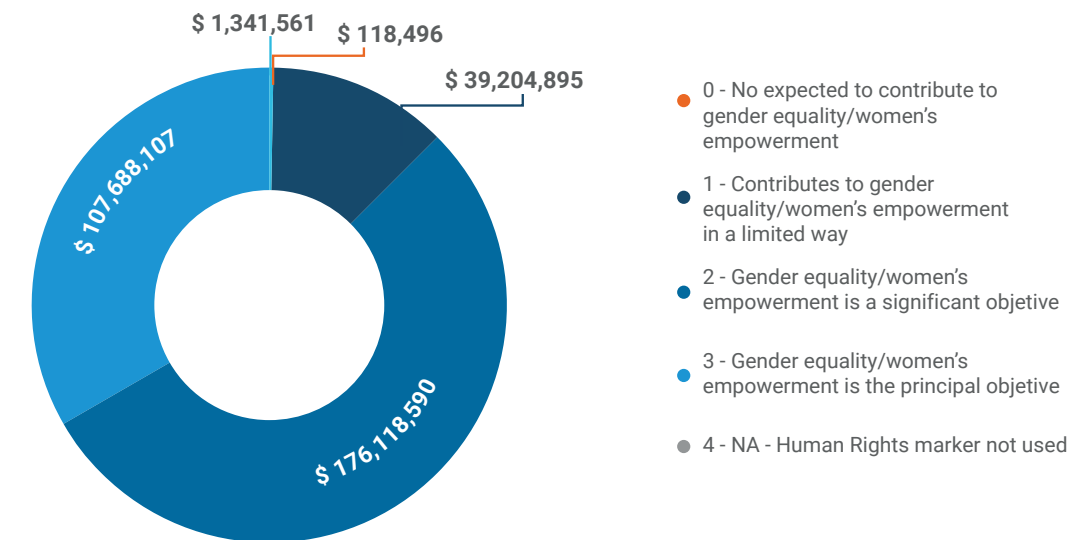


## 2.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

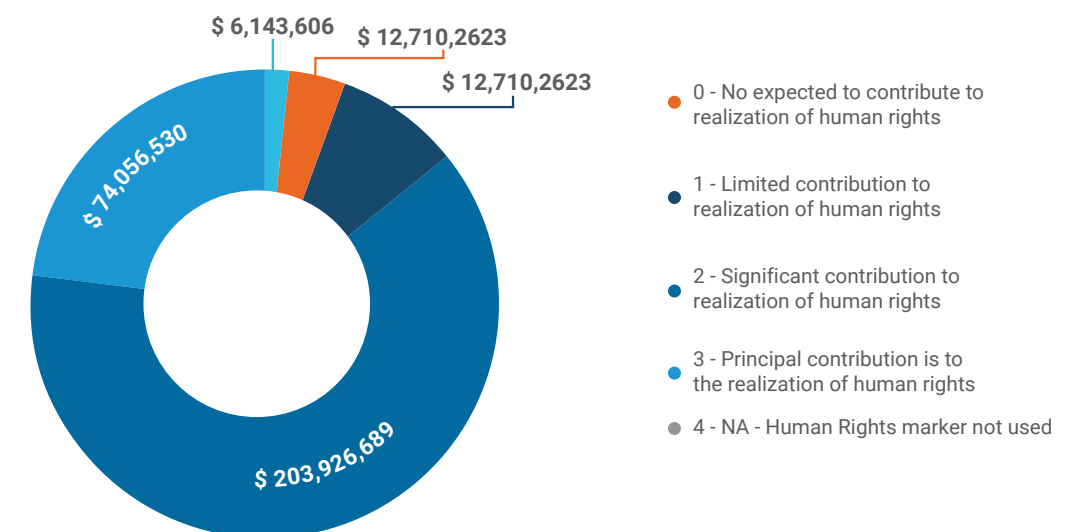


**Table -** Alignment of Government Priorities, UNSDCF Outcomes and the SDGs

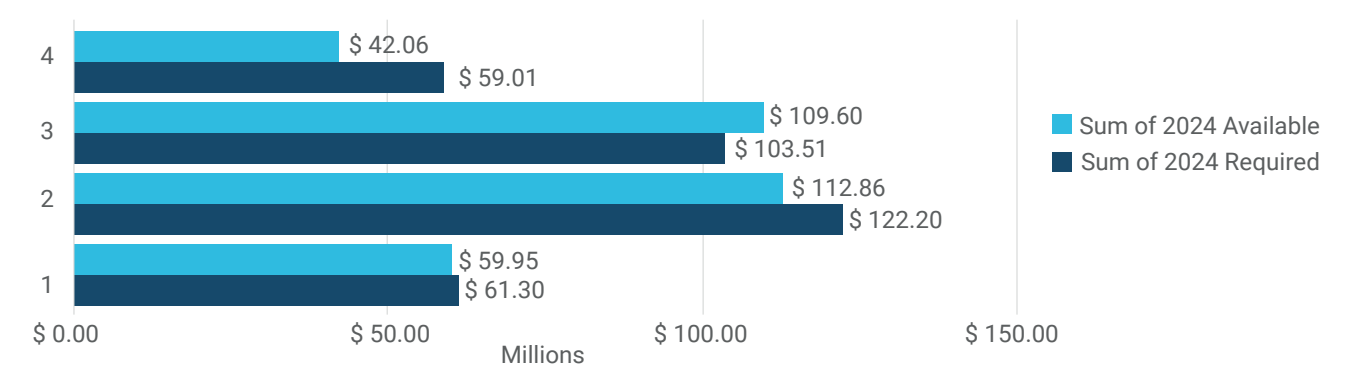
## Available Resources by Gender Marker



## Available Resources by Human Rights Marker



## Gender and Human Rights Markers per Strategic Priority





## 2.2. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES, AND OUTPUTS



### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

#### Human story

Anifa Machaca (IOM Mozambique)

#### How one woman redefined disability and unity

These words capture the transformation of Anifa Machaca, a 42-year-old mother of six and caregiver to an orphaned child from Northern Mozambique. Living with a disability in a society rife with stigma, Anifa once felt confined by the limitations that others placed on her. A vital member of a dried fish business group, Anifa is not only helping her team achieve financial stability but also breaking down prejudices that long surrounded her.

Her role is multifaceted—she negotiates with suppliers, manages group purchases, and ensures smooth operations. But her impact doesn't stop at logistics. Anifa is a motivator, fostering collaboration between host and displaced community members. "Working together has created unity", she says. "Today, we share the same goal and understand each other better."

This transformation was possible through the livelihood activity of Women's Participation Project-led by IOM Mozambique. Designed to empower women in displacement sites, the community-based initiative has supported over 400 women through training, mentorship, and microgrants. By equipping women with the tools to succeed, the project has encouraged leadership and economic independence.

For Anifa, leadership isn't just about business—it's about impact. The group's work improves local access to goods and reduces household expenses for the community. Anifa also inspires others to overcome barriers and participate actively in their lives and communities.

Her leadership challenges stereotypes and underscores the importance of creating spaces where everyone, regardless of ability, can thrive.

*In the past, I was ashamed and discouraged by what people said about my disability. Today, I know I'm capable of leading and achieving so much more.*

Anifa Machaca

Photo: IOM Mozambique/Muanesse Omar

Anifa Machaca.

Photo: IOM Mozambique/Muanesse Omar

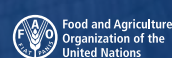




Women attend a reading and writing session at a UNFPA Women and Girls Safe Space in Erati, Namapa, Mozambique.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique//Mbuto Machili

### Contributing Agencies, Funds and Programmes



## OUTCOME

By 2026, more people, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalised, have a more equitable access to and utilisation of quality, inclusive, resilient, gender- and shock responsive social protection and essential social services



### AVAILABLE RESOURCES 2022-2026

**\$767M**

### EXPENDITURE 2022-2026

**\$558M**

OUTPUTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	TOTAL EXPENDITURE RESOURCES
1.1	\$33,505,096.00	\$24,873,924.00
1.2	\$454,361,358.00	\$329,647,701.00
1.3	\$259,908,574.00	\$186,800,499.00
1.4	\$19,538,646.00	\$16,732,146.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$767,313,674.00</b>	<b>\$558,054,270.00</b>

## PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

**Output 1.1:** Mechanisms and capacities of community actors and institutions to address discriminatory gender and social-cultural norms, and prevent and respond to violence and harmful practices are strengthened.

In 2024, the UN reinforced the capacity of institutions and communities to combat discriminatory norms, violence, and harmful practices through targeted interventions. **Government officials and frontline responders** were equipped to lead protection efforts, with **45 officials (25 men, 20 women)** from Gaza Province's Chicualacuala, Mandjakaze, and Xai-Xai districts trained to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) and collaborate with community leaders. These representatives from police, health, gender, and justice sectors enhanced district-level coordination to streamline

survivor-centered services. In Cabo Delgado, **13 government officers** from GBV response units, police, and planning services supported the distribution of critical resources including motorbikes, tents, and office equipment to provincial and district offices, strengthening their ability to identify and address discriminatory practices. A planned training for 300 provincial staff on survivor assistance was postponed due to escalating conflict and post-electoral instability, with rescheduled implementation in 2025.



**Youth engagement** emerged as a cornerstone of prevention efforts. District-level youth forums, implemented in partnership with the National Youth Council, fostered intergenerational dialogue and policy advocacy, enabling young people to shape strategies addressing child marriage and gender-based violence (GBV). School reintegration programs for out-of-school girls achieved a **98% retention rate**, with caregivers and community leaders actively involved to sustain enrolment. Complementary initiatives reached **839,337 adolescent girls** with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and child marriage prevention interventions, supported by partnerships with provincial health authorities.

**Education systems** were strengthened to promote inclusion and safety. The Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) program ensured **16,995 children** (9,370 girls) transitioned to Grade 1, while mentorship programs in 143 schools trained **1,082 adolescents** (610 girls) to address menstrual hygiene, violence against children (VAC), comprehensive sexuality education and life skills, benefiting **54,100 students**. Inclusive education efforts trained **274 teachers** and provided assistive devices to children with disabilities, contributing to rising primary completion rates.

**GBV response mechanisms** were scaled through integrated approaches. In Cabo Delgado and Nampula, **18 referral pathways**, two GBV centers, and 20 mobile safe spaces delivered case management and psychosocial support to **20,138 forcibly displaced individuals**, with 77% of survivors receiving counselling. Training for **952 frontline responders** on GBV case management, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and vulnerability analysis enhanced community-driven prevention. Door-to-door outreach by **212 community volunteers** and awareness campaigns reached **153,742 individuals**, reducing stigma and improving service access. As part of efforts to end child marriage, almost 90,000 adolescent girls received prevention

interventions, and 110 child-marriage-free zones were established. 710 children rescued from child marriages were reunified with families and 585 child marriage survivors returned to school.

**Community mobilization** prioritized gender-transformative norms. Over **3,500 community members** in Gaza participated in campaigns led by 45 trained leaders, while **1,558 individuals** in conflict-affected areas engaged in peacebuilding dialogues to report VAWG and mitigate risks. Security challenges delayed planned outreach to 19,000 women and girls in Cabo Delgado, rescheduled for 2025.

**Policy and data systems** were strengthened to institutionalize progress. Technical support to the National Institute of Statistics advanced gender-responsive data collection, informing Mozambique's Strategy for Gender Statistics. Health sector initiatives included training **80 technicians** on gender programming and finalizing a clinical protocol for smoking cessation, aligning with efforts to address non-communicable diseases and road safety priorities.

### **OUTPUT 1.2: Vulnerable and marginalised people are empowered to access and utilise essential social services and protection systems they need, across the life course.**

A landmark *Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* was adopted in April 2024, following sustained UN advocacy and technical support. This law institutionalizes protections against discrimination and mandates inclusive service delivery. Complementary efforts included integrating disability rights into the *National Plan of Action on Children (2024–2034)* and humanitarian response plans, ensuring long-term resource allocation for accessibility. Over **65 community leaders** in Gaza and Nampula provinces were trained to identify



Dr. Catherine Sozu, UN Resident Coordinator, met with representatives of a network of more than 250 civil society organizations in Niassa Province.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Helvisney Cardoso





Male Engagement Group Meeting from Marrupa, Niassa Province. Supported by UNFPA, these meetings allow for frequent peer-to-peer discussions to take place to raise awareness about the prevention of gender-based violence, promote positive masculinity, and encourage changes in behavior for increased gender equality.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique//Mbuto Machili

and report violence against persons with albinism, while **74 health and justice officials** enhanced their capacity to deliver disability-sensitive GBV and SRH services.

To combat acute malnutrition, UN-supported programs ensured **5.4 million women and children** benefited from life-saving prevention and treatment services. This included the admission of **127,420 children under five** and **34,262 pregnant and lactating women** for severe and moderate acute malnutrition treatment. Nutritional interventions were complemented by vitamin A supplementation for **3.7 million children**, micronutrient powders for **796,510 children aged 6–23 months**, and antenatal care support for **1.6 million pregnant women** receiving iron and folic acid. Over 60,000 children benefitted from delivery of an Integrated Nutrition Package, improving nutrition at community level. Mobile health brigades and community outreach further extended services to hard-to-reach populations, integrating malnutrition management with HIV/TB care and maternal health support.

To address vaccine preventable diseases, the UN supported the Government of Mozambique in vaccinating 1,222,569 children under one (111% of the target) with three doses of DTP-containing vaccines. National 'Big Catch-Up' campaigns reached 524,383 zero-dose children and 861,173 under-immunized children, removing Mozambique from the global list of top 10 zero-dose countries.

**353,362 crisis-affected children** (51% girls) accessed formal or non-formal education through temporary learning spaces, catch-up classes, and vocational training in northern Mozambique. Accelerated Learning Programs (ALPs) expanded to Inhambane, Sofala, and Zambezia, addressing

high demand among out-of-school adolescents. Inclusive education initiatives equipped **274 teachers** with assistive technologies, benefiting children with disabilities. A pilot digital ecosystem for skills-to-employment, set for testing in 2025, aims to bridge gaps for adolescents excluded from formal education.

The UN advanced efforts to expand access to critical social services and protection systems for vulnerable populations, prioritizing equity and life-course needs. While final data on antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage for 2024 remains pending, continued advocacy and service integration aimed to sustain progress toward closing gaps in pediatric and adult treatment access, building on prior achievements in ART coverage for children (71.8%) and adults (85.6%) in 2023.

UN-supported WASH interventions reached **352,218 people** with safe drinking water and **583,427** with basic sanitation, prioritizing conflict-affected IDPs and cholera hotspots. Solar-powered boreholes in Quissanga and rehabilitated water points in Metuge improved access for **1,600 individuals**, while **316 disability-inclusive latrines** enhanced dignity and safety. Hygiene promotion campaigns engaged **712,845 people**, with environmental clubs mobilizing **800 students** for waste management, and 1,315 communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.

In response to emergencies including El Niño-induced droughts, cyclones, and disease outbreaks, the UN supported the Government in delivering integrated health and nutrition services, treating 4.1 million children for measles and cholera. Emergency supplies, including 148 health kits and 3,261 community health kits, were pre-positioned to support rapid response.



Economic empowerment initiatives reached **487,515 vulnerable women, men, and children** through cash transfers, commodity vouchers, and capacity-strengthening programs. These efforts included: a) scaling national social protection systems, such as child-focused cash grants for households with children under two, and crisis-responsive safety nets in regions impacted by climate shocks and displacement; b) empowering vulnerable and marginalized people for the transition to access contributory social protection schemes; and c) support to farmers with inputs and skills for improved nutrition and healthy diets.

The UN facilitated the rollout of a harmonized Border Pass System between Mozambique and Malawi, improving mobility for small-scale traders particularly women through technical assessments and stakeholder consultations. Regional legal identity conferences strengthened cross-border data interoperability, benefiting migrant populations.

**OUTPUT 1.3: Capacities of national systems, including domestic financial capacity and institutions to deliver human rights-based, people-centred, comprehensive essential social services and protection systems for all, are enhanced.**

National systems were further strengthened to ensure the equitable delivery of essential social services. The UN played a key role in enhancing healthcare, education, social protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, with a strong focus on human rights-based and people-centered approaches.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES

Efforts to improve healthcare accessibility resulted in the provision of a comprehensive range of services, including maternal and child health, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support, and treatment of non-communicable diseases. The strategic distribution of USD 88.5 million worth of health and nutrition supplies across 10 provinces, while providing support for the maturity model and expanded warehouse capacity and temperature-controlled storage units, further strengthened service delivery.

Over **20,986 newborns received specialized care** through strengthened neonatal units and Essential Newborn Care (ENC) protocols. A **total of 777 frontline health workers were trained in newborn and maternal care**, and 158 health facilities were equipped with critical supplies.

Special attention was given to addressing acute malnutrition, with therapeutic feeding programs mitigating the impact of food ration reductions and climate-related challenges. **More than 100,000 people received life-saving cholera vaccinations, and community-based awareness initiatives reached over 5.4 million people with prevention messages.** Community leaders received training to strengthen health system responsiveness to outbreaks, ensuring timely detection and response. A total of 280 community health workers were also trained, further reinforcing community health systems. The UN also provided support for the expansion of the upscaled digital health platform, integrating nutrition and HIV services, for over 5,500 users. WASH upgrades in 32 facilities benefitted 37,000 maternity inpatients.



Diana Mulana Jorge, internally displaced from her home in Chiure district in Cabo Delgado, with her children, attends a session at the Women and Girls Safe Space in Pemba, provincial capital of Cabo Delgado, supported by UNFPA.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique//Mbuto Machili





With the support of WFP, the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAE) benefits 220,000 students in 340 schools in Mozambique, including more than 42,000 students in Cabo Delgado Province.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Helvisney Cardoso

In the fight against HIV, national systems were strengthened to expand early infant diagnosis, with a high percentage of HIV-exposed infants receiving PCR testing within two months of birth. Additionally, technical support contributed to the development of national guidelines on harm reduction and prevention strategies, further improving access to HIV prevention and treatment services.

The UN also contributed to advancing health surveillance, with national capacity building efforts training health professionals on disease surveillance and response mechanisms. Over 100 experts were trained for the National Survey on Prevalence and Risk Factors for Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases, ensuring the generation of robust data for evidence-based decision-making.

33 social workers were mentored to deliver mental health and psychosocial support services, **benefiting over 12,020 vulnerable children**. In response to conflict and natural disasters, 366,023 children were provided with holistic protection services, against the target of 233,952.

## EDUCATION AND DIGITAL LEARNING

The UN supported school enrolment for children, youth and older persons through teacher training, and extracurricular activities, ensuring continuity in education for students. **About 345,573 (220,688 female) adult learners were enrolled in adult education programmes** at national level. Digital learning was expanded through the establishment of new Instant Network Schools, increasing access to digital education in underserved communities. Efforts to strengthen early childhood development (ECD) included training community health committees and supporting multimedia campaigns that reached

millions with key messages on early stimulation and responsive caregiving. **An Accelerated School Readiness programme reached 16,995 children**, providing children with the confidence and the skills needed to succeed in primary school.

School feeding programs expanded significantly, ensuring that children had access to nutritious meals that supported their learning and retention. **A total of 353,362 children received learning materials and improved learning spaces**, exceeding the initial target by 41% (250,000 children), and thereby reinforcing inclusive and resilient education systems. Primary completion rates in Mozambique increased from 56% in 2021 to 66% in 2024, and gender parity in primary education increased from 0.94 in 2021 to 0.97 in 2024.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Investments in social protection strengthened community resilience, with targeted interventions enhancing household food security and improving access to essential services. Community engagement efforts leveraged multiple communication channels, including national and community radio, participatory theatre, and mobile media units, to promote life-saving behaviours. **More than 6 million people were reached through multimedia campaigns** addressing health and nutrition, early childhood development, and disease prevention.

At the institutional level, national human rights monitoring bodies strengthened their ability to track and respond to human rights issues, including in the context of elections. Additionally, local law enforcement actors were engaged in community-based health interventions to build trust and prevent violence against health workers



responding to disease outbreaks. **Over 3,000 justice personnel were trained in child practices**, and four victim-friendly spaces were established within SERNIC facilities in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Sofala, and Manica provinces.

## WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE IN INSTITUTIONS

Substantial improvements were made in WASH infrastructure, with upgraded facilities in schools and healthcare centers ensuring safe and sanitary environments. Dozens of healthcare facilities were equipped with solar-powered water supply systems, inclusive toilets, and solid waste management solutions, benefiting thousands of patients and ensuring that births take place in adequate WASH conditions. School WASH programs benefited tens of thousands of children, with water committees trained to maintain infrastructure.

To ensure sustainability, national technical working groups were strengthened to integrate WASH indicators into health and education monitoring systems. Costed national roadmaps were developed to guide the expansion of WASH services, ensuring long-term improvements in institutional infrastructure.

### OUTPUT 1.4: Policy, regulatory and legal frameworks to enhance access to and utilisation of social and protection services are improved.

In 2024, progress was made in improving policy, regulatory, and legal frameworks to strengthen access to social protection services, particularly for displaced and vulnerable populations. The UN played a key role in advancing national frameworks, advocating for the inclusion of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and marginalized communities in government-led social protection initiatives. **The UN also**

### supported finalization of the National Public Finance Management (PFM) strategy.

Efforts to enhance housing, land, and property (HLP) rights for displaced communities resulted in strengthened awareness and legal protection mechanisms. Targeted interventions in Cabo Delgado reached hundreds of individuals, equipping them with knowledge on HLP rights and contributing to increased security of tenure. Coordination under the Housing, Land, and Property Area of Responsibility (AoR) ensured that protection concerns were effectively addressed within broader humanitarian and development responses.

Despite limited integration of refugees and asylum seekers into national social protection programs, partnerships with provincial social affairs agencies facilitated access to essential services in refugee settlements. Notably, an energy initiative was extended to forcibly displaced populations, improving infrastructure and living conditions for both displaced and host communities. In parallel, successful advocacy efforts led to the inclusion of IDPs and refugees in government-provided Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) programs, expanding access to critical services in conflict-affected regions.

Child protection remained a priority, with targeted training and awareness campaigns enhancing the capacity of local actors to prevent and respond to child rights violations. Community workshops and the development of educational materials contributed to a more structured and responsive child protection system.

In the area of social policy, **the expansion of Mozambique's Child Grant Programme benefitted 48,668 children aged 0-2 years** and a pilot based on anticipatory cash transfers benefitted 5,000 individuals. Preparatory work for the development of a new national social



Resilient homes are built in the new Mutua neighborhood, Dondo District, Sofala Province. The project is part of the United Nations Development Programme's Reconstruction Mechanism in support of the Government of Mozambique's actions for post-cyclone recovery.

Photo: UNDP/Brenda Hada





This school in Beira City was rebuilt through a partnership of UN-Habitat, the Government of Mozambique, and NGOs as part of a post-cyclone recovery programme.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Chris Huby

protection strategy progressed, including evidence generation and stakeholder consultations. These efforts laid the groundwork for future policy advancements expected to materialize in 2025. Additionally, data-driven approaches were strengthened through the development of a national child poverty assessment and improved analytical capacity at the subnational level. The integration of displacement tracking data into Mozambique's national SDG indicator framework also improved monitoring of social protection and resilience-building initiatives.

The role of resilient and accessible health infrastructure as a key component of social

protection was further emphasized, with technical assistance and capacity-building efforts supporting the revision of national healthcare infrastructure policies. These efforts aimed to enhance comprehensive health coverage, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Through these initiatives, the UN contributed to reinforcing national policy frameworks, ensuring more inclusive and sustainable social protection mechanisms. While progress was made, further efforts are required to accelerate policy implementation and institutionalize reforms that guarantee equitable access to essential services for all.

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges in strengthening social protection systems and policy frameworks were primarily linked to the limited inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in national systems, restricting their access to essential services. Rising malnutrition rates, exacerbated by food ration reductions and climate-induced factors, placed further pressure on health and nutrition interventions. Slow policy reform processes hindered the expansion of inclusive social protection frameworks, while financial and capacity constraints affected implementation at national and provincial levels. Additionally, weak infrastructure in health, education, and WASH sectors limited service delivery in remote and crisis-affected areas. Ensuring effective governance, social cohesion, and peacebuilding remains a significant challenge due to persistent and escalating security threats. The volatile situation continues to undermine trust in institutions, disrupt community resilience, and hinder sustainable development efforts.

Lessons learned highlight that multi-stakeholder collaboration enhances service delivery effectiveness, particularly in health, education, and social protection. Integrating

healthcare services, such as linking HIV/AIDS treatment with nutritional support, improves health outcomes for vulnerable communities. Strengthening Government capacity at the local level accelerates policy implementation and monitoring, while digital learning initiatives such as Instant Network Schools (INS) provide innovative solutions to increase education access in crisis settings. Advocacy and partnerships with national authorities have proven to be key drivers in ensuring incremental improvements in policy reforms and social protection inclusion.



A 15-year-old student with albinism studies next to her friends.

Photo: Panos Pictures/Dieter Telemans





## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

### Human story

Francelina with her children

#### Feeding Hope: Francelina's Journey to a Better Future

Francelina da Cruz Romano lives in the village of Naele, in northern Cabo Delgado, where life is not always easy. The village, home to 4 900 people, is a close-knit community of clay houses surrounded by scattered trees, all relying on a shared water source (*poço aguada*). Despite the challenges of daily life, 23-year-old Francelina radiates warmth, always greeting her neighbours with a smile outside her modest home.

She shares this lime-painted clay house with seven children, including her two daughters. To support her family, Francelina sells homemade drinks and cultivates a small plot of land. However, the cost of purchasing nutritious foods, such as chicken and fish, has often strained her limited resources, making it difficult to provide the balanced diet her children need.

Her circumstances began to change when FAO provided her with four chickens as part of its emergency agricultural support. What seemed like a small intervention has brought a profound transformation. The chickens are now a crucial part of Francelina's livelihood, ensuring her family has regular access to nutrient-rich food and reducing her reliance on expensive purchases, significantly improving their food security.

"These chickens help a lot. We have meat more often, and I can save money for other needs," Francelina shares with gratitude. Beyond everyday meals, the chickens also bring joy to family celebrations. On special occasions, Francelina prepares traditional dishes like *muhantraca* (dry cassava porridge) and *u tokossa* (a dish made of chicken, water, and salt), enjoyed alongside dried or fresh green mangoes. These meals create a sense of togetherness, as the entire family gathers to celebrate.

While the main purpose of the chickens is to feed her family, Francelina occasionally sells a few birds to supplement her income. The extra money allows her to buy other necessities that she cannot produce herself.

Thanks to FAO's support, Francelina now enjoys greater food security and the opportunity to create cherished memories around shared meals. Amid the uncertainties of life in Naele, Francelina remains unwavering in her commitment to sustaining her family's well-being—because food is more than nourishment; it is a mother's expression of love.

*These chickens help a lot.  
We have meat more often,  
and I can save money for  
other needs.*

Francelina



Francelina with her children.

Photo: FAO Mozambique



Photo: FAO Mozambique

## Contributing Agencies, Funds and Programmes

Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United NationsIFAD  
INTERNATIONAL  
FUND FOR  
AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENTIOM  
UN MIGRATIONUN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTUREUN WOMEN  
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of WomenUN  
DP  
Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

ECA

UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency

unicef



UNIDO



UNOPS

WFP  
World Food  
Programme  
wfp.org

## OUTCOME

By 2026, more people, particularly women and youths, participate in and benefit from a more diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth based on increased production, productivity, and greater value-added chains.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES 2022-2026

\$463M

EXPENDITURE 2022-2026

\$274M

OUTPUTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	TOTAL EXPENDITURE RESOURCES
2.1	\$161,008,945.00	\$63,523,562.00
2.2	\$162,199,946.00	\$92,301,148.00
2.3	\$140,243,077.00	\$118,873,721.00
Grand Total	\$463,451,968.00	\$274,698,431.00

## PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

**OUTPUT 2.1:** Legal frameworks targeting productive capacity, competitiveness, infrastructure, trade and investment, information and communications are strengthened and are gender-sensitive, and new digital technologies are inclusive and more accessible.

During the reporting period, Mozambique made significant progress in **strengthening policy and legal frameworks**, focusing on boosting **productive capacity, competitiveness, and digital inclusion across** key sectors. These efforts targeted **agriculture, cultural heritage management, and information systems**, all contributing to the broader **structural transformation of the economy**.

## POLICIES SUPPORTING VALUE CHAINS, AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS, AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

As part of this process, the UN provided technical support for **policy development** and **informed decision-making** through several **studies and capacity building initiatives**. Notable contributions, included:

- **Development of Mozambique's Urbanization Policy**, which includes strategic objectives for balanced territorial development, economic competitiveness, and financial sustainability.
- **Oilseed study** establishing reference price-setting formulas for sesame, soy and sunflower, which supported the Institute of Cotton and Oilseeds (IAOM).



- **Policy Monitoring Review**, covering four out of seven commodities in the price incentives section and updating public expenditure for the year 2021.
- **Feasibility Study** for the transformation of the National Institute for Irrigation (INIR) into an autonomous institute.
- **Support the development of the Food System action plan**, designed to guide country-level interventions.
- **Assistance in drafting the Seed Regulation.**
- **Nationwide study on false seeds** to generate data-driven insights for informed decision making.

In addition to policy development, the UN facilitated **capacity development** of Government staff in key areas, including:

- **Training of statisticians** from key Mozambican Ministries and agencies on the use of the **Productive Capacities Index (PCI)**<sup>10</sup>, which includes eight categories<sup>11</sup> with 42 indicators, enabling its integration as a tool in evidence-based policymaking. The **National Productive Capacities Gap Assessment (NPCGA)** for Mozambique was also developed, combining the PCI statistical tool with in-depth category-specific policy analysis and actionable recommendations for improvements.
- **Strengthening the capacity** of Government technicians from the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Health, the National Statistical Institute and Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) on **Food**

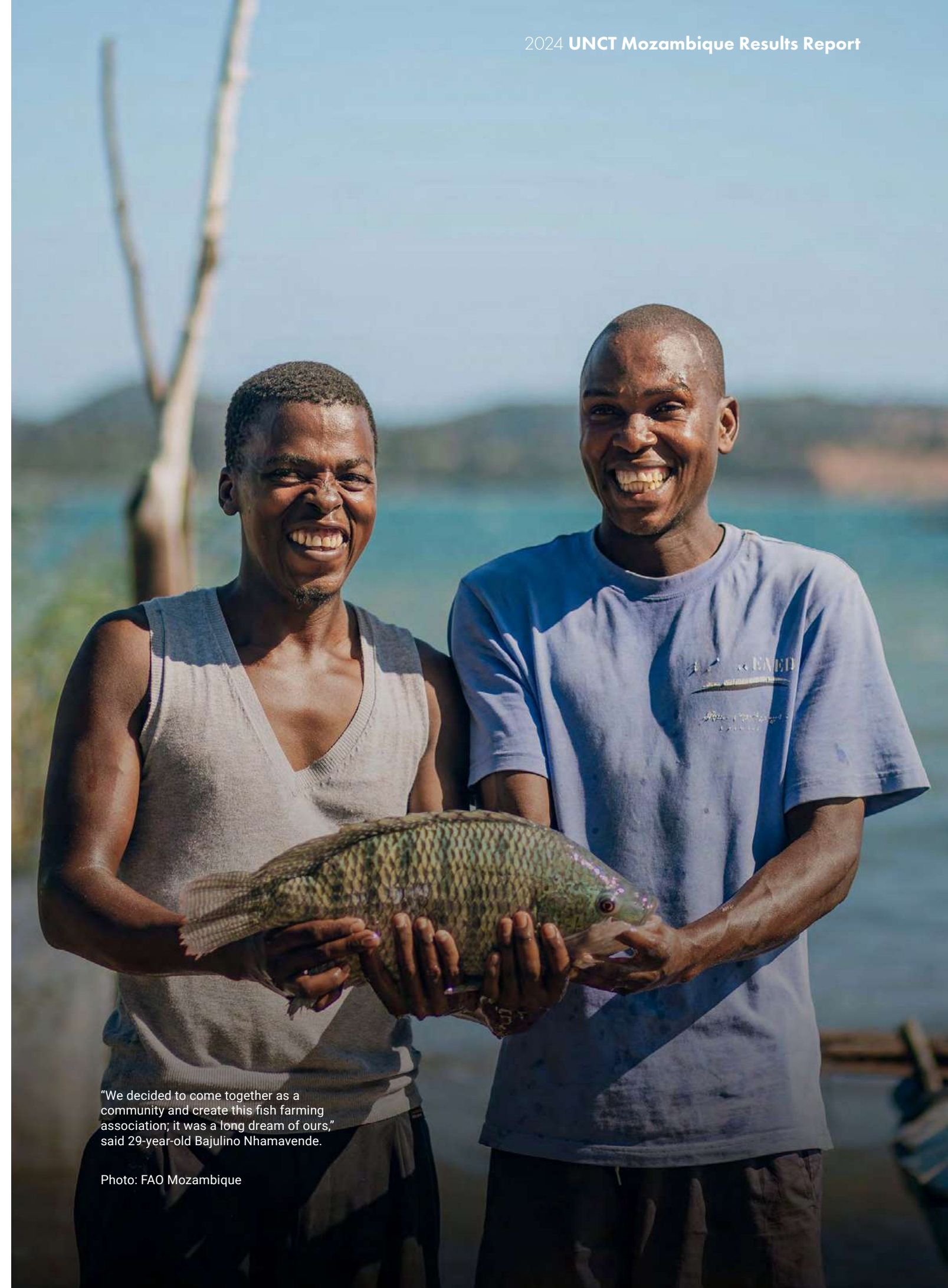
**Balance Sheet (FBS)**, including the production of FBS data for 2019–2022.

- **Facilitating participation** of Government staff in a **study tour in Tanzania** to gain practical experience in **mariculture-related activities and businesses.**

Under the leadership of **Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC)** and **National Quality Council (CONQUA)**, with the support of **National Institute of Standardization and Quality (INNOQ)**, the new **National Quality Policy (NQP)** was disseminated in **Nampula**, effectively raising awareness and facilitating valuable information sharing among local stakeholders about this key policy instrument. Additionally, the **INNOQ Strategic Plan**, developed with UN support, was formally approved and adopted.

Finally, the UN supported the **compilation of standards** aimed at reinforcing best practices in the **food and health sectors**. These efforts focused on promoting **food quality, safety, and product traceability** in the **fishing and aquaculture industries**, namely:

- **PrNM 101:2024** – Ethical Code of Conduct for International Food Trade – Revision.
- **PrNM 1274:2024** – Standard for the Evaluation of the Quality of Tilapia Fingerlings.
- **PrNM 1275:2024** – Quality Standard for Tilapia Feed.
- **PrNM ISO 18 537:2024** – Traceability of Crustacean Products – Specifications on the Information to be Recorded in the Distribution Chains of Captured Crustaceans.



"We decided to come together as a community and create this fish farming association; it was a long dream of ours," said 29-year-old Bajulino Nhamavende.

Photo: FAO Mozambique

10. <https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/productive-capacities-index>

11. Human Capital, Natural Capital, Energy, Transport, ICT, Institutions, Private Sector, Structural Change





Photo: FAO Mozambique

- **PrNM ISO 16 741:2024** – Traceability of Crustacean Products — Specifications on the Information to be Recorded in the Distribution Chains of Farmed Crustaceans.
- **PrNM ISO 12 877:2024** – Traceability of Fish Products — Specifications on the Information to be Recorded in the Distribution Chains of Farmed Fish.

### DIGITAL INCLUSION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

In the **digital and information management sector**, platforms were strengthened to enhance **data storage, project management, and reporting efficiency**. The UN supported the adoption of an **integrated platform** for managing project proposals and reports, improving **information accessibility** and **decision-making**. Additionally, the UN also supported **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER)** in the operationalization of a new feature under the **Agricultural Market Information System (SIMA)**, enabling farmers to engage directly with buyers and effectively match supply with demand.

In the **cultural heritage preservation**, the UN contributed to **national capacity building** by training a public cultural institution in both **digital and conventional methods** for managing **underwater cultural heritage**. Advanced **digital imaging tools** – such as specialized software for generating high-quality **3D models, ortho-mosaics, and point clouds**—were introduced, significantly improving the **documentation, conservation and sustainable management** of Mozambique's historical assets.

To **enhance cooperatives**, digital platforms were introduced to facilitate **real-time data collection and agronomic training**. A **customized digital tool** now allows **farmer organizations** to collect **member data, track farm output, and**

**enhance evidence-based planning**. Additionally, **e-training platforms** have expanded access to **Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs)**, enhancing **knowledge transfer among farmers and extension agents**.

As part of the **digitalization and licensing efforts**, the UN further supported the **electronic registration** of **2,644 men and women** who rely on fisheries as their primary livelihood, ensuring their inclusion in the **National Fisheries Management System**.

**OUTPUT 2.2: More people, especially women and youths, have improved access to income generation opportunities, technical and vocational education and training, and financial and business development and extension services.**

The UN support led to expanded access to **income-generating activities, technical and vocational training, and business development services**, with a strong focus on **women and youth**. A diverse range of initiatives was implemented to **enhance employability, strengthen entrepreneurship, and improve financial literacy**, contributing to **economic resilience and sustainable livelihoods**.

### COMPETITIVENESS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMEs)

The UN provided training to representatives from **237 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**, benefiting **491 individuals**, including **248 women**, across **four Provinces**. The training covered key areas such as **costing and pricing, export readiness, financial tools for strategic decision-making, certification and food safety, factors and strategies for competitiveness, negotiation, packaging and labelling**.



In addition, **27 SMEs** received direct UN support and, in 2024, reported significant outcomes, including:

- Increased **market connections**.
- Implementation of **product, service and process innovations**.
- Improved financial stability and adopted **Good Financial Practices**.
- Application of at least one recommended **food safety management practice**.
- Compliance with **export market standards and initiation of the certification process required for exports**.

In the aquaculture sector, the UN has selected **17 high-potential SMEs** to receive **specialized technical assistance** aimed at improving their competitiveness. This initiative supports **local businesses** in **meeting international standards**, expanding into global markets, and creating jobs while boosting income opportunities.

### CLIMATE SMART AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS AND CIRCULAR ECONOMIES

The UN strengthened **MADER** by enhancing **participatory extension techniques**, training **33 Government extension officers, technicians from implementing partners and 420 farmers facilitators** in Manica, Nampula and Zambezia provinces.

Additionally, **15,624 farmers**, organized in 350 groups, received training in **good agricultural practices, post-harvest techniques and market linkages** in Nampula and Zambezia provinces.

To further support farmers, the initiative included:

- **Distribution of 316 smartphones** to **Farmer Facilitators**, along with training on using the device to access and share information on **good agricultural practices and commercialization**.
- **Provision of 140 water pumps** to farmers groups to improve **irrigation**.
- Supply of **30 two-wheel tractors** to assist with land preparation and transportation of produce at the farm level.
- **Establishment of 145 crops learning plots** in **Nampula and Zambezia provinces**, engaging **941 people** to promote the **adoption of improved technologies and practices** within **Farmer Field Schools**.
- **Capacity building for 38 Government and UN technicians** on **good agricultural practices** for seed production, field inspection methodologies agribusiness management and seed processing. The training covered **selected value chain crops** (maize, rice, cowpea, groundnuts, sesame, pigeon pea, common bean and soybean) across all crops vegetative stages in **Nampula, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces**.
- **Production of 525 tons of improved seed** (maize, beans, soybeans, cowpea, sesame and common beans) by **257 producers in Nampula and Zambezia provinces**—seed producers earned **23,680,070.00 Mt** from seed sales.
- **Distribution of 3,000 fruit tree seedlings** to over **1,000 families**, planted in Dondo Municipality, Sofala province, in alignment with the **UN Green City Initiative**.
- **Enhancing national capacity in soil management**, with **18 technicians trained** on **Doctor Soil Methodology** for improved production and productivity.



Photo: FAO Mozambique





Photo: FAO Mozambique

## EMPLOYMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND DIGITAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Through project implementation, over **12,000 individuals** gained employment opportunities, contributing to a cumulative reach of **more than 27,000 people**. **Formal vocational training programs** provided thousands of youths with skills in **construction, electricity, tailoring, poultry farming, renewable energy installation and use**, and other trades.

Additionally, more than **3,000 individuals** participated in **internships and business management training**, equipping them with essential workforce competencies.

Efforts to integrate **digital skills into vocational training** expanded **employability** opportunities, with specialized programs benefiting **young women** in **web design, robotics, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity**.

Moreover, **private sector engagement initiatives** strengthened the capacity of **businesses and cooperatives**, while training for **cultural and creative organizations** supported their formalization and integration into economic markets.

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Targeted **livelihood initiatives** supported **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives, and individuals** in developing business skills and accessing financial services. In Cabo Delgado, training in **entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and business design** strengthened the capacities of **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** and host

**communities**, benefiting nearly **700 individuals** through integrated livelihood programs. Similar interventions in **Nampula** provided support to **over 1,400 individuals**, including **technical education and start-up business assistance**.

**Women's economic empowerment** remained a key priority, with nearly **9,200 women and young women** accessing **income-generation opportunities**. Structured **training programs** facilitated **financial literacy, vocational training, and business mentorship**, while **village savings and loan groups** provided financial support, reinforcing women's economic independence. Additionally, **women-led cooperatives** engaged in **climate-smart agriculture, beekeeping, and artisanal crafts**, increasing their capacity for **sustainable income generation**.

The capacity of **agrodealers** was strengthened through training for **109 participants** to improve engagement in the e-voucher scheme across **Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Manica**. Additionally, investment in **42 microprojects** in **Nampula and Zambezia provinces**, allowed farmer groups to successfully participate in **agribusiness activities**.

## RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

**Financial inclusion efforts** focused on establishing **village savings and loans groups**, promoting financial literacy and supporting business development among **conflict-affected populations**. Nearly **1,700 individuals** in **resettlement centers** gained greater control over their **livelihood resources** through targeted training in **business management, mechanics, carpentry, and ICT skills**.



### OUTPUT 2.3 The primary sector is more sustainable, productive, value-adding, and incorporating circular, regenerative, and gender-transformative practices.

In 2024, significant progress was made in enhancing the **sustainability, productivity, and resilience** of the **primary sector** through targeted interventions in **agriculture, fisheries, value chain development, and financial inclusion**. The **UN played a pivotal role** in supporting **smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, producer groups, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**, promoting **circular, regenerative, and gender-transformative practices**. Furthermore, the UN conducted in-depth analyses of **high-potential agricultural value chains, identifying key constraints, and outlining strategies to overcome them**, thereby expanding **income-generating opportunities**.

#### AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

A total of **25,051 producers (38% female-headed households)** gained **access to improved agricultural inputs** through the **e-voucher scheme** in **Nampula, Zambezia, Manica, and Sofala provinces**, with approximately **USD 5 million** invested in the local economy through the **agrodealers network**. Additionally, **287 farmer groups** (integrating over **8,000 farmers, 50% female-headed**) received **group e-voucher packages** (seed and fertilizers) for **study demonstrations, fostering collective action** through the **Farmer Field Schools (FFSs)**.

Additional support included:

- **Construction of 50 community seed banks** in **Nampula and Zambezia provinces**, benefiting **1 250 people**, combined with **post-harvest training**.
- **Increased access to pesticides and agricultural tools** for **3,038 producers** in the **provinces of**

**Nampula and Zambezia** to support cashew trees treatment through the **e-voucher scheme**, aligning with Almonds Institute of Mozambique (IAM)'s strategy to extend **cashew treatment coverage** with **private sector involvement**.

- Distribution of over **190,000 agricultural kits** (containing seeds, agro-chemicals, and post-harvest storage bags), benefiting thousands of households across multiple provinces.
- Expansion of the **extension services**, with nearly **1,100 agricultural extensionists** providing technical support on **good agricultural practices, post-harvest loss management, and climate-resilient food systems**.
- **Capacity-strengthening initiatives** supported over **96,000 smallholder farmers**, equipping them with **entrepreneurship and business skills, value chain integration strategies, and financial inclusion services** to enhance market participation.

#### FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

The **fisheries sector** was strengthened through the **provision of essential inputs and training programs** aimed at enhancing **productivity and sustainability**.

- **Eight fishery associations** received direct support, including the **distribution of 17 boats** to improve **operational efficiency**.
- Over **200 fishermen** benefited from **specialized training in aquaculture techniques**.
- **Three fish fairs** and **one employment and entrepreneurship fair** were organized to **enhance market access**, connecting **fisherfolk with buyers and financial service providers** to facilitate business growth.

**Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship** Financial inclusion remained a key priority, with targeted interventions expanding access to banking and mobile financial services for vulnerable populations.

- Nearly **600 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)** gained access to **formal financial services**, enhancing their economic resilience.
- **78 women-led micro and small enterprises (MSEs)** obtained **simplified business licenses**, allowing them to **operate formally** and expand their **economic activities**.
- **Financial literacy initiatives** led to the formation of **194 village savings and loan groups**, benefiting over **6,300 women** across multiple provinces. These groups provided **critical financial support**, enabling women to **save, invest, and engage in income-generating activities**.

#### MARKET LINKAGES AND VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

**Support for producer groups and value chain actors** expanded **economic opportunities** and improved **market participation**:

- **Six producer group networks** were strengthened, enhancing **collective bargaining** power and access to **inputs and markets**.
- Nearly **13,000 young entrepreneurs and value chain actors** received **quality inputs and technical assistance**, further integrating them into **sustainable agricultural and fisheries value chains**.

Additionally, the **UN conducted action-oriented research** on **four agricultural value chains** to identify **Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)** and other constraints hindering their development. Aligned with the **Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (2022)** and informed by stakeholder surveys and consultations, the study focused on sesame, soya, tomato, and white prawns, assessing their potential for export, inclusion, value addition, and sustainability improvements.

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY ACCESS FOR PRODUCTIVE USES

The **UN strengthened private sector engagement** in **renewable energy marketing and deployment** at **community level**, while expanding the **capacity of institutions and businesses** to understand the **benefits, opportunities, and business planning** associated with **productive uses of renewable energy**.

By designing and testing the **Super Credit Line**, the initiative demonstrated that financing the **Energy system** is both **sustainable and profitable** for financial institutions.

This initiative contributed to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- **SDG 7** "Affordable and Clean Energy"
- **SDG 9** "Industry, Innovation and infrastructure"
- **SDG 12** "Responsible consumption, and production"
- **SDG 13** Climate action, by reducing CO2 emissions and other greenhouse gases (GHGs)



By 2024, the UN had cumulatively contributed to the deployments of **renewable energy technologies** across Mozambique, including:

- **28 kW of solar PV** for **smallholders** in **Manica, Sofala and Zambezia Provinces**.
- **12.5 kW of solar PV** for “**community tablets**” deploying **digital communication** in rural communities across Mozambique.

- **21 kW of solar PV** for **smallholders** in the **Maputo Province**.

- **63 kW of solar PV** for independent water providers in the **Maputo, Inhambane and Manica provinces**.

- **15.5 kW solar PV combined with 8.4 kW biogas** (waste-to-energy) in **fishing communities** in **Quissico, Inhambane Province**.

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Efforts to strengthen **economic growth and digital inclusion** faced several challenges:

- **Security risks and displacement** hindered economic recovery and job creation, particularly in conflict-affected areas.
- **Limited engagement in policy formulation** restricted the promotion of **economic competitiveness and digital transformation**.
- **Insufficient technical capacity and infrastructure** made it difficult to support knowledge-based economic initiatives
- **Gender disparities** continued to limit access to **digital technologies, vocational training, and entrepreneurship opportunities**.
- **Weak market linkages and limited financial access** for **smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, and MSME** further limited **economic development**.
- **Climate variability and extreme weather events** disrupted **agricultural production and value chains**, exacerbating **food insecurity and economic instability**.

Training Programs for SMEs:

Training programs **significantly enhanced SME representatives’ skills**, resulting in **greater participation and engagement** in **B2B meetings**, enabling businesses to **close deals and access markets**.

However, challenges remain:

- Ensuring **consistent participation** across **diverse regions**.
- Maintaining **long-term SME engagement** beyond the project’s duration.
- Providing **continuous service delivery and follow-up** aligned with **SME needs and interests**.

*INNOQ Strategic Plan and Sustainability:*

The **approval of the INNOQ Strategic Plan** marks a **significant milestone** in ensuring **long-term institutional sustainability**. Moreover, INNOQ has demonstrated **strong internal capacity** to conduct **audit programs** for the **Quality Management Training Department** and

other divisions, supported by its **trained and competent Internal Auditors**. The institution is steadily **strengthening its operations**, fostering a **greater sense of ownership and initiative**, and positioning itself for **self-sufficiency beyond the project’s completion**. However, key challenges remain:

- **Expanding the pool of trained auditors** across departments and sectors.
- Addressing **initial resistance from beneficiaries to audits**, which has since been successfully resolved.

**Lessons learned** during the reporting year were:

- **Public-private partnerships** have proven effective in enhancing **youth employment**

**opportunities and entrepreneurship development.**

- Integrating vocational training with business development services has improved employment outcomes.
- **Climate-smart agriculture and value chain development** have enhanced **resilience and productivity** in the **primary sector**.
- **Expanding financial literacy and savings groups** has strengthened **economic resilience**, particularly for **women and vulnerable populations**.
- Digital literacy and infrastructure development remain critical enablers of **economic transformation and inclusion**.



Photo: FAO Mozambique





### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## Human story

A new health clinic in the Djodjo community, Panda district, Inhambane Province

### Locally led climate action

In Djodjo, Mozambique, women and families faced serious obstacles to maternal healthcare. Previously, they had to walk over 40 km to reach health services, relying on an improvised hut as a maternity ward without electricity, proper facilities, or enough staff.

“We had to use a phone or flashlight to assist deliveries; and if I was alone, I had to put the phone in my mouth while helping the mothers and babies,” recalls nurse Almeira Nhagumbe.

Thanks to UNCDF’s Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility, Djodjo now has a resilient and fully equipped clinic, inaugurated in 2024, offering dignified sexual and reproductive health services.

“In this new building, we have everything that the mothers and children need; we were a team of only one nurse and one health technician before, now we are composed of six people,” says

Almeira. With the improved infrastructure, births increased from just two to twelve per month.

Through LoCAL, many communities like Djodjo across Mozambique access climate-adaptive solutions and funds for local governments, allowing communities to lead their own climate actions.

Local consultative councils—formed by community-elected members—bring together citizens and government, ensuring that priorities reflect real needs.

“We chose the maternity ward because we are the ones who will give birth here,” affirms Teresa Wilson, a member of the Chokwe district council.

This story shows how community leadership combined with climate financing drives sustainable development, resilience, and saves lives.

*In this new building, we have everything that the mothers and children need; we were a team of only one nurse and one health technician before now we are composed of six people.*

Almeira Nhagumbe



A new health clinic in the Djodjo community, Panda district, Inhambane Province.

Photo: UNCDF Mozambique





Adolfo Chivande, local leader, proudly stands in front of the recently inaugurated water supply and desalination system in the Macaretane community, Chokwe district, Gaza Province, built through UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility with financial support from Sweden.

Photo: UNCDF Mozambique

### Contributing Agencies, Funds and Programmes



## OUTCOME

By 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable, are resilient to climate change and disasters, and benefit from more sustainable management of environment and natural resources and resilient infrastructures and human settlements, with positive effects on national GDP.



### AVAILABLE RESOURCES 2022-2026

**\$342M**

### EXPENDITURE 2022-2026

**\$222M**

OUTPUTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	TOTAL EXPENDITURE RESOURCES
3.1	\$38,136,382.00	\$30,407,495.00
3.2	\$182,934,143.00	\$124,282,608.00
3.3	\$11,306,297.00	\$7,034,398.00
3.4	\$110,602,823.00	\$60,427,981.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$342,979,645.00</b>	<b>\$222,152,482.00</b>

## PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

**OUTPUT 3.1:** Policies, strategies, laws and regulations for the use of environmental & natural resources, climate and disaster resilience are developed and strengthened based on good practices and standards and are gender transformative.

A significant progress was made in developing and strengthening national policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks to enhance environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction.

### SUSTAINABLE USE OF ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

The UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters, and Fisheries (MIMAIP) in designing the Blue Economy Development Strategy and its action plan, as well as Mozambique's Fisheries Master Plan. It also supported the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) in drafting the Regulation for the Forest Law, which was approved in September 2024.



To support the enforcement of these strategies and plans, the UN assists public institutions mandated with the protection and management of natural resources in mitigating and managing corruption risks. The UN supported the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA) in developing a Code of Ethics, which was approved by the MTA Minister in June 2024. The Code of Ethics establishes clear guidelines for ethical conduct among AQUA officials, enhancing integrity, transparency and accountability within the organization.

## CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

Support for climate resilience was reinforced through the development of Mozambique's Early Warning for All (EW4All) Roadmap, enhancing preparedness for climate-induced disasters. The roadmap was developed based on a gap analysis, extensive consultations, and validation by H.E. President Nyusi, ensuring high-level political support. It adopts a Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) approach, addressing all elements of the MHEWS value chain and inter-pillar coordination. The UN has supported the process and will continue to do so through the key Government institutions and the Mozambican Red Cross. The institutional arrangements for the Roadmap aim to ensure a sustained, coordinated implementation to drive at-scale action on early warnings. Ongoing work is taking place to integrate the roadmap into the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Investments in early warning systems included district-level scaling and capacity strengthening for provincial and district authorities, improving response effectiveness in high-risk areas. Additionally, the Government was engaged in discussions to operationalize climate insurance mechanisms through the African Risk Capacity (ARC), ensuring timely responses to cyclones and droughts. Additionally, through the Cholera Elimination Plan, the UN helped strengthen the link between climate-driven disasters to public

health risks, reinforcing cholera's early warning and response mechanisms.

With the UN technical support, **Mozambique finalized and approved the new Water and Sanitation Law**, passed by Parliament in March 2024. This law promotes sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation services, particularly for vulnerable communities, while strengthening investment opportunities and regulatory oversight. Additionally, efforts were made to integrate climate resilience and disaster risk management (DRM) considerations into the law's implementation regulations.

**Equally important was the approval of the country's Urbanization Policy.** The UN supported the formulation of the Urbanization Policy, aimed at promoting the planned urbanization of the territory and the agglomeration economy in Mozambique, to produce cities and human settlements where there is social equity, spatial inclusion and prosperity for all. The Policy, which was approved in Council of Ministries in April 2024, adopts a principle of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and promotes the development of cities and urban centers that are resilient to natural and man-made risks, favoring solutions with nature that protect ecosystems, natural habitats and biodiversity, and stimulate planned low-carbon urbanization.

Linked to Urbanization Policy, **the UN supported the formulation of the Urban Climate Resilient Regulation**, aimed at integrating resilience measures into urban planning and infrastructure development. This support also included constructing safe havens, improving drainage systems, and strengthening disaster preparedness in urban areas to increase its resilience. Complementary efforts under Mozambique's Disaster Risk Management and Reduction Law established new standards for infrastructure resilience, particularly in the education and health sectors.

Skilled artisans in Beira receive training from IOM and UN-Habitat to lead resilient housing construction efforts. Over 1,700 artisans are involved in rebuilding homes, strengthening community resilience after Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

Photo: IOM/Amanda Nero





## INCLUSION OF DISPLACED AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

Advocacy and capacity-building initiatives ensured that vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, host communities and migrants, were integrated into climate adaptation and disaster response frameworks. Support was provided for climate-smart livelihoods for refugees and IDPs, linking them to climate financing opportunities. Additionally, consultations were facilitated to explore alternatives to using schools as cyclone shelters, balancing disaster preparedness with educational continuity.

### OUTPUT 3.2: Government institutions have stronger capacities for evidence-based (including gender analysis) decision-making, accountability, and effective coordination for disasters and climate resilience, resilient infrastructures and the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources.

In 2024, the UN contributed significantly to enhancing the capacity of Government institutions to make evidence-based decisions, improve accountability, and strengthen coordination mechanisms for disaster resilience, climate adaptation, and sustainable management of natural resources. These efforts were instrumental in supporting disaster-affected communities, reinforcing infrastructure resilience, and integrating data-driven approaches into national and local governance.

### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE CAPACITY AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

UN initiatives supported the capacity of the Government to lead and respond to emergencies including facilitating response planning, prepositioning of critical supplies, and

strengthening of contingency mechanisms in multiple provinces. Early warning systems were expanded, and emergency response coordination have improved through logistical support and rapid assessments. Key initiatives included:

- Developing the Common Operational Datasets for Population Estimates to provide disaggregate demographic data for disaster response planning as well as national climate resilience planning.
- Stronger collaboration between the key institutions involved in weather predictions: National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) and the National Directorate of Water Resources (DNGRH) was achieved – strengthening monitoring, forecasting, and impact-based alerts for hydrometeorological hazards, enhancing preparedness and response capabilities
- Emergency assessments and post-cyclone damage and losses assessments were carried out with the Government in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Sofala, Manica and Gaza. These assessments informed humanitarian interventions and as well as guide the resilience-building efforts and identify vulnerabilities in housing, agriculture, education, health and transport infrastructure at both national and community levels.
- Following these assessments, the Government institutions received technical support to integrate resilient measures into public infrastructure leading to **120,000 children benefitting from resilient classrooms** with gender-sensitive sanitation facilities across the country. Additionally, the UN constructed and rehabilitated **resilient houses, benefiting over 114,000 people** affected by extreme weather events. This includes 101,156 individuals who gained access to public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, emergency shelters, and Government service buildings. Furthermore, two resilient health centers and two solid waste

Photo of the Marokani Health Center, built by UNOPS in Ancuabe, provides essential, climate-resilient healthcare to displaced and host communities.

Photo: UNOPS/Bruno Pedro



treatment centers were built to improve health services and solid waste management.

## CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

The UN played a key role in advancing evidence-based decision-making by supporting the capacity of the National System for Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Change to monitor the implementation of climate policies and measures and assess their impacts. This included designing of institutional arrangements for the National System for Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Change and providing capacity building on climate transparency and impact assessment.

## WILDLIFE CRIME INVESTIGATION

The Office of the Prosecutor General extensively revised its manual on wildlife crime investigation and prosecutions, with the support of the UN, for dissemination in 2025. The manual will serve as a training tool for staff induction and continuous capacity-building for years to come.

Following a **major seizure of close to 5 tons of ivory in March 2024, intercepted through the UN-funded Port Control Unit of Maputo**, a portable enforcement lab for testing seizures (PELTS) was deployed to the headquarters of the National Conservation Agency (ANAC), in cooperation with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network. The lab enabled ANAC to process this significant wildlife seizure in a timely manner.

## FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN

Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) were strengthened through technical and financial assistance, enabling communities to better prepare for climate change impacts. Key interventions

included:

- **The development of two additional LAPs benefiting over 64,000 people** in Chicualacuala and Massingir districts.
- Ecosystem-based approaches were integrated into five LAPs for Greater Maputo area (Maputo Cidade, Matola, Matutuine, Marracuene, Boane) to strengthen urban resilience.

**OUTPUT 3.3: Governmental and non-governmental organisations have effective and inclusive tools to enhance productivity and revenues through improved sustainable management of environment and natural resources, climate and disaster resilience, and value chains for environmental and natural resources, goods and services.**

The UN equipped governmental and non-governmental organizations with effective and inclusive tools to enhance productivity, increase revenues, and promote the sustainable management of environmental and natural resources. The UN also played a key role in supporting data-driven decision-making, improving access to financial and energy solutions, and expanding critical health and disaster resilience services, particularly for vulnerable populations.

## CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

In alignment with the EW4All, Mozambique is one of the first countries to move into the implementation phase of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) which will improve the early warning system through new and upgraded weather stations making weather models over Mozambique more reliable. Seven



Through the Global Environment Facility, UNIDO's Towards Sustainable Energy for All project in Mozambique brings solar energy to agricultural production in communities affected by consecutive climate shocks.

Photo: UN Mozambique



assessments (four upper-air, two automatic weather stations and one ICT) were conducted during this year, as well as several national, regional and community-level consultations were carried out to guide the procurement plan for 2025. In addition to this, in the critical Buzi, Pungwe and Save (BuPuSa) transboundary river basin, five meteorological and water monitoring stations were installed covering Sofala and Manica provinces. Together these stations will:

- Enhance weather prediction accuracy and preparedness for extreme events.
- Support farmers with reliable climate information to optimize agricultural production.
- Monitor long-term climate trends for policy development and climate adaptation strategies.
- Strengthen early warning systems, reducing disaster-related losses.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SPATIAL DATA

The UN has supported the Government to deploy tools that integrate environmental data into decision-making, strengthening spatial planning strategies and policy alignment. Mozambique has improved its public sector digital technology such as the Environmental Licensing Management tool. This has led to enhanced transparency and better incorporated evidence throughout the licensing process and in decision-making.

### HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING FOR DISASTER-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

A strong focus was placed on integrating sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services in the Government’s disaster response efforts through mobile clinics and mobile brigades.

As a result of these new tools, **85,000 women and girls gained access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health care, which included family planning, antenatal and postnatal care**, sexually transmitted infection (STI) treatment, and services for responding to gender-based violence (GBV). Overall, the integration of sexual and reproductive health services during climate-induced disasters not only contributed to assisting affected populations in addressing their immediate health needs but also supported long-term climate resilience through the following:

1. Improved maternal and neonatal health outcomes:
  - **Emergency obstetric care was provided to more than 7,900 women** through mobile units, a containerized operating room, and a boat ambulance.
  - **70% of pregnant women in IDP camps received antenatal care services** through mobile health brigades.
2. Improved protection and psychosocial support:
  - Community outreach and health capacity-building efforts strengthened referral pathways and improved GBV prevention and response mechanisms.
3. Improved preparedness and response capacity:
  - Capacity building on MISP for SRH and GBV in Emergency settings was provided to 251 service providers (including health workers, social workers, INGD staff, community workers, activists and CLGRD) from natural disaster-prone areas of Sofala, Nampula, Zambézia and Cabo Delgado.

In addition to the **mobile clinics, resilient health infrastructure provide essential sexual and reproductive health to nearly 92,000 women and girls** in resettlement sites and host communities.

### OUTPUT 3.4: People’s voices and capacities are enhanced, in particular those of women and youth and the most vulnerable, to participate in public and private decision-making and governance systems for the management of environment and natural resources and for climate and disaster resilience building.

In 2024, progress was made in enhancing the voices and capacities of women, youth, and vulnerable populations to actively participate in governance systems and decision-making related to environmental and natural resource management, climate resilience, and disaster preparedness. The UN supported inclusive, community-driven approaches that promoted leadership, economic empowerment, and institutional capacity building.

### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

Efforts to strengthen local governance and participatory decision-making structures resulted in the **revitalization and establishment of 24 district and local-level risk management committees** were revitalized in Nampula, Sofala, and Zambezia – equipping local communities with tools to enhance disaster preparedness. This included the expansion of community-based early warning systems, enhancing preparedness for extreme weather events. Additionally, school emergency committees were established as part of school-based emergency preparedness planning, ensuring students and teachers are active participants in disaster risk reduction efforts.

In addition, 28 local committees resulting from the collaboration between the community and the municipality were set up, to monitor garbage disposal and the application of sanitation and hygiene codes and trained in cleaning the

drainage systems. Committees were supported to draft community by-laws to ensure, inter alia, that drainage is protected from indiscriminate dumping and damage and is cleared especially before the rainy season.

Furthermore, municipal staff, communities, and local stakeholders have successfully planned and implemented priority sub-projects to enhance climate resilience in their cities, while also building capacity to manage and maintain the infrastructure. Within this framework, **gender equity and justice have been actively promoted at the city level** through the meaningful involvement of women in the design and implementation of these initiatives. As a result, an enabling environment that recognizes women’s roles and fosters their empowerment has been created.

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND AGRICULTURE

To further promote participation in climate adaptation, **local consultative councils engaged over 1,000 people in selecting 86 climate-adaptive infrastructure projects, benefiting over 524,000 people** and ensuring that local voices guided the prioritization and construction of health clinics, maternity awards, schools, water supply systems, roads, and bridges in 40 different districts across the country. Furthermore, 26 communities have been trained to use local materials as bamboo, timber, clay, rock to build resilient infrastructure in sensitive areas.

**73 government officials, and more than 18,547 smallholder farmers in Tete and Sofala provinces were trained** on Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA). This is an approach that engages farmers with new market-oriented opportunities while managing risks related to climate variability. Complementary to this, **over 22,000 smallholder farmers received**



**agroforestry training and climate-resilient inputs and seed distribution.** This bridges the gap between national and local knowledge, empowering farmers with the tools and

knowledge to adapt to climate challenges and enhance the sustainable use of land management practices, promoting long-term environmental sustainability.

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

### Main Challenges:

- Efforts to strengthen climate resilience and environmental sustainability faced multiple challenges, including inadequate funding for climate adaptation initiatives, which slowed the implementation of sustainable solutions.
- Weak enforcement of environmental laws and policies limited progress on sustainable resource management, while displaced communities were often excluded from climate adaptation and disaster resilience planning.
- Another key challenge is transitioning the EW4All Roadmap from planning to implementation. This requires strong support from all stakeholders, including the Government and development partners, to ensure coordinated action and sustained progress.
- A lack of institutional capacity at the district level hindered the implementation of disaster preparedness plans, and weak coordination between national and local governance bodies created inefficiencies in climate adaptation efforts.
- Insufficient data for climate risk assessment made it difficult to support evidence-based decision-making.

### Lessons learned:

- Integrating climate risk and adaptation strategies into national policies enhances long-term resilience.
- Strengthening early warning systems, disaster preparedness infrastructure, and incorporating adaptive measures to enhance infrastructure resilience has significantly reduced vulnerability to climate shocks.
- Community-led approaches to natural resource management have demonstrated effectiveness in improving environmental sustainability and resilience.
- Expanding access to financial services for smallholder farmers and local businesses has promoted sustainable practices, while capacity-building for local governments and decentralized governance structures has improved the implementation of climate and disaster risk reduction strategies.
- The inclusion of local communities in climate resilience initiatives is essential, as it fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that interventions are contextually relevant and sustainable.
- Community participation enhances the effectiveness of resilience-building efforts by incorporating local knowledge, priorities, and traditional coping mechanisms.



Joaquim Domingos, 30 years old, got his first formal job last year. Now, he works in construction, building resilient infrastructure for his community, thanks to the UNCDF-supported Local Development for Peace Consolidation (DELPAC) Programme.

Photo: UNCDF Mozambique





## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4 PEACEBUILDING, HUMAN RIGHTS AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

### Human story

Manuel\*, former RENAMO combatant, shaking hands with a neighbour (UNCDF Mozambique)

#### Local Development for Peace Consolidation

From a young age, Manuel\* fought for the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) and lived in one of its bases in Serra da Gorongosa. There, he was known as Parakeet\*. At the base, he was trained, took up arms and worked in the field with his fellow soldiers. Now, 43 years later, he is one of thousands of former RENAMO combatants participating in the “disarmament, demobilization and reintegration” (DDR) process, as part of its support to the 2019 Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation.

Parakeet \* returned to his place of origin, contributing to the development of his community through his participation in the local consultative council of his home district of Machanga, Sofala Province. As part of his new role as a member of the local consultative council, Parakeet\*, together with his peers, discusses the community’s local

priorities. “First, I voted for water wells, then for seed kits, then for the fish market and the fishermen’s mooring bridges”, says Parakeet\*.

Through the Local Development for the Consolidation of Peace Programme (DELPAP), implemented by the Government of Mozambique with technical assistance from UNCDF and funded by the European Union, local development plays a fundamental role in consolidating peace in Mozambique. For him “peace is a difficult thing to maintain, it depends on us”. With local development, he believes that peace has a better chance of success now. “It is important to develop the entire community, to listen to the entire community, to reduce and avoid injustices and conflicts,” he says.

*\*Name has been changed*

*It is important to develop the entire community, to listen to the entire community to reduce and avoid injustices and conflicts.*

*\*Parakeet*



Manuel\*, former RENAMO combatant, shaking hands with a neighbor.

Photo: UNCDF Mozambique



Josefina, 78 years old, is one of the many internally displaced by the increased violence in Northern Mozambique. She and her elderly husband are now hosted by their son in Pemba City.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Helvisney Cardoso

### Contributing Agencies, Funds and Programmes



## OUTCOME

By 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, are protected, enjoy their rights, and benefit from a secure, peaceful environment, enabled by inclusive governance systems, and independent and accountable institutions abiding by the rule of law.



### AVAILABLE RESOURCES 2022-2026

**\$295M**

### EXPENDITURE 2022-2026

**\$221M**

OUTPUTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	TOTAL EXPENDITURE RESOURCES
4.1	\$207,679,542.00	\$160,617,866.00
4.2	\$79,665,156.00	\$55,388,919.00
4.3	\$8,405,374.00	\$5,485,836.00
Grand Total	\$295,750,072.00	\$221,492,621.00

## PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

**OUTPUT 4.1: More people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised and those affected by conflict, are empowered to actively participate in and lead conflict prevention, community-led stabilisation, social cohesion, peacebuilding, and recovery initiatives.**

During 2024, The UN supported in empowering vulnerable populations particularly women, youth, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to actively participate in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and recovery initiatives. The UN played a critical role in promoting social cohesion, strengthening local governance structures, and enhancing protection services for those affected by conflict and displacement.

### STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY-LED CONFLICT PREVENTION AND SOCIAL COHESION

Efforts to build social cohesion and promote community-led stabilization reached over **48,000 individuals**, including IDPs and host communities, through livelihood support, civic education, and cultural engagement activities. A total of 20 child protection and peace-building committees were created or revitalized, bringing the cumulative total to 55, reinforcing community-driven approaches to peacebuilding.

Engagement with community leaders and youth promoted peaceful coexistence in refugee and IDP settlements. **More than 13,000 refugees,**



asylum seekers, and IDPs actively participated in participatory planning and assessments, ensuring that their voices were included in decision-making processes. Additionally, over **158,000 displaced individuals benefited from integrated protection services**, including gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, psychosocial support, and legal aid.

The UN strengthened mechanisms for family tracing and reunification for children abducted by armed groups or separated from families, providing alternative care for those unable to reunite with families. Additionally, **649 children associated with armed groups (CAAFAG) received reintegration services**, including psychosocial support and education. The UN partnered with the Ministry of Defense, training 1,200 soldiers on preventing grave violations and protecting children's rights during military operations.

Women played a key role in conflict prevention, with **812 women and young women leading peacebuilding and recovery initiatives** at the community level. A network of 240 women Peace Sentinels provided early warning on security threats, assisted survivors of violence, and created 55 women-friendly safe spaces for mutual support. Women-led advocacy campaigns reached an estimated 5.6 million people, raising awareness about political participation, gender equality, and peacebuilding.

### IMPROVING ACCESS TO CIVIL REGISTRATION AND LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

Access to legal identity was expanded, with 803,000 birth registrations recorded through health facility-based civil registration posts and mobile brigades. In conflict-affected regions, targeted efforts ensured that **197,814 refugees, asylum-seekers, IDP returnees,**

**internally displaced populations and their host communities received identity documentation**, supporting their access to essential services and rights.

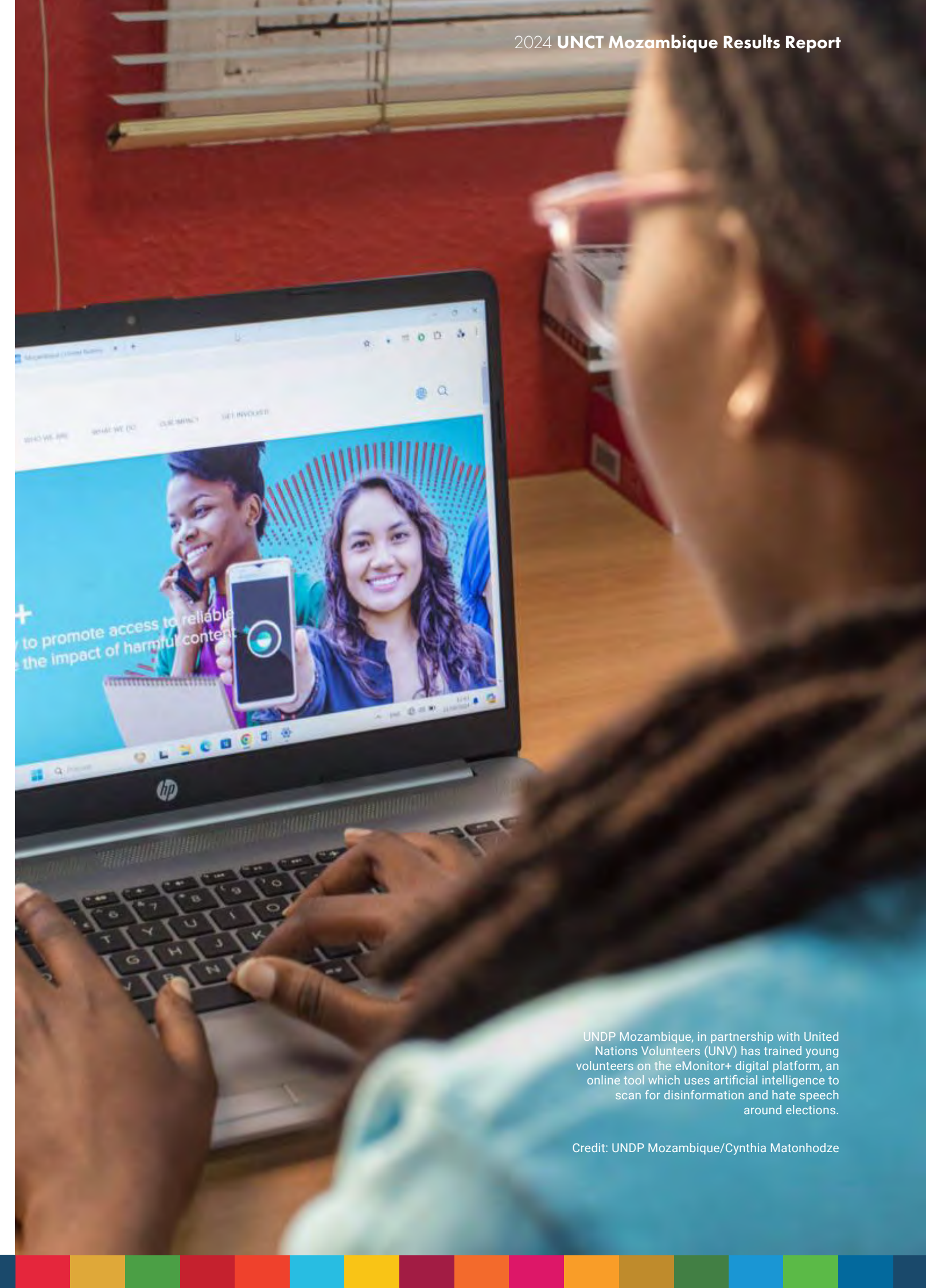
### ENHANCING PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECISION-MAKING

Local governance structures were strengthened through the inclusion of community representatives in decision-making processes in 14 districts previously affected by conflict in the central region of Mozambique. **More than 715 local council members and Government officials actively participated in governance forums**, ensuring community priorities were reflected in local development plans, as part of the UN support to the 2019 Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation between the Government of Mozambique and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO).

Religious leaders also played a pivotal role in promoting peace and social cohesion. **195 religious leaders were engaged in initiatives to prevent violence against children and gender-based violence**, contributing to awareness campaigns and community mobilization efforts.

### ADDRESSING GBV, CHILD PROTECTION, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To enhance GBV prevention and response, **120 GBV activists and protection focal points were trained in Cabo Delgado**, reaching over 120,000 community members with awareness-raising activities. Community-based interventions also contributed to the prevention of child labor, trafficking, and forced labor, benefiting 1,400 individuals, including children and caregivers who received child protection services.



UNDP Mozambique, in partnership with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) has trained young volunteers on the eMonitor+ digital platform, an online tool which uses artificial intelligence to scan for disinformation and hate speech around elections.

Credit: UNDP Mozambique/Cynthia Matonhodze





"Before, young people from different parties struggled to engage together peacefully; we saw each other as enemies, not as political opponents. But with the forum, we've learned to live together and become friends." - Rosa (far right), student and a member of the youth league for a national political party. The group is one of the many supported by UNDP before, during, and after the elections of October 2024.

Photo: UNDP/Cynthia Matonhodze

Additionally, targeted efforts to combat human trafficking included public awareness campaigns in transit areas and markets, reaching over 500 individuals in high-risk locations. Training programs equipped border officials and frontline workers with tools to detect and prevent trafficking.

Resilient Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment Economic empowerment initiatives supported the livelihoods of vulnerable populations by providing access to financial services, vocational training, and income-generating activities. In Cabo Delgado and Nampula, 519 women IDPs received business grants as part of a Women's Participation Programme, strengthening their economic resilience. Additionally, **22,500 smallholder farmers were supported with climate risk management packages** to enhance food security and resilience.

#### OUTPUT 4.2: State institutions and decentralised governance bodies have strengthened capacities and policies to align with national, regional and international standards to ensure rights-based, gender-transformative, transparent, and accountable governance.

The UN support was notorious in enhancing the capacity of state institutions and decentralized governance bodies to align with national, regional, and international standards for inclusive and accountable governance and international human rights standards. The UN played a critical role in supporting institutional reforms, strengthening public administration, and promoting human rights-based approaches to governance, with a particular focus on gender equality, decentralization, and the protection of vulnerable populations.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A broad range of training programs and technical assistance initiatives strengthened the ability of Government institutions to deliver services transparently and in line with human rights principles and standards. Key achievements included:

- **Training 216 members of the multisectoral mechanism in Cabo Delgado** on gender-based violence (GBV) case management, enhancing institutional capacity to address GBV in crisis-affected areas.
- **249 military personnel, including gender focal points, military journalists, and troops, received training** on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), gender-based violence, and gender equality.
- 95 personnel from key state institutions (Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action, Police of the Republic of Mozambique, and National Investigation Service) were trained on monitoring and enforcing frameworks such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the National Action Plan on Albinism.
- 52 Government officials received Results-Based Management training to enhance efficiency in planning and service delivery.
- **715 local government officials and council members in 14 districts were engaged** in decision-making processes through the Local Development for Peace Consolidation Programme.
- **More than 700 members of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces (FADM) engaged for**



**the first time in reflective dialogues** on gender equality, masculinities, sexual violence and the role of the armed forces in prevention.

- Support to the Asset Management Office in the effective administration of seized crime-derived assets, disrupting the financial foundations of criminal organizations and repurposing these assets into sustainable revenue for public services. As a result, the Office generates USD 1 million per year through auctioning and leasing confiscated goods. Additionally, repurposing assets has resulted in estimated monthly State savings of USD 6 million, with potential for further growth. In 2024, with the UN's support, a dedicated online portal was launched, serving as a real-time tracking tool that provides information on the destination and utilization of these assets.

Advancing Human Rights and the Rule of Law Targeted training sessions and workshops reinforced the justice system's ability to uphold human rights, particularly in law enforcement and judicial settings. This included:

- **Trainings on human rights for 407 police officers** (286 men and 121 women) and 230 military personnel (183 men and 47), including on applicable standards in the context of elections and the conflict in the North.
- Induction training for members and staff of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) to enhance their role in the promotion and protection of human rights, including through human rights monitoring.
- Support to IPAJ in addressing cases of detention in Cabo Delgado, which facilitated the provision of legal assistance to 149 persons in detention.

- Capacity building for public defenders to strengthen the application of human rights standards in the administration of justice.

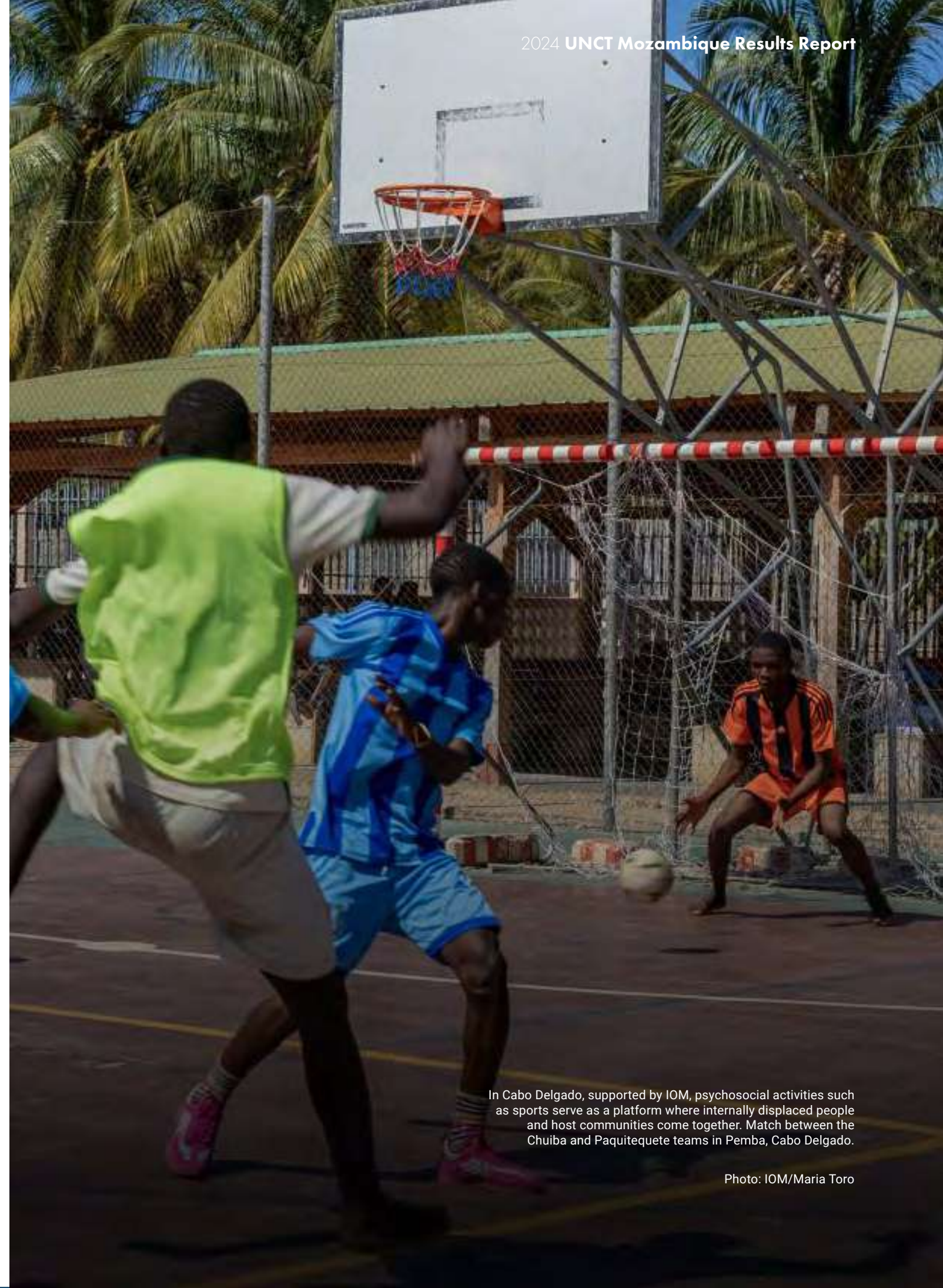
- **Extensive training on counter-terrorism and violent extremism, including 64 training sessions for justice sector actors** on prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of individuals associated with terrorism, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law and international human rights standards, which led to the first conviction for financing of terrorism and the opening of several cases for this crime-type. This shows enhanced attention to the financing component of the phenomenon.

- The National Prison Service's 2024-2034 Strategic Plan, developed with UN support, was launched in July 2024, which serves as a blueprint for rehabilitating prisoners, including those associated with terrorism.

- Technical support to the Inter-ministerial Commission on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law to engage with the human rights mechanisms, particularly through the submission of State reports, which was followed by the submission of the State report on the African Charter in July 2024.

- Technical support to the Ministry of Justice leading to significant progress towards the adoption of a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights as the main policy tool for implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) at national level.

Decentralization and Local Governance Reform Institutional reforms at the local level aimed to strengthen governance structures and enhance citizen participation. Key efforts included:



In Cabo Delgado, supported by IOM, psychosocial activities such as sports serve as a platform where internally displaced people and host communities come together. Match between the Chuiba and Paquitequete teams in Pemba, Cabo Delgado.

Photo: IOM/Maria Toro



- **Support for the operationalization of Provincial Development Observatories (ODPs)** in Sofala, Zambézia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado, improving institutionalized public participation mechanisms.
- Establishment of round tables for children and adolescents' participation in Sofala, Nampula, and Zambézia to ensure youth voices are reflected in policy discussions.
- Support for the formalization of Naburi locality in Nampula as an administrative post, advancing decentralized governance and local integration strategies.

Strengthening Gender Equality in Governance  
Significant strides were made in advancing gender-responsive governance, including:

- **Finalization of the evaluation of the first National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security** (2018-2022) and development of the second-generation plan (2025-2029) through consultations involving 1,900 stakeholders across all 11 provinces.
- Organization of two multi-stakeholder technical retreats in Maputo to validate findings, define priority actions, and promote accountability in gender-responsive governance.
- Hosting of a national validation workshop with 100 participants to finalize the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.
- Capacity building for 45 GBV service providers in Gaza Province on engaging community leaders to strengthen GBV prevention and response mechanisms.

## PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Efforts to improve budget transparency and responsive governance included:

- Dissemination of Mozambique's Open Budget Survey 2023 results, engaging key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Administrative Court, and the National Assembly.
- Support for updating the National Action Plan for Transparent and Responsive Governance, enhancing public finance management and accountability.

### OUTPUT 4.3: Communities, Civil society organisations, including those led by women and youth, the private sector, and oversight bodies have enhanced capacities to participate in and monitor inclusive governance processes, particularly in areas affected by conflict and disasters.

Significant progress was made in enhancing the capacities of communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), oversight bodies, and private sector actors to actively participate in governance processes, particularly in conflict-affected and disaster-prone areas. The UN played a critical role in strengthening human rights monitoring, promoting social accountability, and improving the responsiveness of governance systems to the needs of vulnerable populations.

## STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Efforts to build the capacity of CSOs and community leaders in governance, human rights, and peacebuilding reached key stakeholders across multiple provinces.

- Five civil society organizations were trained to monitor and report on governance processes and human rights in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, and Zambézia, strengthening local protection and accountability mechanisms.
- **33 individuals, including 15 women human rights defenders and 10 community leaders, received training in conflict negotiation, mediation, and resolution, equipping them with tools to foster social cohesion.**
- **320 individuals, including 34 law enforcement officers and 286 community members, were trained on community policing, gender, and leadership to enhance collaboration between authorities and local communities.**

In addition, extensive engagement with 1,900 individuals, including over 1,100 women, shaped the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (2025-2029), ensuring that civil society voices were reflected in national policies.

## ENHANCING HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING AND ELECTORAL OVERSIGHT

To strengthen human rights monitoring, legal protection, and electoral oversight, key interventions included:

- Human rights training for 169 participants, including government officials and local leaders,

on international protection principles and accountability mechanisms in displacement settings.

- Monitoring of human rights in the context of elections, with support for civil society organizations in Cabo Delgado and Maputo to monitor and address human rights concerns in this context.
- Capacity building for the Mozambican Bar Association (OAM) and the Mozambican Forum of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FAMOD) to ensure inclusive participation and protection of marginalized communities in governance processes.
- Training sessions for journalists in Maputo, Nampula, and Sofala on ethical media reporting during elections, reinforcing press freedom and responsible journalism in governance.

## GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE AND PROTECTION MECHANISMS

Community-based efforts to prevent GBV and enhance women's leadership in governance were prioritized, with notable achievements including:

- 249 gender focal points, military journalists, and troops trained on Women, Peace, and Security, GBV prevention, and the role of media in gender advocacy.
- **1,526 community members trained on GBV prevention and response**, strengthening local protection mechanisms in disaster and conflict-affected communities.
- Mediation of 23 conflict cases, including cases of GBV, economic violence, and sexual exploitation, by women leaders trained in conflict resolution.



## IMPROVING PROTECTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

To enhance the protection of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), key capacity-building initiatives included:

- 40 Government officials from immigration and police departments trained on refugee protection and coordination mechanisms.
- Advocacy on the Land Law Commission, ensuring that refugee and IDP rights were included in discussions on land rights and legal frameworks.
- Engagement with 27 government representatives in Pemba on combating human trafficking, ensuring stronger protection frameworks for at-risk individuals.
- Advocacy and technical advice on the law on the promotion and protection of the rights of people with disabilities, which was adopted in April 2024.

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Strengthening governance, social cohesion, and peacebuilding remained challenging due to persistent security risks, which hindered the effectiveness of community-led stabilization and peacebuilding efforts. Limited access to justice and legal aid for conflict-affected populations, particularly women and marginalized groups, continued to be a significant gap. Bureaucratic delays and limited financial resources slowed policy implementation in governance reforms, while weak institutional capacity affected the prevention and response to gender-based violence in conflict settings. Financial constraints and restrictions on civic space also limited the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to actively engage in governance processes. Weak enforcement of human rights frameworks, and particularly the deterioration of the human rights

situation in the post-electoral period, undermined trust in the justice and security institutions and prevented inclusive dialogue on peace, governance and development challenges.

Lessons learned highlight that community engagement in peacebuilding initiatives strengthens social cohesion and resilience in conflict-affected areas. Women-led conflict resolution and mediation efforts have proven to improve protection outcomes and enhance community security. Decentralizing governance structures has improved transparency, accountability, and public participation in decision-making processes. Efforts to strengthen the national human rights protection system and expand civic space remain essential to address persisting challenges.



Men often encounter stigma around sharing emotions, yet fostering open discussions is crucial for mental well-being. Here, community members join IOM's sewing activity, crafting uniforms for children while connecting with each other. Since 2019, IOM has focused on enhancing the well-being and social cohesion of displaced communities in Mozambique through comprehensive Protection and Mental Health services.

Photo: IOM/Begum Basaran



### Advancing solutions for Displaced people

In 2024, the UN and its partners supported Mozambique in taking important steps toward lasting solutions for internally displaced people. Direct support to the Government resulted in the approval of the Policy and Strategy for the Management of Internally Displaced People Action Plan in December 2024, which outlines priority actions for the next five years to prevent, respond to, and support displaced populations in achieving solutions. The plan specifically targets IDPs on their pathway to solutions by mobilizing multisectoral efforts and resources to address the vulnerabilities associated with their displacement.

Collective efforts to gather, analyze, and use data to inform decision-making and support IDPs in achieving solutions have been a major collaborative effort, with UN agencies enhancing government capacities in data collection, analysis, and visualization. Additionally, joint discussions, driven by DSID recommendations, have focused on identifying critical indicators to measure progress toward solutions. A key strategy has been placing IDPs at the core of decision-making, with UN agencies conducting community consultations and integrating IDP perspectives into planning processes.

### 2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

The UN in 2024 enhanced coordination by bringing together diverse partners—government, civil society, academia, and the private sector—and co-chaired various working groups under the Development Partners Platform. These focused on key areas like agriculture, education, gender, and more. A new Northern Mozambique Working Group (N-WG) was formed to coordinate efforts in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa Provinces. It aims to transition from emergency relief to stabilization and development, improve efficiency and policy dialogue, and support long-term peacebuilding. The group involves UN agencies and works closely with government structures like ADIN.

On the CF implementation, and with the support of key Development Partners, and aiming at achieving catalytic development results by leveraging their comparative advantages, the

UN in Mozambique is implementing 18 Joint Programmes as follows:

1. Shock Responsive Social Protection for Disaster Preparedness
2. Improved learning conditions for vulnerable children and adolescents through increased access to nutritious meals, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support in schools
3. Implementation of Social Services Work Package for Component 1 Activities of the Mozambique Northern Crisis Recovery Project
4. Multidimensional Resilient Recovery of Ibo and Buzi District
5. Climate Resilient Cities: Promoting adaptation and circular and inclusive urban development in Mozambique

6. Projecto Jovem
7. Protection and Promotion of the Human Rights of Persons with Albinism
8. Sustainable and gender sensitive integration of IDPs in Pemba, Northern Mozambique, through the implementation of Urban Durable Solutions
9. Sustainable and gender sensitive integration of IDPs in Pemba, Northern Mozambique, through the implementation of Urban Durable Solutions (Phase II)
- 10.Land, Water and Peace: Institutional Support, Community Empowerment and Peacebuilding through Natural
- 11.Enabling durable solutions to internal displacement in Mozambique through a joint approach (Leaving No One Behind - IDSF)
- 12.Provision of technical support to the Livestock component under Climate Resilient Security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique
- 13.UNPRPD #2 ‘Unpaid care, disability and gender transformative approach’
- 14.“UNPRPD #1 ‘UN Joint Programme Partnering for Disability Rights realization in Mozambique”
- 15.Building Back Better and Resilience Building: an Integrated Territorial Approach in Sofala Province, Mozambique
- 16.Global Programme to accelerate action to end child marriage

17.Joint Programme on Social Protection (second phase).

18.Rapariga Biz Phase II: Action for Girls and Young Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique

These joint programmes are guided by a strategic intent and contribute to CF outcomes, national development priorities, and SDGs, focusing on policy levers to promote systemic change.

The United Nations supports the efforts of the Government of Mozambique to optimize financing for sustainable development both in terms of quantity and quality. This includes the offer to support the formulation of an integrated national financing strategy, the participation of the Government of Mozambique in the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain (June 2025) and the issuance of SDG bonds and debt swaps to fund sustainable development priorities, such as a second debt swap for the national school feeding programme.

Moreover, as part of the efforts to maximize financing for sustainable development the UN supported the process to formulate a regulatory framework for carbon credits’ markets in Mozambique, mobilizing a UN regional collaborative platform, so-called “Opportunity and Issue Based Coalition for Climate Action” –bringing international expertise and best practices on carbon markets regulations. This was complemented with consultations with national civil society organizations, which the UN Mozambique facilitated, to adapt international



best practice to the local context and thus provide a nuanced input to the regulation. The Decree is yet to be approved but will aim contribute to mobilise finance for sustainable development.

The UN signed a Declaration of Intent with the mobile network operator “MPESA” to promote digital transformation and the adoption by families, MSMEs, Government and UN entities of mobile solutions such as mobile registration and social security payments of temporary workers and social protection registration and payments

of vulnerable families, beneficiaries of cash transfer programmes. The UN provided technical assistance to the National Institute of Social Action to digitize all social protection payments, shifting from hard cash handovers, which are lengthy and risky to automatic, on time and risk-free mobile money transfers, starting in 2025.

In addition, the UN signed a Declaration of Intent with the cooperative “Financial Sector Deepening Mozambique” to promote financial inclusion and financial innovation of MSMEs and families.

## 2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER

In 2024, as part of the efforts to implement the so called Efficiency Agenda, the UN Mozambique **achieved cost savings totalling USD 2 million**, surpassing the previous year’s savings and setting a trajectory for USD 3 million in 2025. This progress underscores the commitment to optimizing operational efficiency and resource utilization. In the ICT service, the establishment of a shared Help Desk and common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) for internet and mobile services resulted in savings of USD 0.38 million.

Procurement and Logistics saw enhanced efficiency through the expansion of LTAs, improved freight forwarding, and gender-responsive procurement practices, contributing to sustainability. Administration services

also played a pivotal role, achieving USD 0.74 million in savings through carpooling and optimized travel arrangements. In Human Resources, gender balance policies were strengthened, and disability inclusion, along with Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training, was reinforced. Finance operations benefitted from standardized micro-assessments across agencies, reducing external audit costs and improving financial oversight. These achievements reflect the power of inter-agency collaboration in driving cost-efficiency without compromising service quality. The BOS framework will continue to build on these successes, further enhancing operational effectiveness and sustainability.



Community agents in Massingir District, Gaza Province. The district is home to the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

Photo: UNCDF/Mbuto Machili



2.5. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Priority Area of the Cooperation Framework

ROW LABELS	SUM OF 2024 REQUIRED	SUM OF 2024 AVAILABLE	SUM OF 2024 EXPENDITURE	EXECUTION
1. Human Development	251,284,889.00	188,391,343.00	147,766,428.00	78%
2. Economic Diversification and Sustainable Livelihoods	136,532,047.00	128,348,570.00	69,258,422.00	54%
3. Climate Resilience and Sustainable use of Natural Resources	129,972,947.00	161,821,816.00	104,528,180.00	65%
4. Peacebuilding, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance	123,214,026.00	101,751,676.00	82,369,235.00	81%
Grand Total	641,003,909.00	580,313,405.00	403,922,265.00	70%

Table - Resources required, available and spent in 2024 by Strategic Priority



A fisherman casts a net in the water to catch small fish.

Photo: UN/Martine Perret

ROW LABELS	SUM OF 2024 REQUIRED	SUM OF 2024 AVAILABLE	SUM OF 2024 EXPENDITURE
FAO	26,532,282.00	26,079,258.00	20,847,299.00
IFAD	39,598,020.00	35,069,007.00	16,300,361.00
ILO	11,408,239.00	11,667,812.00	2,761,280.00
IOM	36,751,960.00	34,387,046.00	30,510,458.00
OHCHR	3,017,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
UN Women	4,645,415.00	4,601,115.00	2,686,392.00
UNAIDS	974,000.00	835,167.00	835,167.00
UNCDF	1,025,000.00	12,530,000.00	8,500,000.00
UNDP	71,317,816.00	86,618,811.00	47,033,258.00
UNEP	970,304.00	970,304.00	808,490.00
UNESCO	1,248,409.00	1,248,408.00	1,209,537.00
UNFPA	17,385,761.00	13,965,047.00	8,133,286.00
UN-HABITAT	12,041,960.00	11,981,964.00	6,556,791.00
UNHCR	22,762,645.00	11,469,153.00	11,105,941.00
UNICEF	138,759,779.00	99,008,431.00	97,849,839.00
UNIDO	6,850,351.00	6,302,575.00	5,269,081.00
UNODC	16,000,000.00	10,385,412.00	8,478,012.00
UNOPS	103,287,799.00	103,287,799.00	87,527,900.00
WFP	103,878,316.00	84,356,132.00	41,157,134.00
WHO	25,190,853.00	25,174,964.00	25,174,963.00
Grand Total	643,645,909.00	581,738,405.00	424,545,189.00

12

Table - Resources required, available and spent in 2024 by UN Agency, Fund and Programme

12. This table does not include information from ITC, UNCTAD, UNECA, UNV and WMO.



## Chapter 3

# UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

Women from Mocimboa Sede, aged 18 to 24, are proactively shaping their futures. Led by a president and treasurer, they began with modest savings and small sales. Meeting every Saturday at the Women and Girls Safe Space supported by UNFPA, they share dreams of education and expanding into fashion and food businesses, proving their determination and support.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique//Mbuto Machili





In general, the UNCT will the SDGs through the operationalization of the Six Transitions, particularly Food Systems and Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Pollution in which significant investments have already been made.

In the first months of 2025, the UNCT is focusing on supporting the priorities of the new Government. This effort, which initially endeavors to support the Government's first 100 Days Plan in context of reduced fiscal space to respond to governance challenges, still include supporting the design of the planning instruments and streamline the UN Support in the country accordingly.

In parallel and given the humanitarian challenges the country continues to face, the UN will support the Government on the operationalization of the Solutions Agenda through Policy and Strategy for the Management of Internally Displaced People Action, which outlines actions for the next five years to prevent, respond to, and support displaced populations in achieving solutions.

UNCT is working with the Government on the country's Nationally Determined Contributions and is planning to support the Voluntary National Review (VNR) which is planned for 2026. In the Human Rights agenda, the UNCT will continue supporting the Government, in particular with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The UNCT will also work with the Government to ensure that Mozambique harnesses the opportunities that will be created by key summits and conferences, including the 4<sup>th</sup> Financing for Development Summit, World Social Summit, and the Rio and COP30 Conventions.

Internally, the UNCT will undertake the external, independent evaluation of the Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 to assess the progress made with its implementation and to draw lessons for the upcoming one. This exercise will be undertaken in collaboration with the Government and a joint task team will be formed to provide strategic guidance and conduct the process.



Worker inspects railway renovation project.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Helvisney Cardoso



ACRONYMS

<b>AfDB</b> – African Development Bank
<b>ALP</b> – Accelerated Learning Programs
<b>ANAC</b> – Peasants National Association
<b>AoR</b> –Area of Responsibility
<b>AQUA</b> –National Agency for Environmental Quality Control
<b>ARC</b> –African Risk Capacity
<b>ART</b> –Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>B2B</b> - Business to Business
<b>CAAFAG</b> –Children Associated with Armed Groups
<b>CLGRD</b> – Local Committee for Disaster Risk Management
<b>CNDH</b> –National Human Rights Commission
<b>CONQUA</b> –National Quality Council
<b>COP</b> – Conference of Parties
<b>CRC</b> –Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CSOs</b> – Civil Society Organizations
<b>DCP</b> – Development Cooperation Platform
<b>DELPAZ</b> –Consolidation of Peace Programme
<b>DRM</b> – Disaster Risk Management
<b>DSID</b> - Durable Solutions for Internal Displacements
<b>DTP</b> - Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
<b>ECD</b> - Early Childhood Development

<b>ENC</b> –Essential Newborn Care
<b>EW4All</b> –Early Warning for All
<b>EWS</b> – Early Warning System
<b>FADM</b> –Mozambique Defence Armed Forces
<b>FAMOD</b> – Mozambican Forum of Associations of Persons with Disabilities
<b>FBS</b> –Food Balance Sheet
<b>FFS</b> –Farmer Field Schools
<b>GAPs</b> –Good Agronomic Practices
<b>GBV</b> – Gender Based Violence
<b>GDP</b> – Gross Domestic Product
<b>HLP</b> – Housing, Land and Property
<b>ICT</b> - Information and Communications Technology
<b>IDPs</b> –Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IMF</b> – International Monetary Fund
<b>INAM</b> –National Institute of Meteorology
<b>INE</b> –National Statistical Institute
<b>INNOQ</b> –National Institute of Standardization and Quality
<b>LAPs</b> – Local Adaptation Plans
<b>LoCAL</b> –Local Climate Adaptive Living
<b>LTAs</b> –Long-Term Agreements
<b>MADER</b> – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

<b>MHEWS</b> –Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
<b>MHPSS</b> –Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
<b>MIC</b> –Ministry of Industry and Commerce
<b>MTA</b> - Ministry of Land and Environment
<b>MIMAIP</b> - Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters, and Fisheries
<b>MSEs</b> – Micro and Small Enterprises
<b>MSMEs</b> –Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>NDC</b> – Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NTMs</b> - Non Tariff Measures
<b>NPCGA</b> –National Productive Capacities Gap Assessment
<b>N-WG</b> –Northern Mozambique Working Group
<b>OAM</b> –Mozambican Bar Association
<b>ODA</b> – Official Development Assistance
<b>ODPs</b> –Provincial Development Observatories
<b>PCI</b> –Productive Capacities Index
<b>PFM</b> –Public Finance Management
<b>PICSA</b> –Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
<b>PSEA</b> –Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>RENAMO</b> –Mozambican National Resistance
<b>SADC</b> – Southern Africa Development Community
<b>SDG</b> – Sustainable Development Bank
<b>SERNIC</b> – Criminal Investigation National Service

<b>SETSAN</b> –Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
<b>SIMA</b> –Agricultural Market Information System
<b>SME</b> – Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SOFF</b> –Systematic Observations Financing Facility
<b>SRH</b> – Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>UNCT</b> – United Nations Country Team
<b>UNGPs</b> –United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
<b>UNSDCF</b> – United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
<b>UPR</b> –Universal Periodic Review
<b>VAC</b> – Violence Against Children
<b>VAWG</b> – Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>VNR</b> –Voluntary National Review
<b>WASH</b> – Water, Hygiene and Sanitation
<b>WB</b> –World Bank
<b>WPS</b> –Women, Peace, and Security







**UNITED  
NATIONS  
MOZAMBIQUE**

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