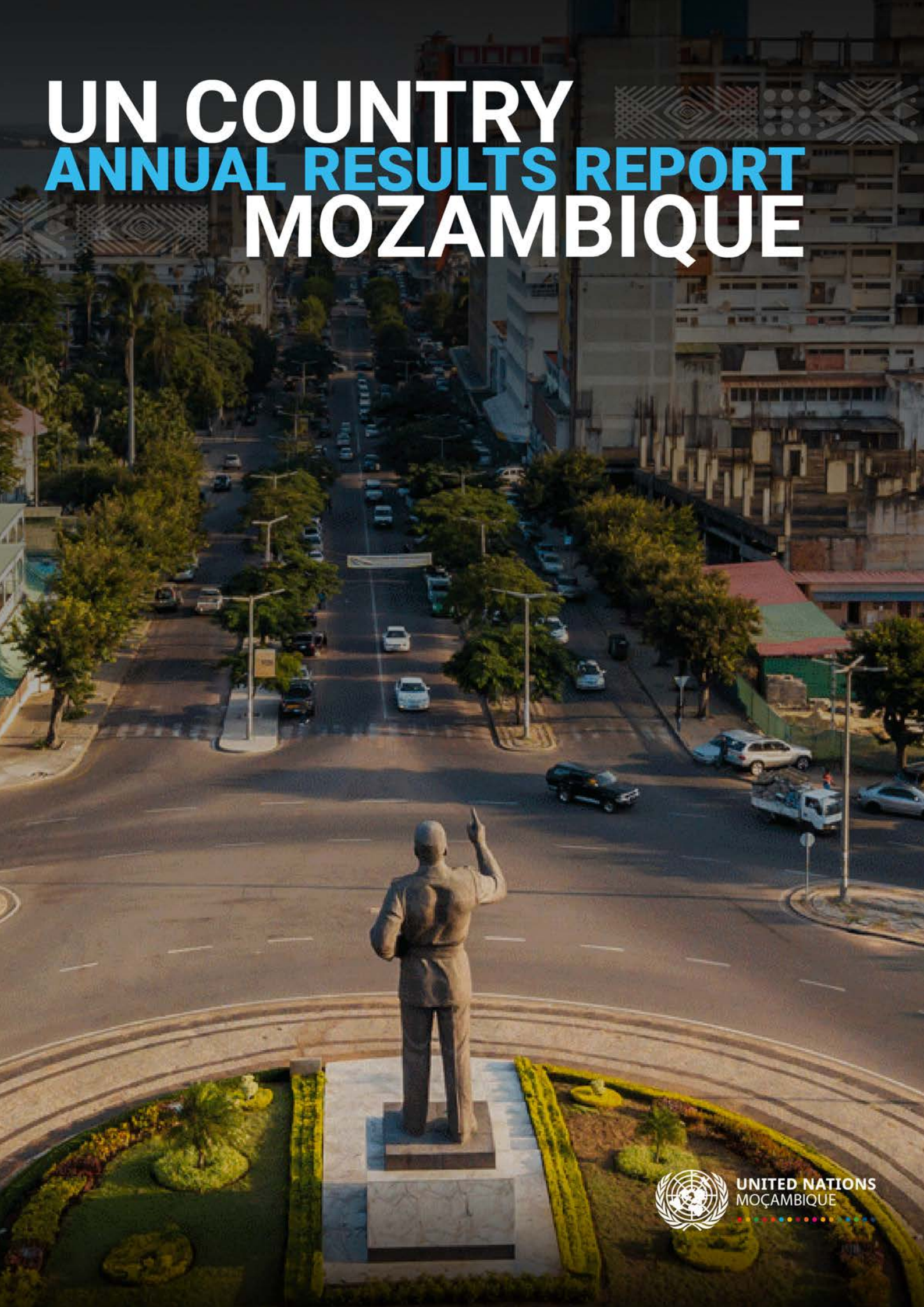


UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT MOZAMBIQUE



UNITED NATIONS
MOÇAMBIQUE





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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

I am pleased to present the 2022 annual report of the United Nations Country Team in Mozambique. This report provides an overview of the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned from the United Nations' work towards the Country's Sustainable Development priorities. Our work was guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which outlines our strategic priorities and areas of collaboration with national and international partners, in support of the Five-Year Government Programme (Plano Quinquenal do Governo) 2020-2024. We continued to prioritise our efforts towards addressing human development; economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods; climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources; and peacebuilding, human rights, and inclusive governance.

The year was not without challenges. The country continued to experience the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by the effects of the global economic downturn and inflation. Mozambique was also affected by three natural disasters (Tropical Cyclone Gombe, Storm Ana, and Depression Dumako) that affected hundreds of thousands and displaced tens of thousands, emphasising the urgent priority to build resilience to shock and climate events. In addition, the impact of armed conflict, violence and insecurity in the north of the country, continued to challenge development efforts. Working together to confront these challenges Mozambique and the UN in Mozambique have proven their resilience and commitment to achieving our shared vision for "All people to equitably participate in, and benefit from, sustainable development in a peaceful and resilient Mozambican society, underpinned by gender equality."

The highlights of our work in 2022 include a total of more than 900,950 people gaining access to drinking water and sanitation services with the support of the United Nations in Mozambique. This outstanding result exceeded the targets for the year and was achieved in

part through durable WASH solutions implemented in the humanitarian context, a clear illustration of the synergies that can be achieved with a humanitarian, development, and peace Nexus approach. The UNCT has continued to support Mozambique's strong political commitment and determination to climate resilience, by collaborating closely in the harnessing of anticipatory action and preparedness towards climate shocks, be they drought, cyclones and or floods. A significant contribution towards fighting against gender-based violence was made with 400,000 people receiving essential service packages for survivors. The UNCT supported the finalization of the Government Northern Mozambique Resilience and Integrated Development Programme (Programa de Resiliência e Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte de Moçambique) as the cornerstone to address roots causes and overcome violence and extremism through sustainable development.

Strategic priority groups were established for coherent one-UN engagement around the four CF areas of human capital development, economic diversification, climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resource, peace – good governance – human rights. Each group has agreed on a flagship initiative around which to gather its focus as an accelerator of sustainable development. As we look to the future, the United Nations Country Team will continue to join efforts, to build partnerships, promote innovation, strengthen capacities and accelerate Mozambique's sustainable development. Together with Mozambican institutions and civil society, we will work toward a peaceful, sustainable and prosperous future for all.

During 2022 the UN in Mozambique successfully mobilized resources from the Development Emergency Modality of the Joint SDG Fund to improve access to food price data, implemented by UNU-WIDER, WFP and FAO. A first-ever MoU, facilitated by the RCO, was signed between UNU-WIDER and the MPTF thus qualifying UNU-WIDER to receive funding from the

MPTF for this and future opportunities. In addition, the UN submitted 3 proposals for the Peace Building Fund, all of which were awarded in March 2023. The UN had also created a Mozambique's Multiparter Trust Fund (MTPF) to fund the implementation the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Fund including a window for the North of the Country. The UN jointly with the Government, WB, AfDB, EU conducted in 2021 an extensive resilience and peacebuilding assessment in support of the design of the Government's programme to the integrated development of the North. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government of Mozambique, development partners, civil society organisations, and the private sector for their continued collaboration and support. I would also like to commend the hard work and dedication of the United Nations Country Team in Mozambique, who have continued to work tirelessly to advance the 2030 Agenda.

I hope this report provides insight into our work in Mozambique and our contribution toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We look forward to continuing our collaboration with all stakeholders toward a better future for Mozambique.

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UN COUNTRY TEAM

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) comprises 25 agencies in Mozambique. The UNCT leads the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026, with its Joint Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator.

Out of the 25 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes contributing to the UNSDCF, 18 have an office in Mozambique, 2 provide support through expertise embedded in the Resident Coordinator's office or another entity, and five engage through their headquarters or regional offices. The number of UN entities and their use of the full range of implementation modalities illustrate their commitment to respond to the needs of Mozambique while ensuring the availability of capacities needed to deliver the UNSDCF commitments and maximising the collective strength of the UN system across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

The Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) was strengthened with the addition of new capacities to advise the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT and support the Government of Mozambique on Human Rights and Durable Solutions and coordination. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) deployed a Senior Human Rights Advisor. The Regional Collaborative Platform of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) for Africa funded a senior advisor on Durable Solutions. The Government of Italy also deployed expertise to the RCO through its Fellowships Programme for Technical Cooperation Capacity Building and Human Resources Development. The addition of these new positions enhances the effectiveness and impact of the RCO in supporting the United Nations' efforts in Mozambique.


ENTITY WITH PHYSICAL PRESENCE




ENTITIES WITHOUT PHYSICAL PRESENCE NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES




MOZAMBIQUE AT A GLANCE


Demography 32 million 

 35% Urban

 65% Rural

 52% Women

 37.2 Birth rate (per 1000)

 65.1 Child mortality rate (1000)

Economic 

\$15.75b GDP (current US\$)

\$491.8 GDP per capita (current US\$)

3.9% Women

FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

62% of people cannot afford an adequate diet

10% of the population acutely hungry (IPC Phase 3+)

GENDER

16% of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence

42% Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

EDUCATION

39% Literacy rate

99% Net Enrolment rate (Primary school)





1 NIASSA
 FAO UNESCO
 IFAD UNFPA
 IOM UNICEF
 UNHabitat UNODC
 UNDP WHO

2 CABO DELGADO
 FAO IOM
 IFAD UNICEF
 UNDP UNHCR
 UNESCO OHCHR
 UNWOMEN UNIDO
 UNHabitat ILO
 WFP WHO
 UNOPS UNODC

3 NAMPULA
 FAO UNICEF
 IFAD UNIDO
 IOM ILO
 UNHabitat UNODC
 UNDP UNWOMEN
 UNESCO WFP
 UNHCR WHO

4 ZAMBEZIA
 FAO UNIDO
 IFAD UNWOMEN
 IOM WFP
 UNHabitat WHO
 UNESCO

5 SOFALA
 FAO UNFPA
 IFAD UNICEF
 IOM UNODC
 OHCHR UNOPS
 UNHabitat UNWOMEM
 UNAIDS WFP
 UNESCO WHO

6 MANICA
 FAO UNFPA
 IFAD UNICEF
 IOM UNODC
 UNHabitat WHO
 UNESCO

7 TETE
 FAO UNESCO
 IFAD UNICEF
 IOM UNODC
 UNHabitat WFP
 UNDP WHO

8 INHAMBANE
 FAO UNFPA
 IFAD UNICEF
 IOM UNODC
 UN Habitat UNWOMEN
 UNDP WFP
 UNESCO WHO

9 GAZA
 FAO UNFPA
 IFAD UN Habitat
 IOM UNICEF
 UNCDF UNWOMEN
 UNDP WFP
 UNESCO WHO

10 MAPUTO
 FAO UN-Habitat
 IFAD UNDCO
 ILO UNAIDS
 IOM UNHCR
 UNWomen UNODC
 UNDCF UNOPS
 UNICEF UNFPA
 UNDP WFP
 OHCHR WHO

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

The key development partners of the United Nations in Mozambique are the Government of Mozambique, international financial institutions, donor governments and development agencies, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, other public sector institutions, academia, the mass media, and the people of Mozambique. In particular, the main national partners working side by side with the UNCT in 2022 were the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (*Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação* – MINEC), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (*Ministério da Economia e Finanças* – MEF). Other partners include Ministry of Justice (*Ministério da Justiça, Assuntos Constitucionais e Religiosos* - MJRC), the Office of the Attorney General (*Procuradoria-Geral da República* - PGR); Ministry of Health (*Ministério da Saúde* - MISAU), the Ministry of Defence (*Ministro da Defesa Nacional* - MDN); Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (*Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural* - MITADER), the Ministry of Education and Human Development (*Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano* - MINEDH), the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (*Ministério das Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos* - MPOPRH), the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (*Ministério do Trabalho, Emprego E Segurança Social* - MINTESS); Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (*Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social* - MGCAS); the National Institute of Social Action (*Instituto Nacional de Acção Social* - INAS); the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (*Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional* - SETSAN), the State Secretariat for Youth and Employment (*Secretaria de Estado da Juventude e Emprego* - SEJE), the Ministry of State Administration and Public Service (*Ministério da*

Administração Estatal e Função Pública – MAEFP), the National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística - INE); the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, the Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo de Moçambique - TS), and the Ministry of Interior (*Ministério do Interior* - MINT).

The UNCT wishes to thank all partners who have supported our work in 2022.

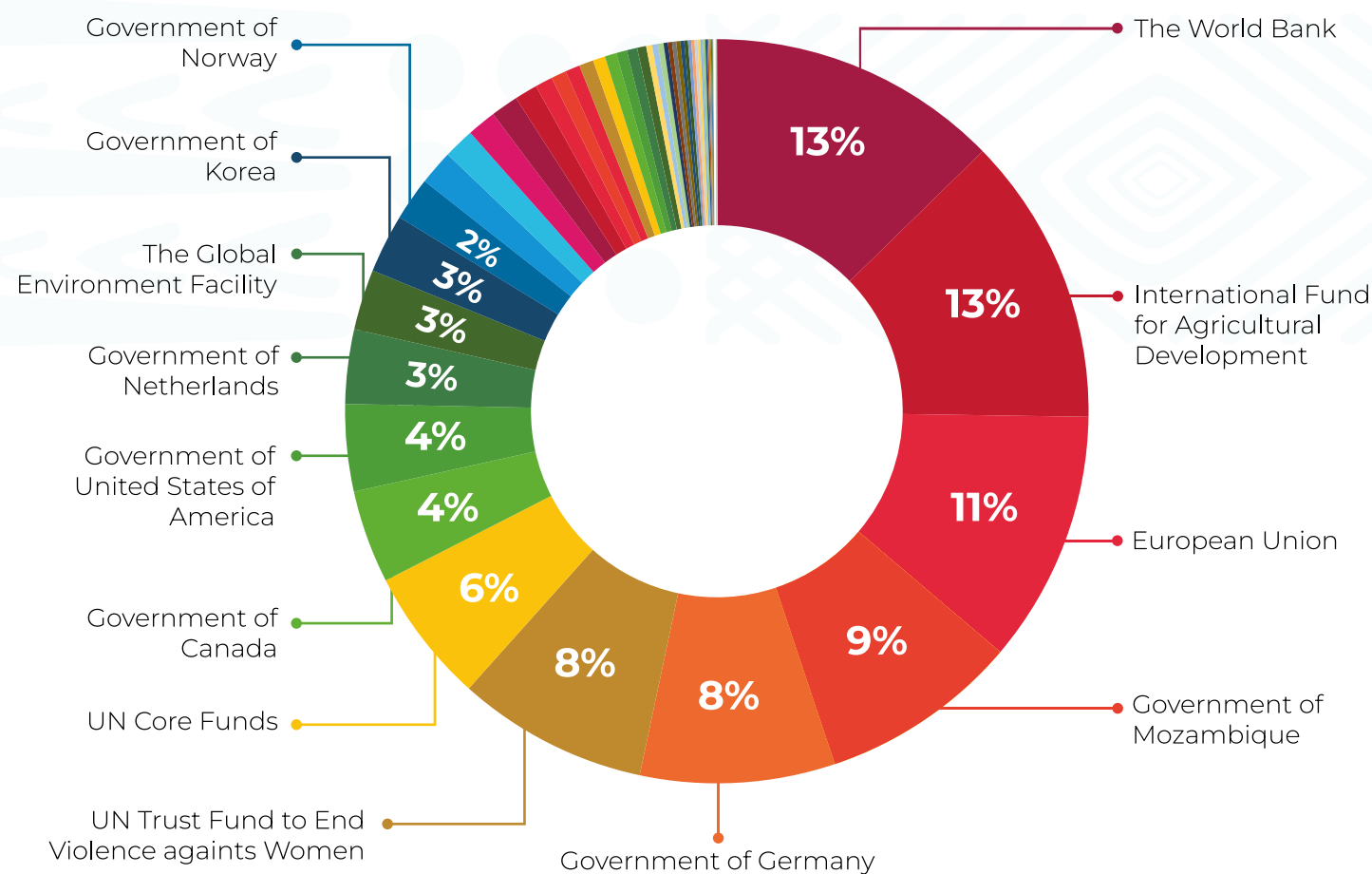


The World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development are the top contributors to the currently available resources for implementing the UNSDCF. Their contributions represent each 13% of the total **840 million USD already made available for the full cycle of the cooperation framework until 2026**. Other key contributors include the European Union, the Government of Mozambique, and the Government of Germany.

The **Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for Mozambique** was established within the overall framework of the Cooperation Framework, aiming at mobilising US\$ 400 million. It received its first contribution in December 2022 from the Government of Portugal. It will be an essential tool to foster political, social and economic recovery and inclusion of the communities affected by the crisis in the Northern Region of Mozambique.

New partnerships were forged, with mobilised resources from the **UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (UN PRPD) through its fourth funding call to advance the implementation of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and disability-inclusive SDGs in Mozambique. The UNCT Mozambique was also awarded US\$ 250,000 from the **Joint SDG Fund** to support the functioning of food markets by facilitating timely access to market information. This innovative partnership brings together the leading public university in Mozambique, *Universidade Eduardo Mondlane*, the UN University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), WFP and FAO.

Graph 1 – Available resources 2022 – 2026 by contributor, in USD.



Significant partnerships were created and/or expanded during 2022 specifically to enhance the support and increase the coherence of the interventions targeting the crisis experienced by the populations in the North of the country. Along with European Union (EU), the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UN supported the Government in the development of the **Northern Mozambique Resilience and Integrated Development Programme** (*Programa de Resiliência e Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte de Moçambique* – PREDIN), which covers the provinces of Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. The PREDIN responds to development and peacebuilding objectives and includes a series of interventions to be implemented over 5 years. It was developed based on the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA), which mapped the underlying causes and impacts of the conflict and the priorities for socio-economic recovery. Since its approval by the Council of Ministers in August 2022, development partners and the MEF have been working on its operationalisation and implementation, including the definition of a Monitoring and Evaluation framework, coordination structures, and provincial-level action plans.

A joint mission from the **UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Partnership (HDPP)** led to new opportunities for the populations affected by the conflict in the north. Three concept notes were drafted by the UNCT, submitted to the PBF and will be translated into programme documents in 2023. For its part, the HDPP facility is committed to financing dedicated expertise to support the Government of Mozambique with additional capacities for implementing the PREDIN.

The **Donor Coordination Platform (DCP)** continued to grow throughout 2022, with greater participation of the members' Heads of Cooperation and greater involvement of Heads of UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes, under the co-chairmanship of the Resident Coordinator. The DCP succeeded in addressing a wide range of relevant topics to the development of Mozambique, including, amongst others, climate disasters, infrastructure, agricultural policy, budget support, and gender equality. In addition, the **Nexus Task Force** was set up to strengthen coordination between development and humanitarian actors and identify incentives for coherence and complementarity. It is composed of UN Agencies, the World Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the United Kingdom, and the EU.



KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



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The Republic of Mozambique is a low-income country with an estimated population of 32 million in 2022. In the last 20 years, substantial gains have been achieved, such as reduced child mortality rates, increased access to health and basic education services for girls and boys, water supply and electricity. The findings and opportunities of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) carried out in 2020 that framed the development of the UNSDCF 2022-2026 remain valid and the latest data and developments confirm the trends and opportunities for development it had identified.

Mozambique ranked 185 out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index (HDI), with 73.1% of Mozambicans experiencing multidimensional poverty, while an additional 13.3% is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. It has seen an increase in consumption poverty from 46.1% in 2014 to 68.2% in 2020. However, the country has managed to reduce deprivation in critical dimensions of multidimensional poverty, with (adjusted) multidimensional poverty decreasing by 2% from 55% in 2014 to 53% in 2020. The nation has made progress in areas such as financial inclusion, access to electricity, and social assistance coverage. Still, areas like public health institutions, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services, agricultural productivity, and competitiveness of the non-extractive private sector have remained stagnant.

Importantly, in December 2022, the MEF presented at the 19th Plenary Session of the Development Observatory the draft of the new long-term National Development Strategy (*Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento* - ENDE 2023-2042), which included the result of joint policy advice from the UN Development System. The new ENDE now includes a strategic pillar on circular economy and environment, with gender considerations duly integrated, and for which the UN has been requested to provide technical support.

Inequalities are significant and have a strong gender, disability, and territorial component - women are poorer, and poverty is more severe in the centre and north of the country. Adolescent and young women,

especially those living in hard-to-reach areas and poverty, have their fundamental rights to sexual and reproductive health often limited or violated, resulting in high rates of early pregnancy, child marriage, and other forms of gender-based violence, high maternal mortality and morbidity, HIV incidence rates, among other poor sexual and reproductive health and rights outcomes with severe adverse consequences for their lives, well-being, and future. Sociocultural and economic factors play a significant role in shaping how girls and young women experience sexual and reproductive health rights, as well as systemic factors, including the availability of and access to quality information and services. Mozambique has one of the highest prevalence of early marriage in the world. There are 4.4 million child brides in Mozambique, 1.6 million of whom were married before the age of 15. Currently, the prevalence of child marriage (marriage before the age of 18) among girls stands at 53%.

In the health sector, despite the number of health facilities with maternities, the quality of basic and comprehensive obstetric and neonatal services still needs to be improved. Furthermore, the availability of qualified human resources and health commodities, including essential medicines, is still compromising the adequate quality of service provision. In addition, routine immunisation services registered a decrease of 31% in Penta-3 vaccine coverage, from 2019 to 2021, as an indirect impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Developing a 'Recovery Plan for Immunization Services', as well as testing geospatial maps applied to identify zero-dose children, were defined as strategies to reverse under-immunization.

Two-thirds of Mozambique's estimated population is below 25, with the current population dynamics characteristic of the early transition stage towards a demographic dividend. With current population growth rates of 2.88%, the population is projected to double in just 30 years to 57 million in 2047. Therefore, the country needs to address its demographic transition urgently by striking a balance between population growth and environmentally sustainable socio-economic development. The last census in 2017 recorded a drop in fertility rates, but the country needs to generate more employment, education and

income opportunities to fully take advantage of the demographic dividend.

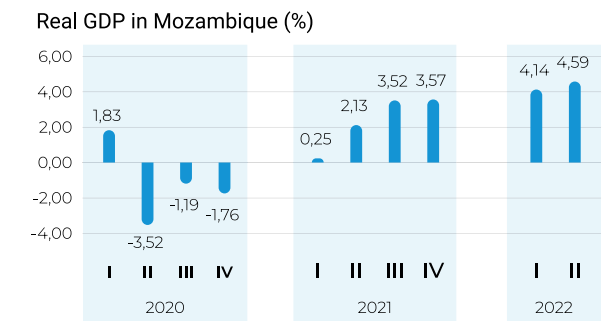
Mozambique is the third most exposed and vulnerable country in Africa to climate events and natural disasters, suffering from periodic cyclones, droughts, and floods. In addition, the country ranks 10th globally in the Children's Climate Risk Index, ranking countries based on how vulnerable children are to climate risks. In 2022, Mozambique was affected by three natural disasters during the rainy and cyclonic seasons. Tropical Cyclone Gombé hit the country on 11 March as a Category 3 cyclone in the wake of two extreme weather events - Tropical Storm Ana and Tropical Depression Dumako - which had struck six weeks earlier, affecting 200,000 people. The cyclone affected 736,000 people and temporarily displaced some 23,000 people, causing extensive damage to infrastructures.

Climate change and climate change-associated extreme weather events amplify this high exposure to natural disasters. These affect livelihoods, health, access to basic and social services, economies, the environment, migration and displacement and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. 60% of the population lives in low-lying coastal areas. Most Mozambicans live in rural areas with poor dietary diversity and fragile and inadequate housing. Access to sustainable energy, electricity or improved drinking water and sanitation is limited. The country also faces challenges in environmental degradation through the unsustainable and overexploitation of natural resources. Combined, these elements are drivers of intergenerational poverty, migration and displacement, food insecurity and malnutrition. Mozambique is strategically positioned to scale up climate action and climate finance, with the country vulnerable to extreme weather events triggered by climate change. However, the country has yet to benefit from other climate finance modalities such as debt swaps, impact bonds, and carbon credits.

In 2022 the country emerged from the Covid-19 socioeconomic crisis but was impacted by the global price, food and energy crises. The World Bank estimated that the Covid-19 crisis caused an increase in the incidence of the poverty headcount by

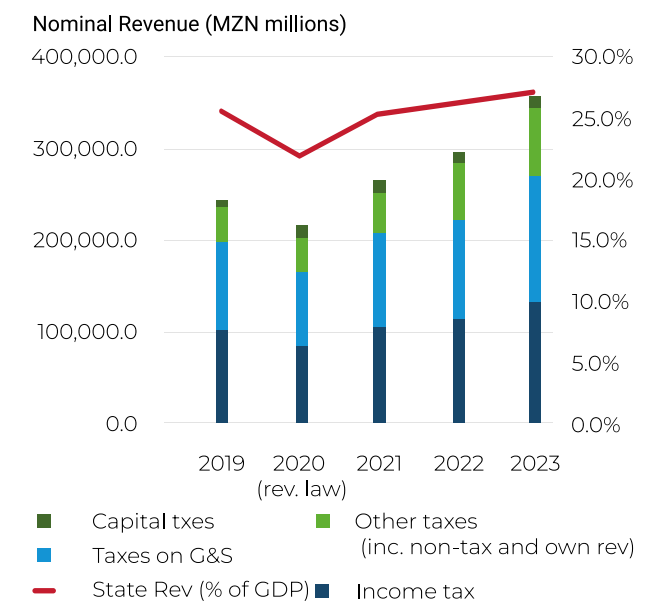
1 million. The macroeconomic context in Mozambique is improving, with GDP growth above 4% in the first half of 2022 and projected to grow at 5% in 2023.

Graph 2. 2022 GDP Growth



However, economic concentration is increasing, with the extractives sector projected to grow at 23.1% in 2023, risking incipient symptoms of Dutch disease. The boom in the extractives sector has put revenue management capacity in the spotlight, with Mozambique becoming an exporter of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) for the first time in its history in the last quarter of 2022. The 2023 budget alone expects an increase in revenue of USD 1 Billion, a trend that is likely to continue and increase as the extraction of gas and other natural resources increases.

Graph 3. Actual and Forecast Revenue in the State Budget



In August, the President announced an Economic

Reform Package consisting of 20 measures to liberalise the economy, including creating a Sovereign Wealth Fund. The Fund's design will determine the state's capacity to manage the primary source of socioeconomic impact from the Oil and Gas sector. The United Nations is contributing to this crucial policy dialogue, including through the publication of research by UNU-Wider. The country's debt stock is estimated at 120% of GDP, but with increased revenue from extractives, the debt outlook remains financially sustainable. The World Bank has granted USD 300m in budget support to Mozambique for Economic Transformation Development Policy Financing, covering structural reforms to strengthen budgetary institutions and transparency.

In 2022, the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado Province, resulting from the activities of non-state armed groups (NSAG) and military actions against these groups, entered its 5th year. These have resulted in damaged civilian infrastructure, shattered local economies, loss of livelihoods, human rights and international humanitarian law violations and abuses, including killings, discrimination, family separation, harassment, forced recruitment and use of children in hostilities, abductions, and conflict-related sexual violence. While the security situation has improved in certain areas, including through the support from Rwandan and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) forces, attacks outside district

capitals are causing further displacements. For the first time, attacks were confirmed in the northern part of Nampula province. In addition, transnational organised crime continues to represent a threat to peace and stability and hinders development. The current crisis and porosity of the northern borders have created new opportunities for organised criminal groups to exploit existent vulnerabilities and allow various forms of illicit activity, including drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, money laundering, financing of terrorism and wildlife crime.

At least 1.5 million people in northern Mozambique needed lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance and protection in 2022. The armed conflict heightened food insecurity and malnutrition, with families forced to abandon their homes and fields; erratic rainfall in some parts of the region compounded crop losses. It has also exacerbated underlying structural issues, impacting those most vulnerable and their access to livelihoods and natural resources, as well as essential services such as health care and education, and heightened protection risks. Mozambique has approved the PREDIN, budgeted at USD 2.5 Billion, to support the livelihoods of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities. The World Bank has already pledged USD 700 million in top-ups to existing projects in the North.



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



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2.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The UNSDCF represents the UN Development System's collective support to the achievement of the Five-Year Government Programme (*Plano Quinquenal do Governo* – PQG) 2020-2024, the ENDE 2015-2035, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and African Union Agenda 2063.

The UNSDCF was developed with a fully consultative approach. It is nationally owned and anchored in national development priorities. It outlines the contribution of the UN Development System to reach the SDGs in an integrated manner, with a commitment to leave no one behind, and to fulfil human rights, gender equality and other international standards and obligations. The UNSDCF serves as a core accountability tool between the UNCT and the host Government and among UNCT members for collectively delivering development results.

Taking into account the lessons learned from the 2017-2021 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and through a consultative and analytical process, four interrelated and mutually reinforcing Strategic Priority areas are agreed by the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations under this UNSDCF for the period 2022-2026. The United Nations concentrate its efforts through these Strategic priority areas to collaborate with the Government in transformative and accelerated progress towards the achievement of a vision for the country where "all people equitably participate in, and benefit from, sustainable development in a peaceful and resilient Mozambican society, underpinned by gender equality".

In line with the UN Reform, the monitoring framework of the UNSDCF at the outcome level is composed of SDG Indicators for which data collection is not always performed on an annual basis. 2022 being the first year of implementation of the Cooperation Framework, updated data is generally unavailable to monitor progress against the outcomes. However, the indicators for which data could be collected show a positive trend:

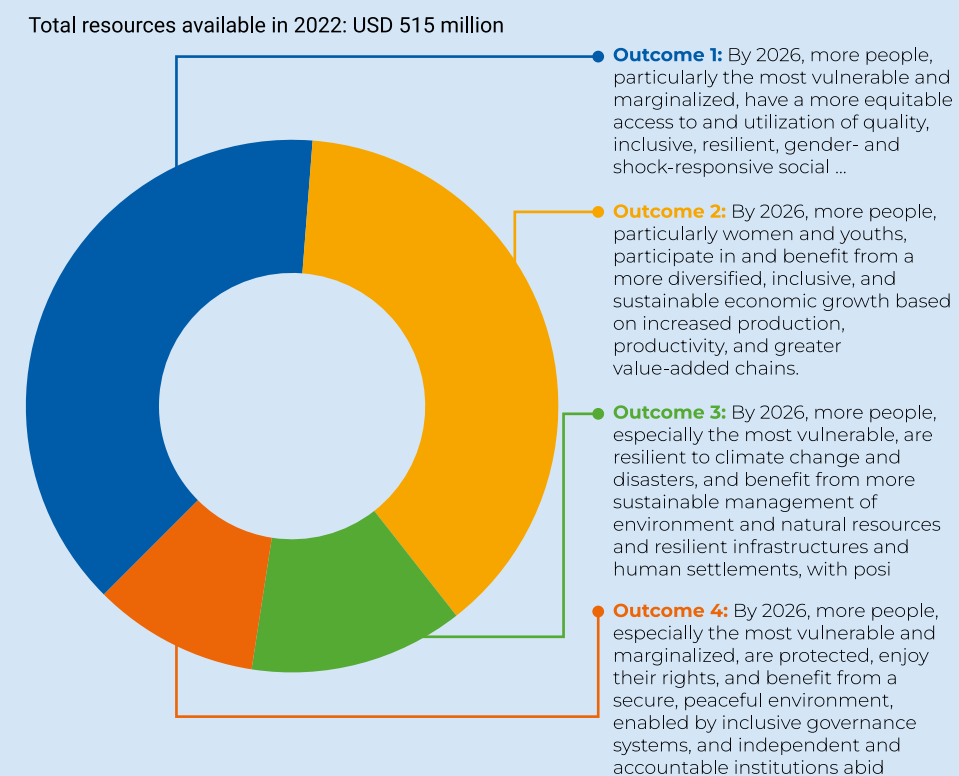
- Under the Human development priority area, the population using safely managed drinking water services reached 63.4% and the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services 37.2% from XX% and XX% respectively in 2019. The neonatal mortality rate also saw a slight decrease from 30‰ in 2011 to 28.3‰ in 2020.

- For the Economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods priority area, the GDP grew at a rate above 4% in the first half of 2022 with projections above 5% for the upcoming years, in line with the 2026 target of the CF of 5.33%.
- Regarding Peacebuilding, human rights and inclusive governance priority area, the justice system increased its coverage. The percentage of districts with fully functioning courts rose from 84% in 2019 to 86% in 2022. Three tribunals were inaugurated in the districts of Chimbunila, Sanga, Monapo. However some of the infrastructures were also destroyed due to the outbreak of violence in Cabo Delgado, and a complete assessment of the existence of fully functioning infrastructures is not currently available.

Table 1 – Alignment of PQG Priorities and Pillars, CF outcomes, and SDGs

UNSDCF Strategic Priority Area	Outcome	PQG 2022 - 2024	SDG
Human Development	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.	PRIORITY 1: Develop human capital and social justice	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Economic Diversification and Sustainable Livelihood	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.	PRIORITY 2: Boost economic growth, productivity and job generation	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Climate Resilience and Sustainable use of Natural Resources	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.	PRIORITY 3: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources and the environment	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Peacebuilding, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance	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.	PILLAR 1: Strengthen democracy and national unity PILLAR 2: Promote good governance and decentralisation. PILLAR 3: Strengthen international cooperation	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Graph 4 - Available resources in 2022 by outcome of the UNSDCF



2.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND

OUTPUTS

Overall progress on the promise to “leave no one behind” and the human-rights based approach

A significant portion of Mozambique’s population faces exclusion due to historic or temporary and intersecting forms of discrimination/vulnerability and institutional and capacity gaps preventing them from advancing their rights. The Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) assessment of the CCA used five factors - geography, governance, discrimination, socioeconomic status, vulnerability to shocks – to identify 20 groups. There are overlaps between the groups, but they are analysed separately for specific vulnerabilities and exclusion factors.

Sources:

- a) UNHCR (2020) Available here
- b) Calculations from UNICEF (2020) Multidimensional Child Poverty Report in Mozambique & INE (2017) Populations census and population projections.
- c) Calculation from MGCAS (2016) Gender Profile in Mozambique: Fourth Report in 2020 VNR for Mozambique & INE (2017) Population census.
- d) INE (2017) Population census and populations projections.
- e) IOM (2021) Baseline Assessment Round 9 - December 2020 & Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment - Round 18 (Data collections period: 07-11- January 2021)
- f) UNESCO 82018) cited in People Paper.
- g) Data from Peace Paper.
- h) UNAIDS 2020 estimates
- i) Amnesty International estimate. Available here.
- j) Annual Key Populations Size Estimation Triangulation Exercise (update) August 2020.
- l) INE (2020) Progress Towards Sustainable Development Goals National Voluntary Review. Statistical Annex of Global and National Data on the SDGs.
- m) INE & MISAU (2021) Demographic and Health Survey.

Table 2 - Groups most at risk of being left behind identified by the CCA in 2021.

Groups	Approximate number of individuals	Marginalisation factors				
		Discrimination	Geography	Governance	Socio-economic status	Vulnerability to shocks
Asylum-seekers and refugees	30,912	•		•	•	•
Children with chronic malnutrition (aged 0-4)	1,955,020			•	•	
Food insecure households headed by women	1,309,787		•	•	•	•
Household headed by children (aged 12-19)	212,639	•	•	•	•	•
Internally displaced persons	762,674		•	•	•	
LGBT+	N/A	•		•		
Male youth in northern provinces (aged 15-24)	786,138		•	•	•	•
Orphans (aged 0-17)	592,324	•	•	•	•	•
Out of school children	2,400,00	•	•	•	•	•
Persons in detention	20,000	•		•		
Persons living with HIV	2,200,000	•		•	•	•
Persons with albinism	30,000	•		•		•
Persons with disabilities	727,620	•	•	•	•	•
Rural children in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia provinces (aged 0-19)	6,488,182	•	•	•	•	•
Rural women (aged 20+ years)	3,981,182	•	•	•	•	•
Sex workers	220,000	•		•	•	•
Older persons (aged 60 and above)	1,438,603	•	•	•	•	•
Trafficked women and girls	154			•	•	•
Women exposed to GBV (aged 15-49)	45,5%	•		•	•	•
Young girls (aged 10-19)	3,697,620	•	•	•	•	•
Transgender people	N/A	•	•	•	•	•
People Who Inject Drugs	13,800	•	•	•	•	•

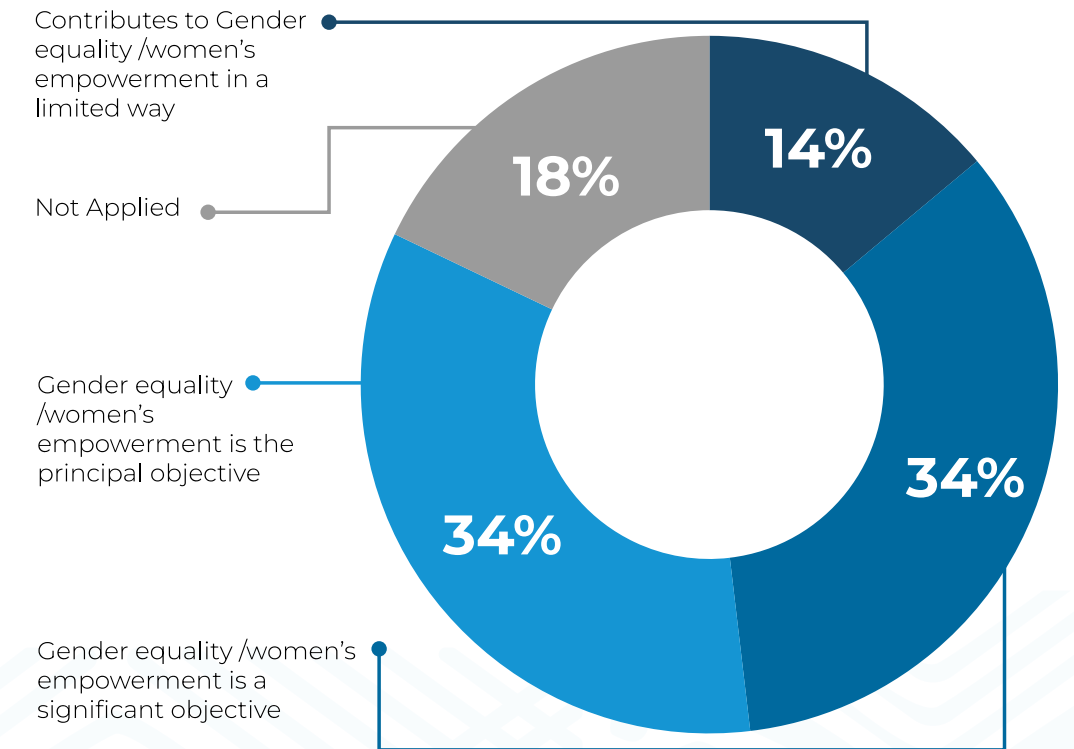
In 2022, important contributions were made towards reducing the vulnerability of women, persons with disabilities, children and the monitoring of human rights in the country:

- Through the work of the Spotlight Initiative (SI) that aims to eliminate violence against women and girls, 400,000 people received essential service packages for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Four thousand community leaders were trained and equipped to promote gender equality in their communities. One hundred nine women benefited from the economic empowerment programme to increase their resilience. Additionally, 874 government officials were trained on gender-sensitive budgeting to ensure sustainable efforts by the government to address gender equality as one of the national priorities. Furthermore, 100 government officials received capacity development training on the GBV data management system, Info Violencia, which will contribute to providing timely and harmonious GBV services. Finally, 160 sessions to raise legal awareness were realised so that people know their rights when it comes to issues related to GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) is spearheading the development of the new National Plan of Action for Children III, with a particular focus on child protection, violence against children and child marriage. In addition, after Mozambique was included as a situation of concern in the Secretary-General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict in July 2022, key commitments were made by the Government, civil society and UN Agencies on the Children in Armed Conflict Agenda CAAC. Those include the development of the Handover Protocol for the

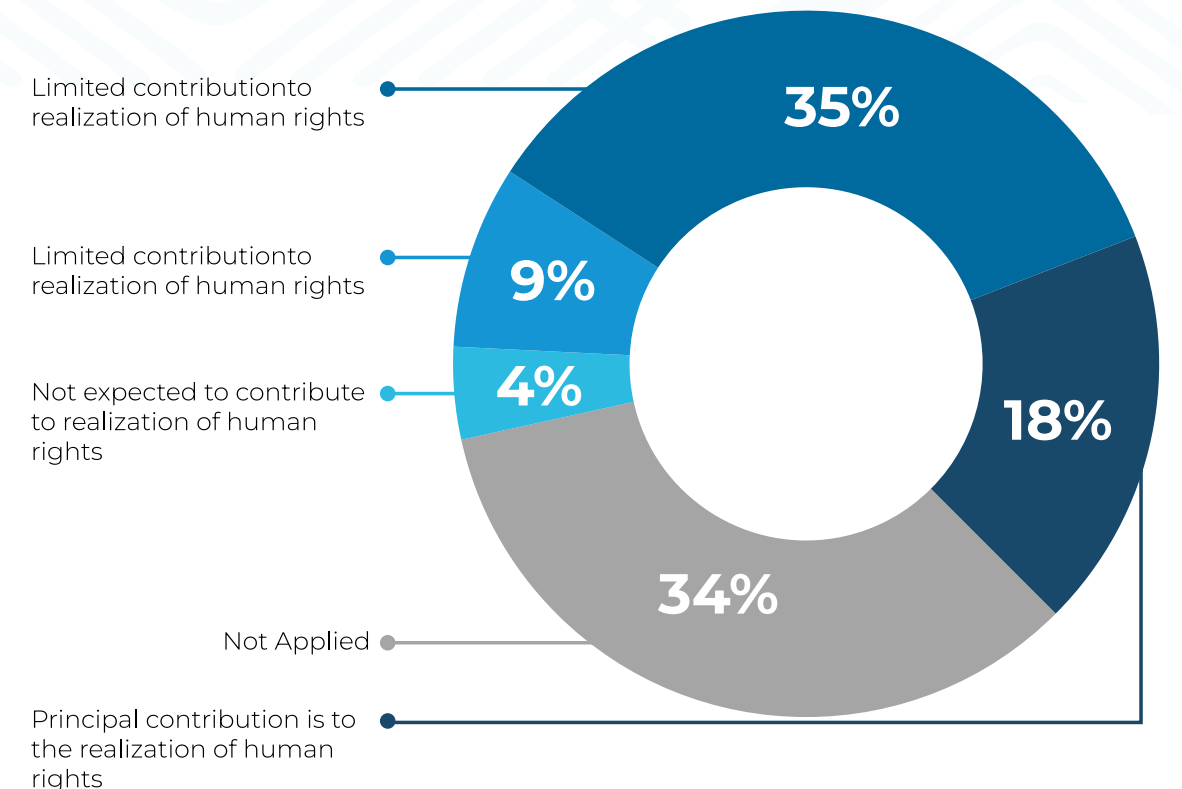
transfer of children allegedly involved in hostilities, their consideration primarily as victims, and the endorsement of the Vancouver and Paris Principles on child rights and protection in situations of armed conflicts.

- After going through the Third Cycle of the UPR in 2021, the country has organized planning consultations across the country to develop its recommendations' implementation plan for the 236 recommendations accepted in the UPR. For its part, the UNCT mapped and analysed recommendations from main human rights mechanisms (2018-2021) against UNSDCF outcomes, outputs, and indicators to inform action by UNCT entities.
- Among the recommendations accepted in the UPR, several are about enhancing protection and access to services for persons with disabilities and improving the legal and institutional framework to promote and protect their rights in accordance with the CRPD that Mozambique ratified in 2012. The partnership with UN PRPD will be catalytic in supporting the finalisation of a draft law on persons with disabilities, advocacy for the designation of the national human rights commission as the monitoring body for the implementation of CRPD and the implementation of the National Plan on Disabilities for 2022-2029 once endorsed.
- In terms of the overall gender-responsiveness of the UNSDCF, gender equality is the principal objective for 34% of the available resources of the sub-outputs, in addition to being a significant objective for 34% of them. Contributing to realizing human rights is also at the heart of 18% of the available resources, and significantly taken into account by 35%.

Graph 5. Percentage of 2022 available resources by the level of the gender marker.



Graph 6. Percentage of 2022 available resources by the level of the human rights marker.



RESULTS ACHIEVED BY STRATEGIC PRIORITY



Students from the Teterrene primary school, Meconta district, Nampula province, beneficiaries of transversal and CSE contents in the classroom. © UNESCO Mozambique 2022.

"We like the current approach our teachers are taking in the classroom, having introduced Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) topics such as STI/HIV protection, menstrual management and prevention of pregnancy among others in various subjects. Aunties and elder women in the communities usually cover those topics in a demonstrative and friendly way, and we have had the opportunity to ask questions about our sexuality"

MINEDH was supported in the revision and inclusion of crosscutting themes, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) content into primary and secondary education curriculum, trained and certified teacher trainers (TT) from Nampula and Zambézia Teacher Training Institutes, and these in turn trained pre-service and in-service teachers. The TT and in-service teachers are currently including and discussing CSE topics in the classroom.



30,667

Adolescent participated in out-of-school programmes that promote gender equitable norms



6,000

GBV cases have been registered



9.9 million

Children under five years old protected



959,014

People gained access to drinking water and sanitation services



589,050

Children and youth in selected schools received free school meals, learning materials

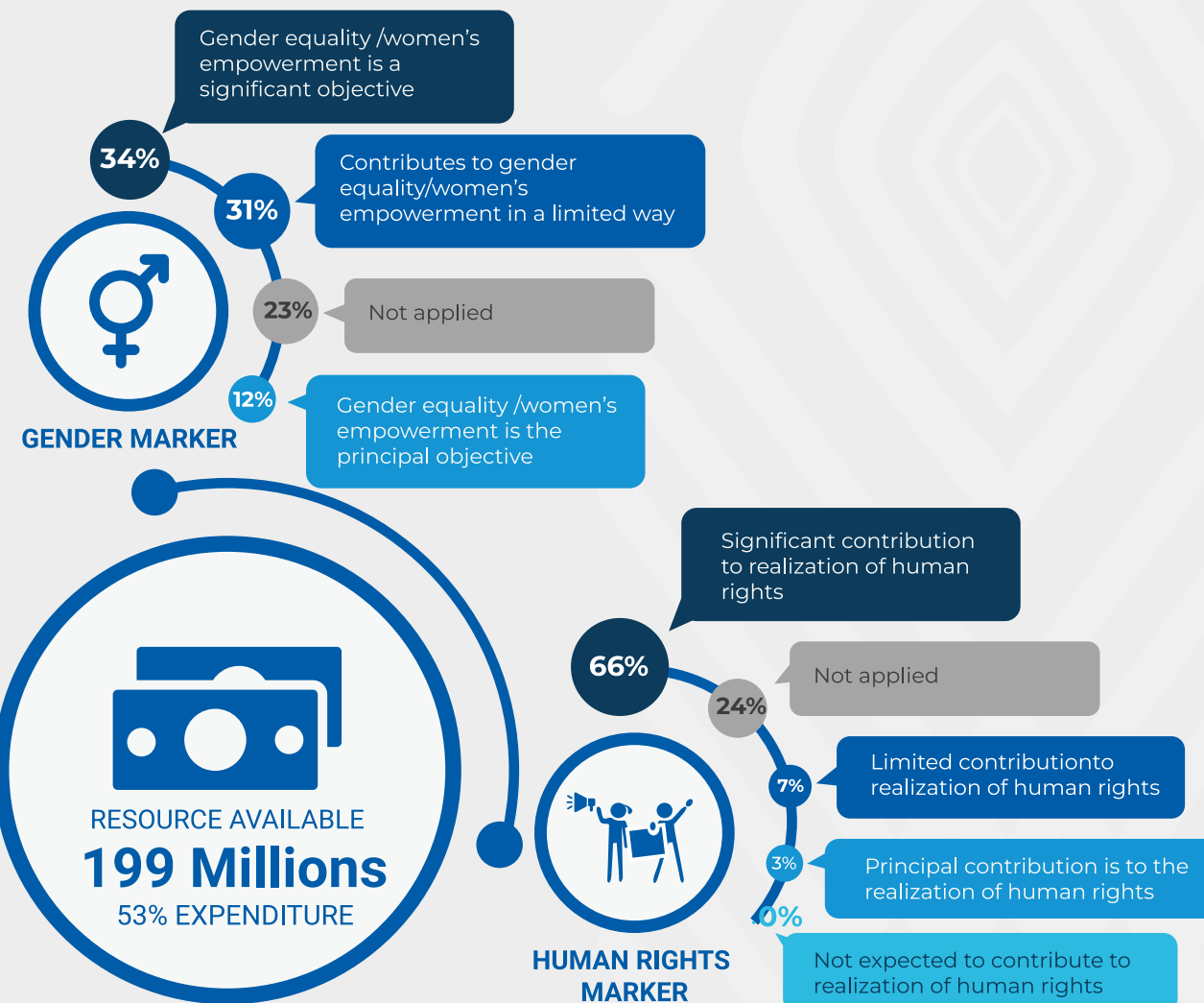
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES CONTRIBUTING TO THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA:



OUTCOME 1	PQG 2020-2024	SDG
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.	PRIORITY 1: Develop human capital and social justice	

RESOURCE REQUIRED VS AVAILABLE IN 2022



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.

- To coordinate actions for institutional strengthening and provision of **integrated GBV and SRHR in development and humanitarian interventions**, multisectoral committees were established in 158 districts in the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado.
- Overall, 1,467 institutions and religious leaders from the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula benefitted from training to **address discriminatory and social-cultural norms, prevent, and respond to violence, including GBV, and harmful practices**. Twenty-five coordinators were trained on their roles and responsibilities, 186 on PSEA and 265 decision-makers were mobilised to act on behalf of children.

- A total of 473 teachers and social workers were trained in **Violence Against Children (VAC)** referral mechanism, comprehensive sexuality education and prevention and response to SGBV and harmful practices. About 22,000 students (from primary and secondary schools) benefitted from the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) syllabus as a result of the 400 (148 women) in-service teachers trained from 288 selected schools (273 primary and 15 secondary) in Zambézia and Nampula provinces. Twenty-one gender focal points (12 women) and school directors were empowered, and their capacity built in addressing gender inequality and the integrated and referral mechanisms, GBV and school-related GBV experiences shared. These included case reporting, referrals, Circles of Interest support and activities for victims and survivors, reaching 15,430 children (8,070 boys and 6,857 girls) with messages.
- Five hundred forty-five government officers were trained to deliver quality and essential services, including **GBV case management, to women and girls survivors of violence**.

- A total of **30,667 young women and girls, young men and boys, participated in out-of-school programmes that promote gender equitable norms**, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including HIV, sexual and reproductive health and rights and transformative masculinities. In Cabo Delgado, boys and young men were trained on gender norms and toxic masculinities that contribute to the prevention of various forms of GBV. Eighty male mentors and four male supervisors were trained in four districts of Cabo Delgado to address toxic masculinities. Mentors and supervisors also contributed to community awareness efforts on reducing toxic masculinities and basic GBV concepts, reaching 730 persons in Montepuez, 813 in Pemba City, 815 in Chiure, and 850 in Metuge districts. VAC multisectoral mechanisms were disseminated, and 400 teachers (200 women) focal points were trained.

sanitation solutions implemented in humanitarian contexts: 82,595 additional people counting for 12 per cent of the total not included in the initial planning.

- In March 2022, Mozambique registered 1 case of Wild Polio Virus (WPV) since it was certified as a Polio-free country in July 2016. With the increase in surveillance activities, seven more cases of WPV were identified, all in Tete Province. In addition, 22 cases of vaccine-derived polio type 1 (cVDPV1) were identified in other provinces. In response, the United Nations supported the country in carrying out six mass campaigns at the level of various areas in the country, **protecting 9.9 million children under five years of age**. These actions resulted in the control of the virus transmission chain, with more than 214 days without new cases of WPV and 112 days without cases of cVDPV1.

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 total of **959,014 people gained access to drinking water and sanitation services**. From this number, 160,317 people had access to improved durable water (Basic + or above service level), representing 153 per cent of the expected target. This over-achievement could be attributed to durable water supply solutions implemented in humanitarian contexts: 94,399 additional people counting for 75 per cent of the total not included in the initial planning. As planned, 90 per cent (113,279) of this total was achieved in rural areas where water services coverage is 4.5 times less than in urban contexts. On sanitation and hygiene, UN-supported interventions benefitted 798,697 people with at least 'Basic' level sanitation and hygiene services, representing 320 per cent of the expected target for this year. Again, this over-achievement might be partially attributed to durable

- **Twenty-eight forums were held targeting youth empowerment, leadership, participation and accountability to accelerate access to social services and protection** from harmful practices and GBV. In addition, 12 women's groups were sensitised, and activists in Cabo Delgado were supported in the participation and accountability to accelerate access to essential social services and protection from harmful practices and gender-based violence.
- Through the Post-Emergency Direct Social Support Programme (*Programa de Apoio Social Direto Pós-Emergência* - PASD-PE) COVID-19, in 2022, 62,951 urban and peri-urban families in Zambezia (approximately 314,755 people) were assisted with two cash payments of 4,540 MZN (approximately 70 USD) as part of shock-responsive social protection. Cash recipients also received financial literacy, nutrition, and COVID-19 prevention messages. The monetary value followed government guidelines and was coordinated with development partners.



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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.

- **Improved WASH infrastructure impacted the well-being of 16,000 mothers hospitalised in maternity wards, 25,610 schoolgirls and 27,649 schoolboys** who gained access to a complete WASH package, including basic sanitation and hygiene services. 156 Health Centre Facilities and Schools gained access to appropriate WASH infrastructure, including solar-powered water supply systems, toilets separated by gender and inclusive, solid waste management systems and kitchen and laundry blocks.
- Vaccination activities against the COVID-19 virus were intensified, reaching high coverage, with emphasis on the total vaccinated population (19.7 million) representing a coverage rate of 62.5% and the **targeted priority group with 98.8 % coverage**. Also, in 2022, **adolescents aged 12 to 17 years were vaccinated (4.8 million), with a coverage rate of 98.4%**. These coverages placed Mozambique among the top 10 countries in Africa with the highest rates of vaccination coverage against COVID-19. They contributed significantly to reducing the severity of COVID-19 cases among the population and the consequent decrease in hospitalisations and deaths.
- **On sexual and reproductive health, national capacities for prevention, treatment and social reintegration for obstetric fistula were enhanced.** In 2022, 592 women underwent surgical treatment for obstetric fistula in the national health system. Mozambique also hosted in October the International Conference of the International Society of Obstetric Fistula Surgeons, a first for a Lusophone country and in Southern Africa. Over 51% of the country's family planning commodity needs were procured with UN support and a Compact agreement was signed by the

Government in December to allocate parts of the national budget to family planning commodities.

- **Overall, 589,050 children and youth in selected schools received free school meals, learning materials** and services, including learner kits, recreation kits, hygiene kits, chalkboards, school tents and school disaster risk reduction kits.
- More than 100,000 concerns were reported in the last six months of 2022 through the Emergency Response Hotline (Linha Verde da Resposta a Emergência - 1458), the interagency community feedback mechanism. In the period, the National Disasters Management Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades* – INGD) division of environmental and social safeguarding created messages and communication materials against abuse of power. In addition, the access to the online platform was also made available for the resolution of irregularities that were reported in connection with INGD's response.
- To improve quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women, the management, analysis and use of data about prevalence of GBV in the country was enhanced, mainly through the set-up and piloting the **InfoViolência digital platform**. **As a result, 6,000 GBV cases have been registered**, with 73.9% of new cases registered in 2022, a significant increase from the 26.1% of new cases registered in 2021.

OUTPUT 1.4: POLICY, REGULATORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TO ENHANCE ACCESS TO AND UTILISATION OF SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES ARE IMPROVED.

- **Six policies, strategies and legal frameworks were developed or approved this year to enhance access to social and protection services.** Among them, the Integrated Assistance Centers (*Centros de Assistência Integrada* - CAIs) regulation was approved. In addition, support was provided for the dissemination of CAI's Regulation during the multisectoral mechanism training, to government

and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) services providers as well as the dissemination of the Recommendations towards implementing the Continental Education Strategy for Africa and achieving SDG 4. The development of a new National Plan to Prevent and Combat GBV was initiated by the MGCAS along with the Terms of Reference to evaluate the 2017-2021 Plan.

- The Government of Mozambique also developed and adopted the **new National Health Policy horizon 2030**, emphasising access to health care, Universal Health Coverage and the Social Determinants of Health.
- Two blueprints on **integrated border management** for Mozambique were developed. Detailed gender-sensitive assessments were conducted at the Points of Entry and Border Control Points to understand the application of national policies and instructions at the border/provincial level and

National Assessments, including reviews of policy, legal and operational practices around border management from a human mobility and health security perspective.

- Six national and sub-national plans, including emergency and preparedness plans, procedures or guiding documents, were endorsed by the Government to **improve timely and effective shock-responsive social and protection interventions** integrating gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups. These plans include the 2022/23 National Contingency Plan approved by the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management with GBV and PSEA as cross-cutting issues to almost all government and non-government humanitarian actors, the Strategic Plan for Management of Internal Displacement (*Política e Estratégia de Gestão de Deslocados Internos* - PEGDI), the Humanitarian Response Plan.



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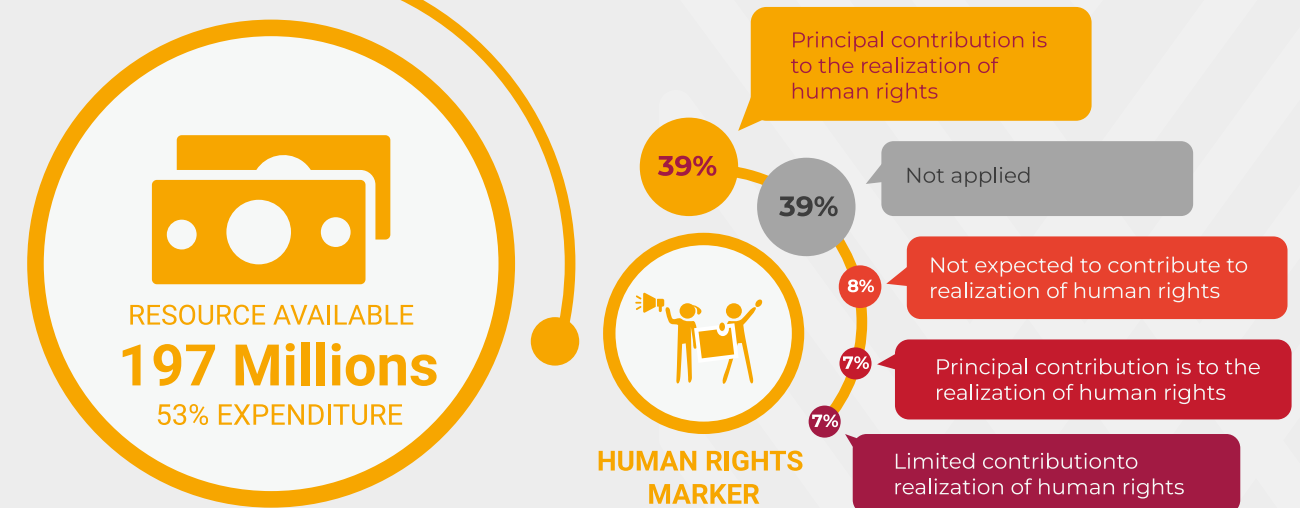
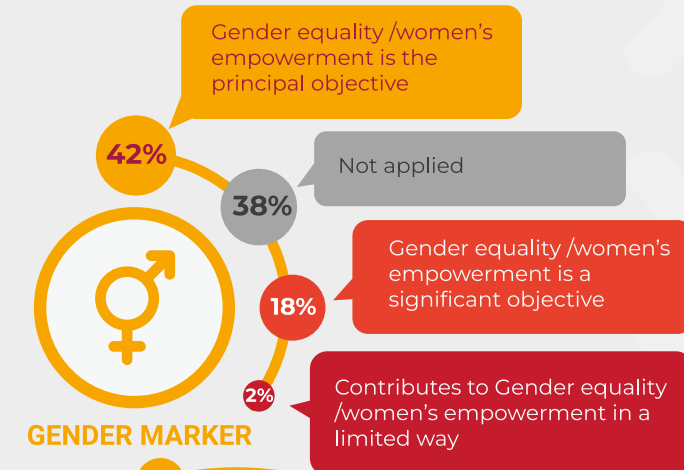
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES CONTRIBUTING TO THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA:



OUTCOME 2	PQG 2020-2024	SDG
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.	PRIORITY 2: Boost economic growth, productivity and job generation	

RESOURCE REQUIRED VS AVAILABLE IN 2022



- 44,785**
People, members of CBOs, CSOs and business associations, trained on climate
- 23,652**
Vulnerable people benefiting from support to access employment and income generation opportunities
- 13,084**
Value chain actors gained better access to quality inputs and markets
- 131**
Farmer associations benefitted from 79,608 kg of different agriculture seeds
- 1 million USD**
Capital for investments in renewable energy systems



“If a crop was a person, inputs would be food”

Isabel Saíde, agro dealer
Province: Nampula, District: Angoche

“A person may have a field, but not have the means to buy quality seeds, so they use grains. PROMOVE Agribiz is helping smallholders overcome that barrier.” To ensure that the seeds she sells won't disappoint customers and “have good quality indeed,” the merchant says, as soon as she buys them from suppliers, she does a germination test herself in her store. “When you use quality inputs, crops grow well, they are healthy and have no diseases, thus production is higher. **If a crop was a person, inputs would be food.**”

The e-voucher is a mechanism that facilitates access to quality agricultural inputs - especially certified seeds - through a temporary subsidy, co-financed by the farmer and PROMOVE Agribiz programme. Simultaneously, the e-voucher serves as a tool to promote good agricultural practices and to foster a sustainable commercial network for the sale of agricultural inputs in the programme's implementation areas.

Today, her first child from PROMOVE Agribiz – as the agro dealer calls her truck – has a sibling, a second truck, and with driver, manager and helper, who support her in her mobile sales, store and house employees, cashew tree spray operators, farmers working on the 52-ha production field, and bricklayers for new constructions, **she now employs 19 people.** The structures are concentrated on a plot of land she recently bought and are intended for **a warehouse and a second store.**

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.

- The **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development was supported in the development or revision of crucial policy tools** such as the National Seed Regulation, the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agriculture Sector 2021-2030, the National Plan for the Investment in the Agricultural Sector 2021-2025, the Agricultural Statistics Masterplan 2022-2031. In addition, to promote value chains, agri-food systems and inclusive growth, the Provincial Government of Inhambane received support to develop a Provincial Strategic Plan.
- At the national level, the **Market Information System** was set up to facilitate rural, peri-urban, and urban market development by collecting, processing, and disseminating market information to farmers, traders, processors and service providers. The system is based on a two-way text messaging service and digital/ web interaction for the push and pull of information on market prices and weather.
- **Additional initiatives to promote the use of digital technologies** included the country-wide dissemination of the Fall Army Worm (FAW) Monitoring and Surveillance System (FAMEWS), a free mobile application that allows farmers, communities, extension agents and others to record standardised field data that provides insights that can help to monitor FAW infestations; Capacity-building provided to 11 public institutions including Ministries, Universities and Research Institutes on the use of FAO's portal to monitor Water Productivity.

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance was supported in operationalising the national Monitoring and Evaluation System and developing an evaluation manual.
- The Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the National Institute for Standardization and Quality (*Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade* – INNOQ IP) completed a modernised National Quality Policy and a legal framework on Safeguards was also elaborated in complementarity to the revised draft Act on Anti-dumping, A digitalisation readiness assessment of INNOQ IP was conducted to make the body of national norms and standards accessible through digital platforms. Finally, several internal audits aiming at the ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories were carried out.

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.

- **A total of 44,785 people, members of CBOs, CSOs and business associations, trained on climate-smart agri-food systems and circular economies in Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Gaza provinces.** This included 17,507 smallholder farmers (38% women) benefitting from capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices, Post-Harvest loss Management, Financial Literacy, Production and Commercialization plans, Gender, and Nutrition as well as market access. As well as interventions to strengthen the support network of farmers, 262 Contact Farmers, 317 Animal Health Agents, 444 Community Vaccinators, 345 crop promoters and 58 extension officers were provided with training on climate-smart and good agronomic practices. Additionally, 622 entrepreneurs were trained on

business development support to develop resilient agri-food value chains, and 50 business plans were developed and linked to financial institutions to access specific financial products for their businesses. For the **blue economy**, 71 extension officers and 874 fish farmers were trained on pond and cage construction production practices, pond management and business management. The digital platform AGROPONTO was used to further engage with Local and Regional Food Procurement initiatives. This resulted in the commercialisation of 536,780.00 kg of grain crops involving equivalent to a total revenue of 18,494,412 USD.

- 1,996 Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) enhanced capacity in enterprise development, quality management, and marketing. This included 1812 MSMEs receiving start-up kits (fishing gear, materials to construct poultry farms, chickens, feeders and vaccines) and business training. Moreover, 28 (21% female) young people were trained on “cultural business, entrepreneurship, innovation and access to markets for sustainability of the cultural and creative sector aiming at generating a dynamic creative economy.
- 23,652 vulnerable people benefiting from support to access employment and income generation opportunities. This included **6,630 women and adolescent girls affected by conflict**, survivors of child marriage and gender-based violence who achieved economic autonomy through a holistic financial instrument service which covered financial literacy, business start-up kits, business management and entrepreneurship training. Additionally, 512 women-led enterprises have been granted business licenses and related registration papers. To strengthen communities’ capacity to access formal financial services, build farmers’ resilience to climate shocks and enhance their capacity to invest in agriculture, 449 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) were created. Micro-insurance schemes benefitted 2800 farmers (2126 men and 684 women). Through their integration into ten rotating savings and credit groups, 252 young

women and girls started their businesses after financial and business management training and receiving self-employment kits. One hundred forty new businesses were created because of the rotation of the start-up kits distributed in the VSLA groups. Eighty people (45 women and 60% from displaced communities) received Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), which included climate innovative agricultural training - 50% of the students already found internships in private entities.

OUTPUT 2.3 THE PRIMARY SECTOR IS MORE SUSTAINABLE, PRODUCTIVE, VALUE-ADDING, AND INCORPORATING CIRCULAR, REGENERATIVE, AND GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE PRACTICES.

A total of 13,084 value chain actors gained better access to quality inputs and markets. This included 12,052 farmers who started using an electronic voucher system to facilitate access to high-quality cereal, oilseeds, pulse seeds, fertilisers, and tools. Moreover, 1000 beneficiaries received start-up kits (Agricultural inputs) that covered an area of 300 hectares of cassava and 200 hectares of horticulture in Gaza province. In the fish industry, 32 people in Milange benefitted from 16 ponds being stocked and received 900kg of fish feed to support their fish-farming businesses.

Over a thousand producer networks were created or supported. This included thirty farmer networks in Nampula and Zambezia provinces were established, involving 508 farmer groups, to facilitate trade in rural areas with (peri)-urban market actors. Moreover, **131 farmer associations, composed of 28,364 families (including 11,545 women), many of whom were facing food insecurity, benefitted from 79,608 kg of different agriculture seeds, training, agriculture irrigation systems and tools.**

Twenty-eight standards were identified as necessary for Mozambican producers in the production and export of agro-products and fisheries and aquaculture products. INNOQ IP reviewed the standards development procedures and five of were prepared

during 2022. A training course to producers and exporters in **Food Safety Management System Certification**, was also developed.

Through a partnership between the Government, a commercial bank and the UN, a **Guarantee Fund of 1,000,000 USD was created to facilitate access to**

capital for investments in renewable energy systems for productive uses in the country. This mechanism is enabling demonstrations of integrated renewable energy systems for productive uses in off-grid areas benefiting smallholders, community water-service providers, fishing communities and family-business owners, in Maputo, Inhambane and Manica Provinces.



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They have innocent-sounding names – Kenneth, Idai, Eloise. But they leave death, misery, and destruction in their wake.

Cyclone Idai came first, wreaking havoc in the coastal swamps and river delta of central Mozambique – one of the countries in the world most susceptible to the dramatic effects of climatic change. At least 600 people were killed. Houses, schools, clinics, and crops were destroyed. Barely six weeks later Cyclone Kenneth barrelled across the Indian Ocean and stormed ashore – the strongest cyclone ever to make landfall in Africa. At least two million people were made homeless by the back-to-back storms.

In response, MITA and MEF have launched the “Building Local Climate Resilience” programme in Mozambique (MERCIM) in a strategic partnership with donors and the United Nations. MERCIM is designed to strengthen the government’s ability to reduce climate vulnerability by improving the delivery of climate-resilient basic services to rural communities and enhancing knowledge-based decision-making processes. The programme is expected to run until 2022.

To do that it has launched a participatory, bottom-up approach to the challenges through the creation of consultative councils to ensure essential buy-in at the grassroots level. First local communities are engaged as to what they consider their greatest needs. Proposals are forwarded to local and then provincial administrations.

“The participation of the community is extremely important because it is this community that suffers the effects of these climatic changes. To engage the community in the decision-making process and prioritising the several situations that occur, in my opinion, is extremely important,” added Mr Celestino.

“The community is there, and the community chooses, that way they will always support it. They can say, ‘this is our school, our children’s school.’ It is important that they are there and involved.”

“I always take part. Whenever there is a consultative council here in our district, I take part in it ... I feel happy because many of the topics discussed here are done so in agreement with the community that I am a part of,” he said. Cyclones had ripped the roof off the village school. That has now been replaced with one that is built to withstand storms.



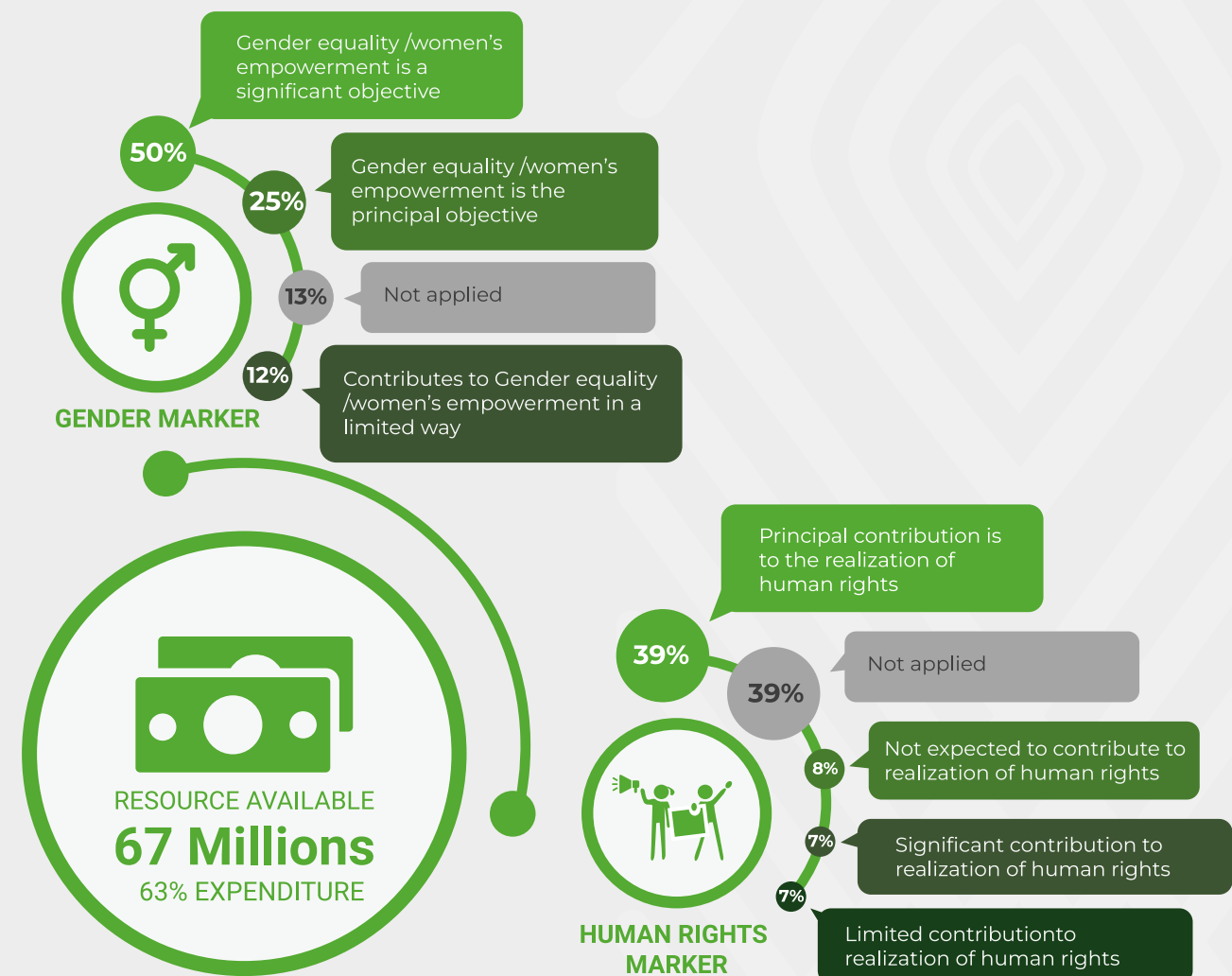
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES CONTRIBUTING TO THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA:



OUTCOME 3	PQG 2020-2024	SDG
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.	PRIORITY 3: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources and the environment	

RESOURCE REQUIRED VS AVAILABLE IN 2022



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.

- In terms of **normative frameworks and compliance with global climate agreements**, Mozambique submitted its Second National Communication and the associated First Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It also developed its National Adaptation Plan and is developing a Water and Sanitation Law, which includes more significant consideration of decentralisation and strengthening of the WASH sector. Support was also provided for the formulation of the National Land Policy.
- The development of the **National Contingency Plan** was supported which included the integration of Drought Anticipatory Actions, as well as the Standard Operating Procedures for Geographical and Beneficiary Selection Prioritization and for the Early Warning System and Anticipatory Actions. The Early Warning strategies culminated in the Maputo Declaration on Bridging the Gap between Early Warning and Early Action with the SADC and African Union Commission (AUC) calling on governments to support and take an active people-centred role to ensure all citizens in SADC are covered by effective Early Warning and Early Action system initiatives.
- The Strategy to combat Wildlife Crime in Mozambique has been developed alongside the Strategy for the **prevention and mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflict** with a particular focus on elephants, buffalos and crocodiles, which represent a threat to the communities in the south Púnguè river.
- To ensure all new and existing schools comply with climate resilience standards, the **Inter-ministerial Decree for Resilient Building Standards for**

Schools was approved. In addition, key fishing policies were updated, such as the Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Policy and Strategy; the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Mozambique and the Regulations and Statutes of Fishing Inspectors and the Draft Regulation for the Maritime Surveillance Operations Coordinating Centre paving the way for **more sustainable blue growth**. The establishment of the Blue Economy Working Group is also expected to enable coordination and policy dialogue between partners and the Government on the development of the blue economy.



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.

- **Targeted capacity building for the INGD** was carried out to allow rapid damage assessments of cyclones and intense floods. This included 15 critical national technicians trained on emergency drone operations and data processing and three geographic information system officers trained to undertake mapping and geospatial analysis using drones and deep learning technology. Capacity-building was also provided to 36 government staff on communicating and disseminating early warning information for cyclones and floods. In addition, 15 government officials were trained to analyse drought, tropical cyclone, and flood insurance models and products to recommend a countrywide insurance solution.
- 230 vulnerable communities exposed to extreme events have benefitted from climate-resilient infrastructure and services. This included 409 learning spaces and 610 classrooms in 129 schools, including 264 gender-sensitive sanitation blocks in Manica, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Sofala provinces. In addition, 14 training sessions have been carried out in the Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Manica in resilient construction of schools building the capacity of approximately 700 government technicians, artisans, and constructors. In addition, 21 solar-powered water supply systems were established in schools and healthcare facilities in Zambezia, Tete and Cabo Delgado. In Sofala and Cabo Delgado, following cyclones Idai and Kenneth, 1,473 community infrastructures (market stalls, schools, soccer fields, homes for the elderly, health ports, and community centres) were built and ten government offices were rehabilitated for the provision of public services. In addition, eight elementary schools were

built, and four primary and secondary schools were rehabilitated, four clinics and seven market blocks were rehabilitated. The construction and rehabilitation of 643 houses were completed and the infrastructure was handed over to the beneficiaries.

- The **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** continued primary data collection activities across Manica and Sofala to produce evidence-based assessments representing 24,250 disaster-affected families (129,327 people/ 63,607 women, 65,720 men) living in displacement sites. Through the network of the DTM, rapid assessments of the required logistical and technical support were carried out in 72 hours following the landfall of tropical storms Ana and Gombe. Moreover, one Climate Resilient Community Radio was set up in Chokwe City (Gaza) to strengthen the Early Warning Systems at City Level.
- The **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** reached 151 districts and increased information based on a rigorous, evidence and consensus-based analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition. It informs both emergency responses as well as medium and long-term policy and programming. In addition, the **Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM)** platform increased the availability of information on the impacts of shocks on agricultural production, livelihoods, food security and agricultural markets.
- At the provincial and local levels, **four provinces (Cabo Delgado, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula) have implemented contingency plans** by prepositioning emergency supplies. This included 4,000 sleeping mats and 4,500 tarpaulins (4m x 6m) to provide shelter solutions to affected individuals. The first Consultation Meeting on Disaster Risk Management for the culture sector in Ilha de Moçambique was concluded. Several assessments have been carried out to inform the decision-making, such as the assessment of the infrastructure affected by cyclones and floods in Sofala and Cabo Delgado and the establishment of the Data in Emergencies Monitoring to collect,

analyse and disseminate data on shocks and livelihoods. Two City Resilience Action Planning tools were implemented in Ibo and Buzi, and 3 Local Adaptations Plans were carried out in the districts of Tete with 24,000 individuals participating.

- The Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries in Cabo Delgado undertook a **comprehensive assessment on the impact of the ongoing crisis in the fisheries sector** in the province with concrete recommendations that will increase the resilience of fishers and the population through economic development and improved food security and nutrition.

OUTPUT 3.3: GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 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;

- An **integrated approach for sustainable land management through sustainable agriculture** (including agro forestry), pisciculture, anti-fire brigades, apiculture, food processing and nutrition and revolving savings and credit was implemented in four communities.
- Equipment and tools were provided to ensure efficient and **cost-effective communication and coordination mechanisms including during emergencies** in five strategic locations (the city of Maputo, and the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Zambézia and Cabo-Delgado).
- First **studies of Ecosystem Services** in Mozambique were carried out in two pilot areas, Pomene National Reserve and Magoe National Park, identifying concrete proposals to explore specific options to generate revenues from ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration.

- In terms of **animal health services**, tick control programmes were provided for each pastoralist group with an average of 1,060 heads of cattle dipped twice per month. A Newcastle disease vaccination campaign for chickens in 32 villages was also supported with approximately 30,000 chickens vaccinated in 989 households (65%women).

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;

- An **Integrated Climate Risk Management initiative reached 13,100 climate-smart smallholder farmers and a total of 65,500 people** in Gaza, Sofala and Tete. Activities included the creation of farmers' clubs, training on the 11 steps of conservation agriculture, practice in demo plots and support to implement in their own field.
- Eighty nine communities in the Gorongosa Restoration Project and Niassa Special Reserve benefitted from developing **community-based conservation** activities such as sustainable agriculture and fish farming. Moreover, 4 communities in Gilé district of the Zambézia province benefitted from an integrated approach for sustainable land management through sustainable agriculture (including agro-forestry), pisciculture, anti-fire brigades, apiculture, food processing and nutrition and revolving savings and credit.
- 25% of disaster-affected vulnerable people, including IDPs, have gained the skills and access to food, agricultural and fisheries inputs for enhanced and sustainable recovery and productivity. This included 2612 Households in Gaza and Sofala who gained access to agricultural and fisheries inputs for increased resilience and received training on

access and use of climatic information for agrarian purposes, production of seed at the local level, the establishment of community seed banks, plant and animal health, animal feeding during the dry season and provision of seeds and tools.

- 33% of disaster-affected vulnerable people, including IDPs, have access to resilient infrastructure for enhanced recovery and productivity. This included 40 resilient houses handed over to woman-headed families in Cabo Delgado, 1,473 community infrastructures and 643 homes rehabilitated. Additionally, 35 infrastructures rehabilitation and 440 houses reconstruction are ongoing to serve over 34,535 households (172,675 people).

- A total of 2,500 people (51% women) increased their capacities on **sustainable management of the environment, natural resources and biodiversity conservation and community governance in four districts** of Zambezia Province (Maganja da Costa, Alto Molocue, Gilé and Mulevala). This was strengthened with access to financing opportunities, as 1,100 vulnerable people (52% women) from Zambezia Province are implementing revolving savings and loan schemes.
- Through the Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility, 70 adaptive development infrastructures were financed and delivered throughout Mozambique directly benefiting approximately 3 million people (1,297,907 women and 1,385,116



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men) - almost 10% of the Mozambican population. Using consultative councils and a bottom-up inclusive, participatory approach, decentralisation and local governance were strengthened at the local level, listening to the voice of communities and their knowledge. Thirty-three Local Adaptation Plans were financed and technically assisted as a key tool for the operationalisation of the National Strategy for adapting and mitigating the effects of Climate Change.

- As part of the Buzi river risk mapping, nine high flood-risk areas were identified using drone data and participatory mapping. Communities identified evacuation routes and safe places to go in the event of flooding.
- A **community-based management and business plan for the Quirimbas Biosphere Reserve** was initiated to support the governance and contribute to the application for the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status.
- One hundred technicians (31 women) and 8,525 farmers (5,306 women) were trained on **Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture** methodology to support decision-

making to prepare and implement the agriculture campaign already used by farmer/pastoralist groups in Gaza, Tete and Sofala Provinces.

- Community seed banks aiming to guarantee the availability of quality seeds after shocks, such as floods or drought, resulted in the production of 28 tons of certified seed and 15 tons of stored seed that will cover 600 hectares to cope with the next agricultural season.
- A Mozambican delegation of five **youth representatives participated in the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27)** for the first time.
- Two hundred adolescents benefitted from face-to-face, online, and on-the-job training of child participation platforms, in the production and broadcasting of adolescent-friendly child protection and emergency-related content (focusing on Climate Change) in seven central and northern provinces. As a result, adolescents were engaged in producing and broadcasting weekly peer-to-peer and intergenerational radio and TV programmes on child protection, emergency, and climate change.

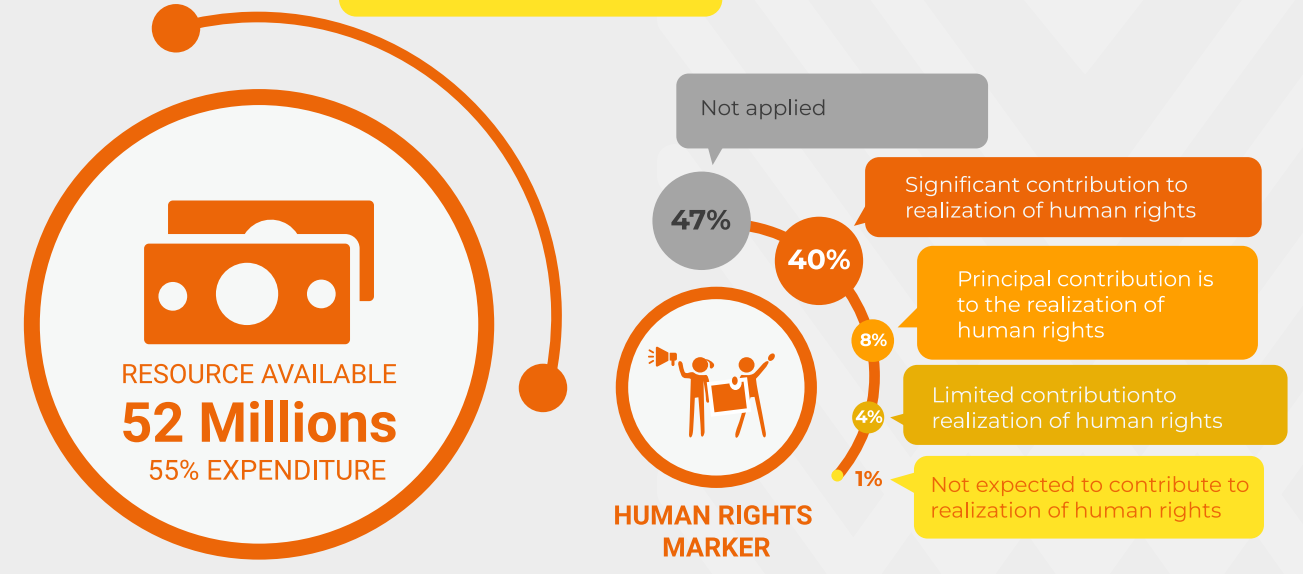
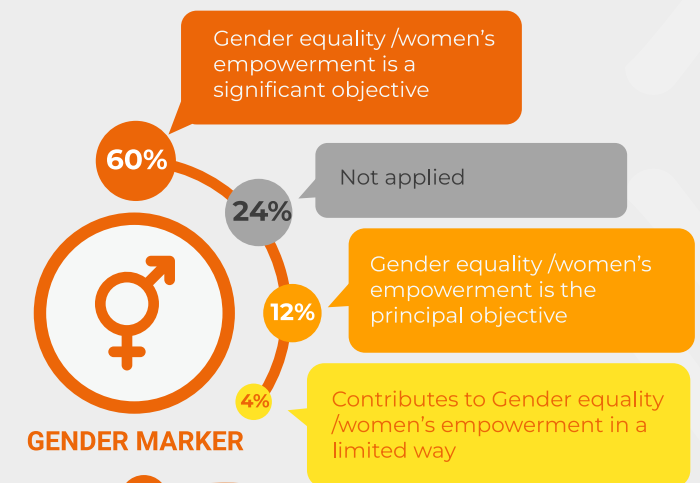
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: PEACEBUILDING, HUMAN RIGHTS AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES CONTRIBUTING TO THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA:



OUTCOME 4	PQG 2020-2024	SDG
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.	<p>PILLAR 1: Strengthen democracy and national unity</p> <p>PILLAR 2: Promote good governance and decentralisation.</p> <p>PILLAR 3: Strengthen international cooperation</p>	

RESOURCE REQUIRED VS AVAILABLE IN 2022



“The inclusion committee has changed my life. I also thank the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for listening to my pleas. Thank you for helping me and making my life easier here in Ngalane”

No one surpasses their struggles alone. Feta Armeni has been unfortunate since a toddler. Born with cortical visual impairment, Feta lost a hundred percent of her sight at an alarming rate towards her early twenties which subjected her to dependency on relatives for support. Over time, life seemed to normalize in her home village in the district of Quissanga, in Cabo

Delgado. But the sporadic and recurrent attacks by armed groups in the province, washed away Feta’s sense of security and comfort. In May 2020, as the evening set and the family was preparing for dinner, the villagers were met with a rude awaking from the unidentified armed forces who began raiding homes and killing all in their path.

“I could only hear screams. My relatives and neighbours tried to explain what was happening, but I could not believe it; the only thing that was clear was that we had to run away. But people with disabilities could not run away, so we had to hide in the bush. We stayed there for a full day without much hope. Then the government helped us to move temporarily to a transition centre, and from there we arrived in Ngalane,” said Feta.

Arriving at Ngalane Relocation Site (Metuge district) was not easy either. Living with her two nieces and their four children, the house too small, the communal latrine was not adequate and had limited privacy. Through the CFM put in place by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management and the creation of the Disability Inclusion committee within Ngalane which works towards the inclusion of people with physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments in the community, Feta and her family were awarded a reliable home that meets their present needs.

50,815

People were supported through early recovery interventions

8,431

People received psychological support after cyclone Eloise

1.2 million

People in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces reached through humanitarian response in northern Mozambique

2019

Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation (Maputo Accord)

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.

- Efforts to strengthen the interoperability between the civil and health registration systems resulted in an **increased number of health facilities offering birth registration services**, from 74 in 2021 to 143 in 2022.
- A total of **574 local leaders and influential people were reached to encourage gender social norms change and prevention of GBV** and other human rights abuses in conflict-affected communities.
- **Around 70 awareness-raising campaigns on human rights focusing on the most vulnerable groups were organised.** Among them, 12 awareness-raising campaigns on the rights and discrimination of persons with albinism at the community level were conducted by three organisations of persons with albinism in Tete province (AZEMAP), Maputo province and city (Amor a Vida), and Nampula and Zambézia (Albimoz). The sessions were held in communities, schools, and hospitals in Maputo province, resulting in 400 people being directly reached and 4,000 individuals indirectly. Five thousand nine hundred seventy people including through 54 community-based awareness, were reached to raise awareness on Human Rights, Child Protection, Women's Rights, and Rights of People with Disabilities in Ancuabe, Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez, Mucufi and Pemba districts. Campaigns on SGBV reached 104,927 people in IDP locations in Pemba, Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez, Palma and Mueda districts. A total of 153 Protection Focal Points worked with displaced and host communities, disseminating protection messages to 8,888 people forcibly displaced and host communities. 164 GBV activists were trained and are operational in locations

impacted by displacement in Pemba, Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez, Palma and Mueda districts to provide survivor-centred referrals to access services, awareness on GBV topics, community engagement, community PSS activities and identify GBV risks and propose community led risk reduction.

- An estimated **227 women and youth participated in community-based conflict prevention, peacebuilding, stabilisation and recovery processes**, including through a package of Human Rights training to the youth in Cabo Delgado that reached 197 youth from displaced and host communities in the districts of Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi, and Pemba (102 men and boys and 95 women and girls). The training, developed with displaced and host communities' youth, aimed to strengthen participants' knowledge of human rights, stimulate peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, prevent the radicalisation of youths, and foster community resilience against violence. In addition, through the **National Conference on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)** held in Cabo Delgado, 30 women and girls affected by conflict have increased their awareness of the agenda, allowing them to better claim their rights to participate in conflict prevention, response and recovery in the community level.
- **Overall, 10,163 households (IDPs and host community members about 50,815 people) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces were supported through early recovery interventions** such as provision of inputs and technical assistance, distribution of poultry and training on poultry management, technical trainings on good fishing practices and distribution of boats and fishing gears assistance to VSLA.
- A total of 8,431 (3,317 men and 5,114 women) people received **psychological support after cyclone Eloise**. This included awareness-raising sessions and focused psychosocial support activities such as counselling and support groups. Six hundred twenty-five (100% of planned) women

and adolescent girls affected by the conflict in northern Mozambique had access to e-vouchers (Near Field Communication cards), allowing them to purchase food items, livelihood items with potential for commercialisation, and dignity kits in the resettlement centres of Ocuca, Chiúre-Velho, and Ncuereete.

- An estimated 150 women and girls were engaged in **participatory gender-sensitive planning processes to improve living conditions in the context of resettlement and local integration in urban areas**, in Marokani settlement, Ancuabe and the city of Pemba, providing their inputs on the domestic and neighbourhood sphere, safer and more inclusive public spaces to improve and better access to services. The groups have been trained in participatory assessment and mapping and will be further engaged in action planning.

OUTPUT 4.2: STATE INSTITUTIONS AND DECENTRALISED GOVERNANCE BODIES HAVE STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES AND POLICIES TO OPERATE IN LINE WITH NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS TO ENSURE RIGHTS-BASED, GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE, TRANSPARENT, AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE.

- Three state institutions developed or revised gender-responsive policies/strategies to improve human rights, peace or governance. This includes a **national strategy to prevent and counter transnational organised crime**, aligned with UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, currently underway. In addition, the National Penitentiary Service and the National Investigation Services were supported to initiate the development of their institutional strategies. In addition, the participation of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action in the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Workshop on **Good Practices and Lessons Learned for Impactful New Generation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on WPS** in September, enabled the collection of crucial recommendations for the revision of the current



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National Plan on WPS as well as the development of the future one.

- To **support the implementation of the State socio-economic plan and budget**, 12 provincial governments received training with over 1,200 officials trained.
- A total of 86 capacity-building activities were implemented for government institutions, including 944 criminal investigators, criminal justice agents, law enforcement and counter-terrorism officers and prison staff, to improve **meaningful rights-based, gender-transformative, transparent, and accountable governance**. The capacities of 185 police officers to accelerate the data entry of GBV cases into the InfoViolência database managed by the Ministry of Interior. Under the UN PRPD Initiative, the 25 members of the dialogue committee (seven women, four persons with disabilities and one person with albinism) acquired theoretical and practical knowledge on how to include people with disabilities in the planning and implementation processes of policies and decisions that directly or indirectly affect people with disabilities. Thirty judges and prosecutors (11 women) trained in freedom of expression, access to information and safety of journalists to better handle cases of violation of the rights of journalists and media professionals in Mozambique, with a particular focus on Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. One hundred professionals were reached through activities aiming at improving the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of cases of trafficking of persons, including university professors, and a Manual for Prosecutors and Judges was initiated. Eighty prosecutors and chief investigators (plus 40 from SADC) engaged in constructive joint dialogue

at the regional dialogue on strategies for preventing violent extremism and judicial response to conflict and violence. One hundred fifty prosecutors and investigators acquired improved skills to respond to crime trends and investigative capacity on issues of kidnapping, money laundering and homicide. Gender-sensitive planning and budgeting knowledge was disseminated to around 400 technicians for the upcoming national planning and budgeting cycle.

- Eight national institutions have more robust **capacities to monitor the implementation of human rights instruments**. This included support during the development of the National Action Plan on Albinism and the UPR Action Plan. Five hundred people, including state and non-state actors, participated in developing the National Action Plan on the III Cycle of the UPR. In addition, training for Ombudsman Office Personnel was conducted to enhance their capacity for Child protection, child rights, monitoring child rights and tools to develop policy briefs. 53 individuals from state institutions

and CSOs were trained on issues related to the interplay between the UPR and the SDGs through training based on the best practices set by the 2022 report "UN good practices", how the universal periodic review process supports sustainable development,

- Technicians of the area of planning and economic activities of all the districts of the Region (Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, together with 24 provincial technicians in the area of land and environment, public works, education and health, implemented the **regional planning exercise of the Matrix of Functions**, a tool to support regional planning and applied in Mozambique in particular to support decision making on displacement and durable solutions
- Finally, ten state entities at central and sub-national levels are improving their mechanisms for public participation in the planning, budgeting and monitoring processes.

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.

- Thirty-three CSOs were trained to participate in monitoring and reporting on governance processes and human rights violations. These include six existing organisations of persons with albinism, the focal points of 12 CSOs part of the National Universal Periodic Review Mechanism Monitoring Forum (*Forum de Monitoria do Mecanismo de Revisão Periódica Universal – FMMRPU*), which includes 140 CSOs, and other representatives from 15 organisations, including youth organisations, working on promoting the political participation of women. In addition, 508 individuals were trained and sensitised on issues related to UPR recommendations, their monitoring and reporting.
- As part of the Resilience Framework for Action, four districts were designed in the post-disaster context with the active participation of community members, CBOs, and associations in Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda and Ibo, looking at producing inclusive governance processes towards urban planning and management, solutions to disaster vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
- Thirty CSOs were trained on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the WPS as well as the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas in Mozambique. These local women's organisations were engaged in critical messages on WPS. They gained a deeper understanding of women's unique challenges and experiences in conflict and post-conflict situations, which resulted in more robust advocacy.



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LINK TO OTHER PRIORITIES/PLANS IN THE COUNTRY

The **inclusion and participation of Mozambique in global initiatives, dialogues and partnerships** are at the heart of the policy support of the UNCT. Most notably, the Vice-Minister of Education and Human Development led the Mozambican delegation at the Transforming Education Pre-summit hosted by UNESCO in June 2022 in Paris. The UN supported a National Consultation that informed the content of the Transforming Education Summit convened by the UN Secretary-General in September New York. The former Minister of Education and social activist, Graça Machel, was also a special advisor of the Summit. Separately, following up on the UN Food Systems Summit held in September 2021, Mozambique developed action plans and is engaging with partners to mobilise resources for global food systems transformation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. A joint study between FAO, the EU and the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)⁹ was released to inform decision-making on food systems.

This year also saw many gains in the ongoing implementation of the **2019 Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation** (Maputo Accord) supported by the Peace Process Secretariat. The national roll-out of the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process reached 94 percent of beneficiaries (former Renamo combatants) who are already at home with their families, and 15

of 16 Renamo military bases have been closed. With the implementation focus shifting to long-term reintegration and national reconciliation, the Peace Process Secretariat will continue to support Mozambique as the country progresses towards the consolidation of definitive peace and sustainable development.

In 2022, the humanitarian response in northern Mozambique targeted 1.2 million people in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces. The **2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)** sought US\$388.5M to deliver life-saving, life-sustaining assistance and protection to 1.2 million people across the three provinces—a total of 48 humanitarian organisations coordinated through the HRP framework to assist people in need. At the end of December, the HRP was 70% funded, receiving \$270.4 million. Funding imbalances among clusters persisted with three clusters, including, Coordination and Common Services, Health and Logistics, fully funded, while Food Security and Livelihoods, Shelter and non-food items clusters secured above 50% of their requirements. A total of 1.3 million people were reached with humanitarian assistance throughout the year. Achievements against set targets by the clusters range between 38% (Protection) to 124% (Food Security and Livelihoods). Due to increasing needs and limited funding, in April 2022, the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster halved the food basket to 40% of the recommended minimum daily kilo calories required.

2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

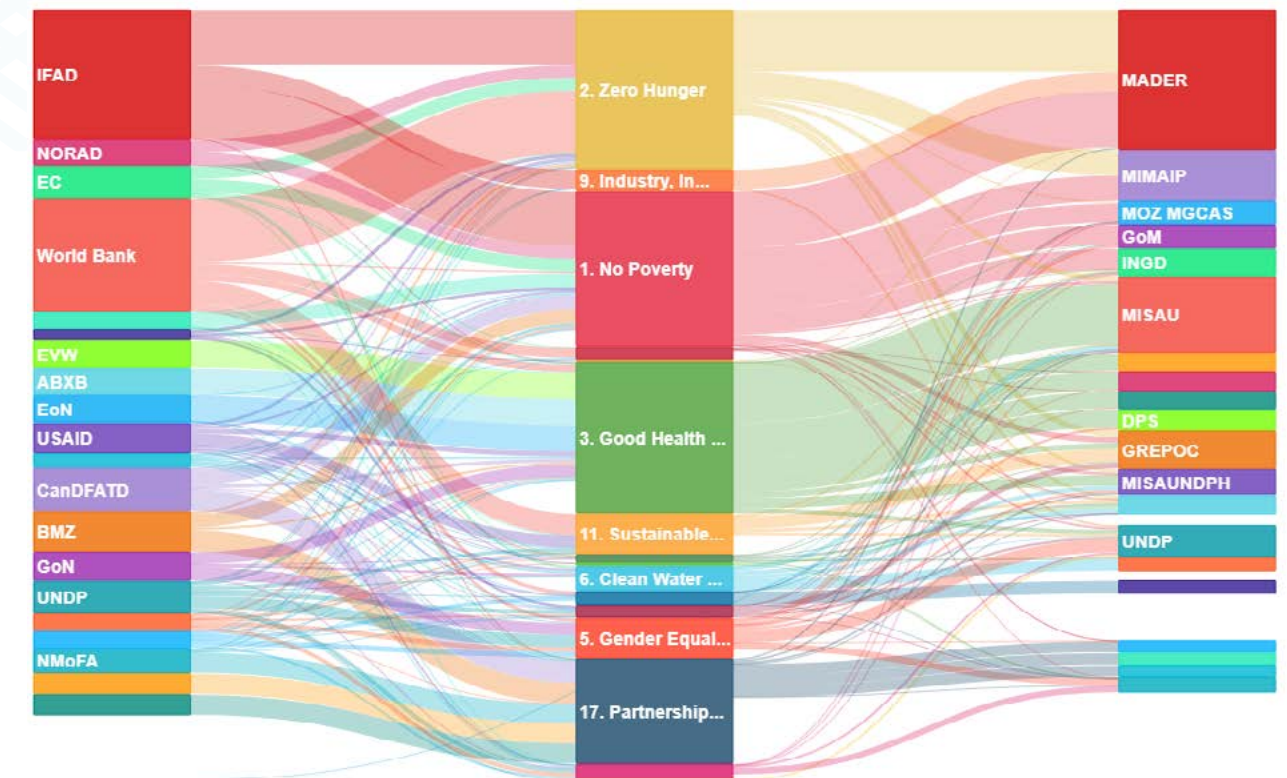
Important partnerships were forged or strengthened 2022 to advance efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs:

- UNCT Mozambique was awarded US\$ 250,000 from the Joint SDG Fund to support the functioning of food markets by facilitating timely access to market information. This innovative partnership brings together the leading public university in Mozambique, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, UNU-WIDER, WFP and FAO.
- Along with European Union (EU), the World Bank and the AfDB, the UN supported the Government in developing the PREDIN, which covers the provinces of Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. As it moves towards the implementation, the UN set up an MPTF to facilitate joint resource mobilisation; it is

implementing funding provided by the World Bank and has initiated a request to the Peacebuilding Fund.

- The Donor Coordination Platform continued to address a wide range of relevant topics to the development of Mozambique, and a Nexus Task Force was set up to strengthen coordination between development and humanitarian actors and identify incentives for coherence and complementarity.
- At the international level, the participation of Mozambique in the Transforming Education Summit in September 2022 was facilitated, and the implementation of follow-up actions to the Food Summit of September 2021 was supported.

Leveraging UN investments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals



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

UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

On the substantive side, the UNCT focused on operationalising global agendas in the country, such as the durable solutions and the triple HDP Nexus, with, amongst other initiatives:

- A Solutions Working Group was established to support the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. The group has identified four work streams to deliver solutions: (i) Data mapping; (ii) Consultations, Community Engagement and IDP empowerment; (iii) Government engagement, Coordination and Strategy; and (iv) Financing solutions.
- The UN Coordinated Response in the North of Mozambique articulates an overall narrative of the UN's response to provide clarity to the Government and UN partners on the UN's comprehensive approach to supporting the Government's northern programmes. The document is meant to be an evolving mapping as the UNCT ramps up its engagement in the North. It currently captures 231 ongoing activities by several UN entities, of which 190 activities are in Cabo Delgado, 124 in Nampula, and 57 in Niassa.

The coordination mechanisms and operations also saw significant progress:

- The review of the first year of implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) showed that the UNCT achieved cost avoidance of US\$ 1.5 million in 2021, and the expected cost avoidance up to the year 2026 is US\$ 7.6 million. The services most contributing to these savings are Joint Procurement, Travel, Construction and Related Materials, Internet Connectivity and communications, Harmonized Customs Clearance, Vehicle Rental, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) Audit, Conference and

Event Management and Payment Processing. As such, the BOS is meeting the UNCT expectation to improve the quality of services, including cost savings on externally sourced goods and services, and coordinate and align its activities for more efficient and effective service delivery, including the COVID-19 response.

- The UN Communication Group developed the communication strategy for Mozambique that focuses on enhancing internal and external communication to create a better understanding of and support for the four strategic priority areas of the UNSDCF. It will also ensure that adequate information is being shared within the UN system in Mozambique and among all partners so that they better understand and support the UN joint processes.
- The Human Rights joint working group revamped the delivery of coherent interventions around several work areas relevant to human rights and SDGs. Agencies collectively supported the Government of Mozambique in developing an Action Plan on the III Cycle of the UPR. An example of this collaboration is the support to the Government for developing an Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
- An Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator was deployed throughout 2022 to oversee and lead collective PSEA actions and support individual organisations in the country. In addition, the coordinator provided thematic updates to the UNCT on country-specific SEA risks and system-wide PSEA-related guidance and policy developments. The training was conducted with the UNCT on the UN Victim Assistance Protocol and Technical Note, focusing on agencies' responsibilities to provide survivor assistance in line with a victim-centred approach.

2.5. EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

As the first year of implementation of the new UNSDCF, 2022 was marked by significant progress and challenges, which provide valuable lessons for the UNCT's future work. As the UNCT is making full use of UN INFO as its primary platform for better planning, implementation, and monitoring of the UNSDCF, several critical lessons on the monitoring framework emerge. Some of the key considerations that will be taken into account in the upcoming joint work plans include:

After only one year of implementation, limited information was available to report on progress at the outcome level. A review of the update cycle and means of verification of the outcome indicators to facilitate reporting on a higher level of result and connecting with the UN contribution.

The level of results between the outcome and the output levels are sometimes clearly delineated both in the result statements and in the indicators. Taking advantage of the flexibility of a signed CF at the outcome level, a review of the outputs and their indicators will be undertaken in the following joint work plan.

The CF in Mozambique was formulated and approved before defining the "Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations' contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals". Its implementation in the following joint workplans will be an essential tool to improve the quality and consistency of planning and monitoring, increase transparency at the global level, increase accountability by outlining roles and responsibilities and reduce transaction costs by providing a readily available indicator set with harmonised definitions, methodologies, systems, and policies.

Finally, efforts will also continue to improve and harmonise financial reporting.



2.6. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Table 3 - Resources required, available and spent in 2022 by Strategic Priority Area of the Cooperation Framework.

Strategic Priority	Required Resources 2022	Available Resources 2022	Expenditures 2022	Execution Rate
Human Development	\$ 160,928,063	\$ 199,335,809	\$ 105,561,224	53%
Economic Diversification and Sustainable Livelihoods	\$ 203,884,326	\$ 196,539,124	\$ 91,441,505	47%
Climate Resilience and Sustainable use of Natural Resources	\$ 74,151,532	\$ 66,998,221	\$ 24,884,672	37%
Peacebuilding, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance	\$ 57,585,617	\$ 51,818,776	\$ 28,256,308	55%
Total	\$ 496,549,538	\$ 514,691,930	\$ 250,143,709	49%

Table 4 - Resources required, available and spent in 2022 by UN Agency, Fund and Programme.

Agency	2022 Resources Required	2022 Resources Available	2022 Expenditures	2022 Execution rate
FAO	\$ 21,586,621	\$ 18,519,218	\$ -	0%
IFAD	\$ 30,784,307	\$ 30,784,307	\$ 15,864,870	52%
ILO	\$ 723,000	\$ 723,000	\$ 723,000	100%
IOM	\$ 24,975,989	\$ 24,975,989	\$ 17,850,751	71%
UN Women	\$ 12,482,736	\$ 5,024,565	\$ 3,176,329	63%
UNCDF	\$ 950,000	\$ 950,000	\$ -	0%
UNICEF	\$ 51,449,770	\$ 45,819,848	\$ 45,739,597	100%
UNDP	\$ 44,193,704	\$ 39,874,211	\$ 35,837,898	90%
UNECA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!
UNESCO	\$ 1,907,716	\$ 1,907,712	\$ 994,428	52%
UNEP	\$ 6,766,000	\$ 6,616,000	\$ -	0%
OHCHR	\$ 595,000	\$ 595,000	\$ -	0%
UNHCR	\$ 18,594,175	\$ 18,594,175	\$ 3,180,212	17%
UN-Habitat	\$ 12,581,561	\$ 12,667,632	\$ 5,471,666	43%
UNIDO	\$ -	\$ 2,406,568	\$ -	0%
UNAIDS	\$ 1,120,731	\$ 1,075,731	\$ -	0%
UNOPS	\$ 77,104,995	\$ 73,420,992	\$ -	0%
UNODC	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2,335,000	\$ 1,629,219	70%
UNFPA	\$ 117,279,599	\$ 117,155,175	\$ 91,503,152	78%
WFP	\$ 53,723,007	\$ 87,669,755	\$ 18,932,910	22%
WHO	\$ 18,030,627	\$ 23,577,052	\$ 9,239,677	39%
Total	\$ 496,549,538	\$ 514,691,930	\$ 250,143,709	49%





UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR



In line with its commitment to supporting Mozambique in reaching its sustainable development priorities while leaving no one behind, as outlined in the UNSDCF in consultation with Mozambican institutions, the UNCT in Mozambique has identified several key focus areas for the next year, which are all mutually reinforcing and aimed at addressing some of the country's most pressing challenges and accelerate sustainable development. These focus areas include the domestication of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, supporting the Northern Resilience and Integrated Development Program (PREDIN), as well as the country's commitment to climate resilience, to supporting peaceful, transparent and inclusive elections, and ensuring the sustainability of the fight against GBV.

Mozambique is highly vulnerable and exposed to severe climate change weather events impacting the ability of the Country to achieve the SDGs. These events exacerbate existing stressors such as food insecurity, displacement and GBV. The government has already developed several solutions to increase Mozambique's climate resilience. Collaboration between Mozambican institutions and UN in early warning, anticipatory action and overall climate resilience will be strengthened further. The intent is to harness policies and capacities for sustained rural and urban climate resilience, planning and to support regional, cross border collaboration.

The UN will continue supporting productive capacities and competitiveness. This includes strengthening agricultural market linkages and local food systems, fostering innovation in green industries and circular production systems, facilitating the creation of decent and inclusive employment and promoting access to income generation opportunities, technical education, training, financial services and other support services. In addition, the UN will promote diversification beyond the extractive sector, including advocating for leveraging the resources boom to increase financing and market opportunities for SMEs in employment-intensive and high value-add sectors like agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and cultural industries.

One of the most urgent priorities for Mozambique that the UNCT aims at supporting fully is the successful implementation of PREDIN, which promotes peace, inclusion, economic growth and resilience in the Country's conflict affected northern region. A milestone in the UN contribution to the Programme support to the design and implementation of durable solutions for displaced individuals and communities. The UNCT will further enhance its development and peace investments in the North, in close synergy with its humanitarian efforts. Renewed joint resource efforts and pooled funding will be pursued to increase predictability and homogeneous financing.

Building on investments and achievements made so far, the UNCT will further enhance its joint efforts to support the Government of Mozambique gender parity and GBV eradication priorities. This will be achieved by opening a MPTF window and pursuing further interagency coherence.

The United Nations continues to be committed to supporting the strengthening of democracy and electoral processes in Mozambique, aiming to ensure the transparency, inclusiveness and integrity of the electoral processes and the credibility of the entire electoral system and of the Mozambican institutions. Accordingly, following the formal request for electoral assistance sent by the Government of Mozambique in 2020, the UN will continue to support the 2022-2025 electoral cycle, which milestones include the municipal elections in 2023 and the presidential and legislative elections in 2024.

In conclusion, with the support of its development partners, the UN country team in Mozambique will continue to work with institutions and civil society in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework aiming at ensuring that all people equitably participate in, and benefit from, sustainable development in a peaceful and resilient Mozambican society, underpinned by gender equality.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise	MSME
AUC	African Union Commission Metical de Moçambique - Mozambican Metical	MZN
BOS	Business Operations Strategy Non-State Armed Groups	NSAG
CAI	Centros de Assistência Integrada - Integrated Assistance Centers Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR
CBO	Community Based Organisation PASD-PE Programa de Apoio Social Direto Pós-Emergência - Post-Emergency Direct Social Support Programme	
CCA	Common Country Assessment UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund	PBF
CF	Cooperation Framework Política e Estratégia de Gestão de Deslocados Internos - Strategic Plan for Management of Internal Displacement	PEGDI
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development Procuradoria-Geral da República - Office of the Attorney General	PGR
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019 Plano Quinquenal do Governo	PQG
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Resiliência e Desenvolvimento Integrado do Norte de Moçambique - Northern Mozambique Resilience and Integrated Development Programme	PREDIN
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education PSEA Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	
CSO	Civil Society Organisation Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment	RPBA
cVDPV1	Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus 1 Southern African Development Community	SADC
DCP	Donor Coordination Platform Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	SEA
ENDE	Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento - National Development Strategy SEJE Secretaria de Estado da Juventude e Emprego - State Secretariat for Youth and Employment	
EU	European Union Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition	SETSAN
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Initiative	SI Spotlight
FMMRPU	Forum de Monitoria do Mecanismo de Revisão Periódica Universal - National UPR Mechanism Monitoring Forum Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	SRHR
GBV	Gender-Based Violence Tribunal Supremo de Moçambique - Supreme Court	TS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product Technical and Vocational Education and Training	TVET
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers UN United Nations	
HDI	Human Development Index UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UN PRPD
HDP Nexus	Humanitarian Development Peacebuilding Nexus UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlement Programme	
HDPP	Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Partnership United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN-Women
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus UNAIDS United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat	
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan United Nations Capital Development Fund	UNCDF
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons United Nations Country Team	UNCT
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	UNECA
ILO	International Labour Organisation United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP
INAS	Instituto Nacional de Acção Social - National Institute of Social Action United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	UNESCO
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística - National Institute of Statistics United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC
INGD	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades - National Disasters Management Institute United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
INNOQ IP	Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade - National Institute for Standardization and Quality United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
IOM	International Organization for Migration United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind United Nations Office for Project Services	UNOPS
MAEFP	Ministério da Administração Estatal e Função Pública - Ministry of State Administration and Public Service Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	UNSDCF UN

MDN	Ministro da Defesa Nacional - Ministry of Defence United Nations Sustainable Development Group	UNSDG
MEF	Ministério da Economia e Finanças - Ministry of Economy and Finance UN University World Institute for Development Economics Research	UNU-WIDER
MGCAS	Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social - Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action Universal Periodic Review	UPR
MINEC	Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation United States Dollar	USD
MINEDH	Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano - Ministry of Education and Human Development Violence Against Children	VAC
MINT	Ministério do Interior - Ministry of Interior Village Savings and Loans Associations	VSLA
MINTESS	Ministério do Trabalho, Emprego E Segurança Social - Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security Water, sanitation and hygiene	WASH
MISAU	Ministério da Saúde - Ministry of Health United Nations World Food Programme	WFP
MTA	Ministério da Terra e Ambiente - Ministry of Land and Environment World Health Organization	WHO
MJRC	Ministério da Justiça, Assuntos Constitucionais e Religiosos - Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs Women, Peace and Security	WPS
MPOPRH	Ministério das Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos - Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources Wild Polio Virus	WPV
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Youth, Peace and Security	YPS

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