



United Nations in Mozambique



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# ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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# GOAL OF THE UN PROGRAMME

2012-2015: *“Reduced poverty and disparities to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people in Mozambique by 2015”*





ECONOMIC AREA

# EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

The United Nations (UN) support to the economic sector in Mozambique, aims at tackling the economic disparities of the rural poor, especially women and youth, improving productive capacities, income and livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters.





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GOVERNANCE AREA

# GOOD GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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The UN in Mozambique works with national State and non-State actors towards a strong and efficient functioning of the national governance system and transparency of decision-making processes. This happens by strengthening capacities of democratic, human rights and justice institutions and by supporting local population and civil society organizations, private sector and others to participate actively in the development of society.





SOCIAL AREA

# SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL

Despite rapid economic growth and positive progress in access to basic social services over the last years, over 50% of the Mozambicans live in chronic poverty. Reducing inequalities in access to services for vulnerable groups, especially women and children, is at very center of UN interventions in Mozambique.





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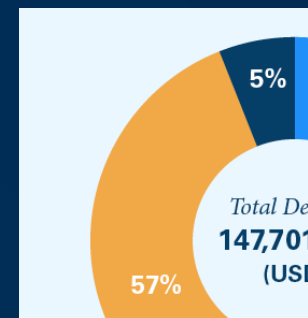


## CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

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## UN EXPENDITURES IN 2013





## SECRETARY - GENERAL WITH THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

The Secretary-General visit to Maputo 21-23 May 2013 included talks with President Armando Emilio Guebuza, Government Ministers and other government officials. He was also set to participate in a roundtable discussing "The Future We Want – Millennium Development Goals' Post 2015 and Agenda 2025", as well as visit a school to promote the UNiTE to End Violence Against Women and Girls Campaign. The last time a United Nations Secretary-General visited Mozambique was more than 10 years ago in 2002 under Mr. Kofi Annan.

## Foreword

The year 2013 was an outstanding one for the work of the United Nations System in Mozambique. As we completed the second year of the One UN Programme cycle (2012-2015), significant results were achieved in many fields including human rights, decentralization, maternal and child health, employment and food security and nutrition. These were accompanied by coordinated humanitarian action and emergency response to assist victims of the severe flooding in the Limpopo basin in the first quarter of the year. The UN programmes in the economic sector, in particular food security and agriculture, saw a major expansion, new funding and partnerships.

Mozambique continued to see the trend of strong economic growth driven largely by the rapid expansion of the extractive industries. Over the course of 2013, the UN team in Mozambique scaled up its engagement in extractive industries through a strengthened dialogue and support to the Government and partners, emphasizing sustainable and inclusive human and economic development models. We also sharpened our focus and advocacy on the issue of elimination of violence against women and girls supporting victims of violence to access quality integrated services, information and trained officials. Particular emphasis was put on advocating for legislative reforms to comply with international standards on protection of women and girls. Extractive industries for human development, elimination of violence against women and girls and youth employment will continue to be signature areas of high priority during 2014 for the UN's engagement in Mozambique.



## Foreword by United Nations Resident Coordinator

The year 2013 was also the second year of the UN Mozambique's new organizational structure involving multi-agency Development Results Groups and Joint Teams. This innovative set up was designed and developed in Mozambique in 2012 and adopted by the UN General Assembly and UN Development Group as standard practice worldwide for UN Country Teams beginning in 2013. It has the purpose of optimizing UN joint skills and resources and strengthening the effectiveness and accountability in joint delivery of results under the second generation of the UN's Delivering as One reform. The results groups are important vehicles for a UN coherent and effective response to national policy and strategy formulation, and priority programmes.

Perhaps most significantly, 2013 marked an important starting point for a strategic engagement and dialogue on the future development vision of Mozambique. The UN Secretary-General's visit to the country in May 2013, the national Agenda 2025 process and the Post-2015 National Consultations, all constituted significant opportunities for forward-looking dialogue between and with Government, civil society and private sector partners. The Post-2015 consultations represented a unique direct citizen dialogue involving hundreds of people in cities and rural areas in different parts of the country. Over 200 organizations and many thousands more citizens participated through on-line engagement, all had their say on the priorities for the future development path for their country.

Continuing to build a path of transparency, participation and inclusion in the shaping of the future of the country is a core feature of the One UN Programme's Governance pillar and essential for a successful acceleration and building on the progress made so far in the economic, social and governance sectors. This is particularly important as Mozambique is now, together with the rest of the world, moving towards the final stretch of the Millennium Development Goals, and will be assessing achievements and remaining challenges, while looking into new generation of development goals to guide future priorities. The United Nations system in Mozambique, with its normative and operational results teams together, stands fully committed to support this vision in the years ahead.

Ms. Jennifer Topping  
Resident Coordinator  
United Nations Mozambique

*The national agenda 2025 process and The Post 2015 National Consultations, all constituted significant opportunities for dialogue between Government, civil society and private sector partners.*



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**UN AGENCIES  
REPRESENTED  
IN MOZAMBIQUE**





#### *Delivering as One in Mozambique*

## Delivering as One in Mozambique - *Strengthening results, increasing relevance and optimizing resource use*

Mozambique was one of eight countries in the world to pilot the Delivering as One UN Reform. Since 2007, the UN Mozambique has been developing and refining new ways of working together with the Government to achieve the aims of the reform of coherence, effectiveness and efficiency in delivering development results. The Government of Mozambique's leadership of the reform remains strong and encouraging.

Since 2012, the UN Mozambique has moved into the second generation of the reform aimed at transforming the process-related changes of the five Delivering as One pillars (one leader, one programme, one budget, one voice and one office) into strengthened development results. The second generation of the Delivering as One in Mozambique is captured in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015 and focuses on:

- **Results** - strengthening results focus and result based management
- **Relevance** -strengthening UN's policy advisory and normative role on top priority national issues and
- **Resources** - Optimizing the use of available resources, financial as well as human

#### **THESE "THREE RS" HAVE BEEN TRANSLATED INTO:**

► **Policy impact and sector coherence** - The UN system in Mozambique is focused on coherent policy advice towards national partners and has set up modalities for joint responses to emerging issues of top importance and relevance on the national agenda. UN pursues each year a set of signature initiatives that are timely, relevant and where UN's voice can make a difference. These are also meant to help define, and bolster the recognition of and respect for the values of the UN charter All UN agencies in the Country Team have agreed to rally their support around them to ensure that the combined actions have a greater and more tangible impact.



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## *Delivering as One in Mozambique*

Through this approach, normative and operational roles have been leveraged together to strengthen relevance and strategic results in relation to priority national development issues. In 2013 the two signature issues were **Elimination of Violence against Women and Extractive Industries**. 2013 was a breakthrough year for the issues, to which UN agencies joint efforts in in advocacy policy support and had visible impact as showcased in this report.

- ▶ **Pooling of financial resources and common systems** - A Common Budgetary Framework for all UN Agencies in Mozambique and the One UN Fund were also in 2013 essential pieces and further developed. Joint programmes financed through the One Fund have been driving forces in contributing to positive and more synergetic results in several fields, including for example social protection and in contributing to progress in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4 and 5 on Maternal and Child Health. During the year, the UN was running thirteen joint initiatives funded through the One fund.
- ▶ **2013 was the second year of running of UN Development Results Groups (DRGs) and Joint Teams (JTs)** - with the purpose of clustering programme staff across all agencies of the UN around outcomes and focus areas of the One UN Programme, the UNDAF. DRGs are an innovative solution for increasing focus on results-delivery optimization of resources as well as cross-agency accountability. Each results group is led by agency Representative-level member of the Country Team to give strong leadership and stronger external and internal communication.

The UN system - normative and operational together - has a pivotal role in supporting consolidation and acceleration of the social, economic and governance progress made in Mozambique and putting extra effort, analysis, attention and resources in areas where this is lagging behind. Taking the Delivering as One forward forms an essential piece of the puzzle for the UN in effectively meeting the challenges of Mozambique.

## THE UNITED NATIONS IN MOZAMBIQUE

is composed of a team of Agencies, Funds and Programmes, under the leadership and coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator. The team works together to more effectively respond to national development and humanitarian challenges of Mozambique. The following UN agencies are represented in Mozambique.



**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization



**UN-HABITAT** United Nations Programme for Human Settlements



**IFAD** International Fund for Agriculture Development



**UNHCR** United Nations High Commission for Refugees



**ILO** International Labour Organization



**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund



**ITC** International Trade Centre



**UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute



**IOM** International Organisation for Migration



**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization



**UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS



**UN Women** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme



**UNV** United Nations Volunteers



**UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme



**WFP** World Food Programme



**UNESCO** United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization



**WHO** World Health Organization



**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund



**OHCHR** Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



**UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund

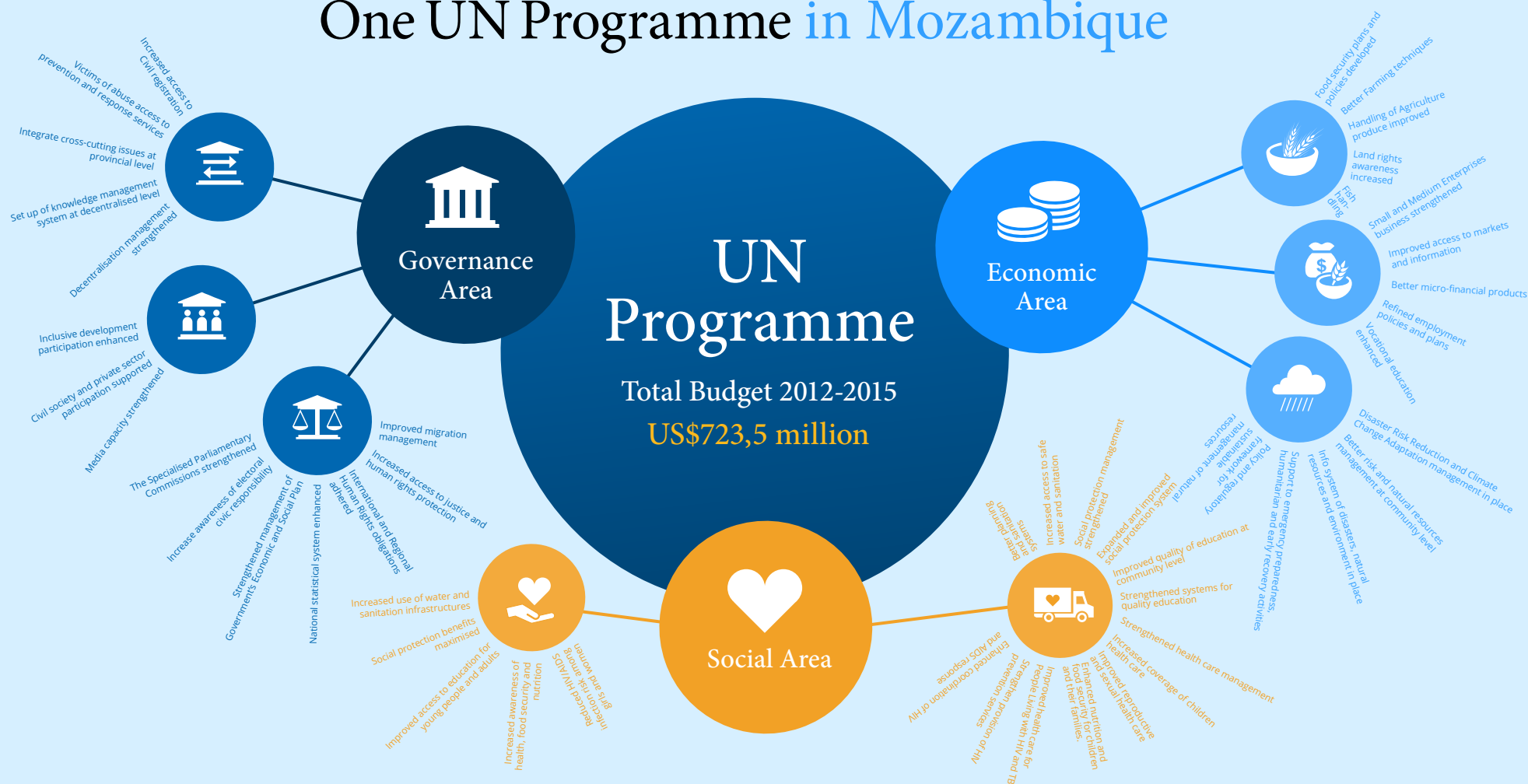


**UNCTAD** Conference on Trade and Development





## One UN Programme in Mozambique



**The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2015),** or the One UN Programme, is the expression of the UN system to support the Government of Mozambique in its final stretch towards the MDG timeframe of 2015. It is also the first of its kind incorporating the Delivering as One (DaO) reform principles in Mozambique.

The UNDAF combines the efforts of the 22 UN agencies active in the country to provide focused, effective and

efficient support to national priorities, complementing the considerable support of bilateral and other multilateral partners, and maximum alignment with national systems planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation.

The One UN Programme has three focus areas: economic, social and governance development. In 2013, the second year of the current UNDAF, positive progress were made in a number of areas such as maternal and

child health, extractive industries, local governance, employment, violence against women and girls, humanitarian aid and coordination, human rights, food security and nutrition, HIV/AIDS and education. In all these areas, the UN system worked hand in hand with government and non-government entities to ensure that the outcomes meet the countries developmental needs. Please learn more at [www.mz.one.un.org](http://www.mz.one.un.org)



# UN MOZAMBIQUE RESULTS IN 2013





## Equitable Economic Growth

In 2013, the UN Mozambique scaled up its work with partner organizations in the economic field which resulted in important progress and visible results. 2013 also saw the launching of two major new joint programmes in the field of food security and nutrition. Acting in these sectors as well as agriculture, employment, livelihoods, disaster risk and natural resource management, the UN Mozambique focuses its attention to tackling economic disparities through a concentration on the rural poor, particularly women and children.





## SUPPORTING ARTISAN FISHERMEN

In different parts of Mozambique the UN is supporting small scale fisheries to increase and improve the quantity and quality of fish products through government agencies such as National Fisheries Institute and Fisheries Development Fund. In Gaza and Inhambane provinces for example, fisherman communities were trained on how to improve fisheries production and productivity. In Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia provinces, fishermen were trained on boat building, mechanics, handling and conservation good practices, improved fishing gear. Two ice factories and cold infrastructures were built and provided, 12 fish markets (5 Retail Markets and 7 Markets of First Sale) were constructed. The programme benefits some 8,800 man and women directly involved in artisanal fishing and close to 3,500 men and women involved in processing and trade of fresh fish and traditionally processed fish in coastal areas of Mozambique.

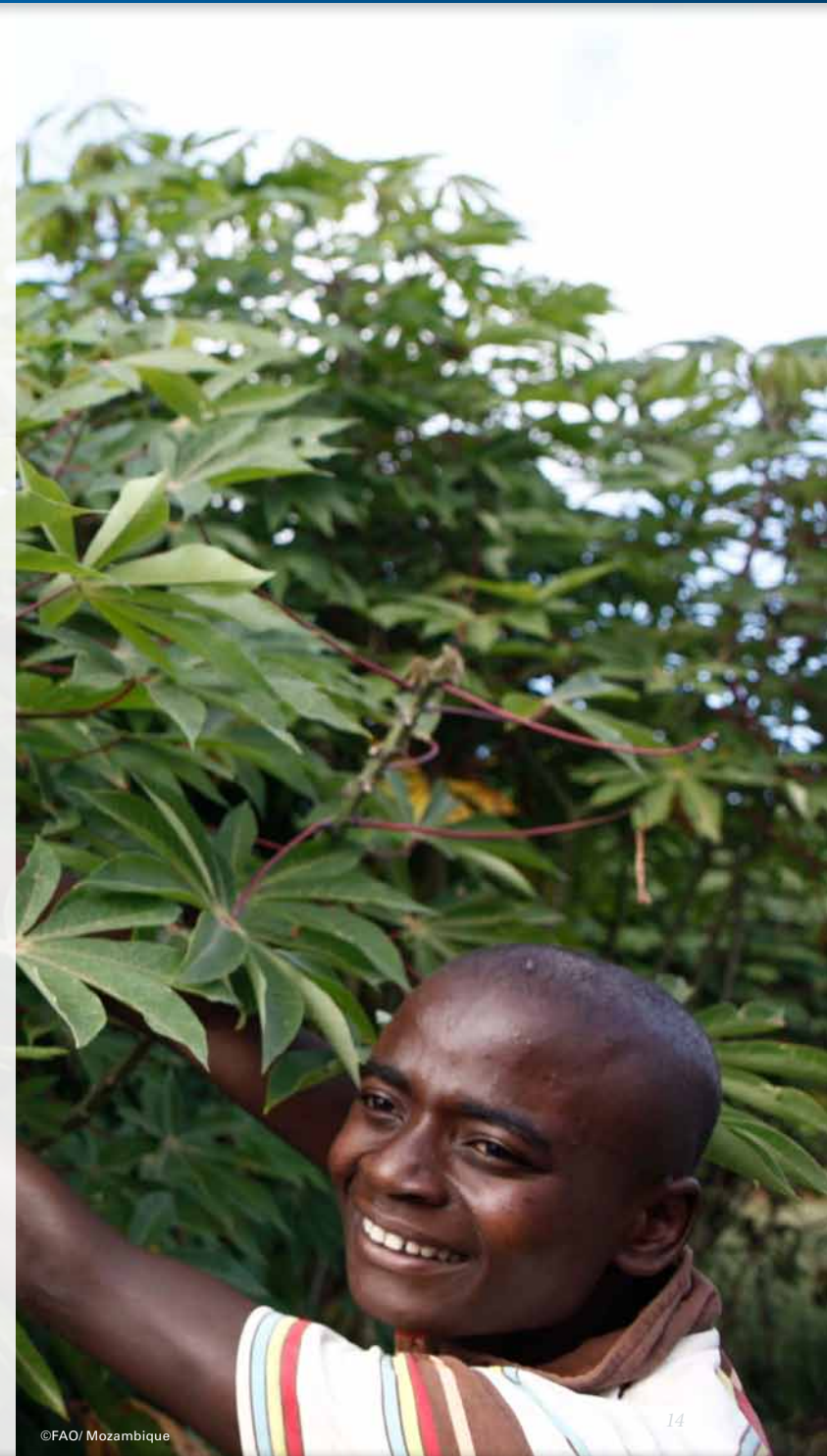
## Agriculture: Peasants Learn Improved Farming Techniques

The UN's continued efforts together with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) to provide farmers with improved agricultural techniques resulted in the consolidation and expansion of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) methodology in three provinces of the central region. With the UN support, additional training took place in those provinces and 20 FFS master trainers and 350 facilitators (MINAG's extension workers and farmers) were qualified. Part of those facilitators established 272 FFS in Manica, Sofala and Tete Provinces. More 1,260 farmer's facilitators organized in 672 groups (composed of 15-20 farmers each) from Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia Provinces also benefited from capacity building trainings.



### ◀ FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION - INCREASING PRODUCTION

Two new joint programmes have contributed to increased production of maize in the Tete province. By the construction of 100 community silos in targeted provinces, post-harvests decreased by 30 percent. Important interventions were also carried out in support of enhancing land rights knowledge in terms of trainings and production of advocacy materials.







## New Opportunities and Decent Employment

During 2013 UN Mozambique launched a special job-creation and employment policy development initiative, led by ILO, UNDP and UNIDO. This culminated in the visit of the ILO Director General in December and a high level international employment conference that took place in early 2014. UN Mozambique also provided capacity building to the National Institute of Standards and Quality (INNOQ) and the Institute for Promotion of Small and Medium Companies (IPEME), in relation to the improvement of the national quality infrastructure and business advisory coaching services respectively. Within Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC), technical assistance was provided for consolidation of the One-Stop Shop (BAU) and the District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE). The Investment Promotion Centre (CPI) received assistance for the implementation of adequate business linkages tools, relevant for investors, small and medium enterprises and vulnerable communities in the vicinity of megaprojects.

## Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

UN supported National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) to produce an operational policy and regulatory framework for effective coordination and implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). Key policy strategies such as the National Climate Change Strategy were disseminated; the Disaster Management Law submitted for Parliamentary approval; the Disaster Risk Reduction Master Plan revised; and the Hyogo Framework for Action Report (2011/13) approved and presented at the Global Forum for DRR in Geneva and Post 2015 Conference in Seoul. Throughout the year, the UN supported capacity development for DRR and CCA at provincial and local levels in different areas such as risk analysis and mapping, early warning systems, emergency management, methodologies for both the elaboration of annual district development plans and budgets (PESODs) and for the integration of DRR/CCA and gender.

### ◀ RURAL WOMEN KNOW THEIR LAND RIGHTS

The UN supported the Mozambican government and local communities to address land rights issues. To that end the Juridical and Judicial Training Centre (CFJJ) of the Ministry of Justice ran 4 paralegals trainings in Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Nampula and Manica Provinces. UN-backed communication and advocacy campaigns helped in raising awareness on women's land rights and gender equality, especially in the context of HIV-AIDS discriminatory practices. This resulted in the recognition by traditional courts of widow's and children's rights, the appointment of women as customary judges and the registration of land titles in favour of vulnerable women.

### EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES – PROMISES AND CHALLENGES

For a small economy like Mozambique, the ongoing and expanding development of the extractive industries sector will certainly have a transformative power in terms of economic, social and governance developments. What it is not certain is the direction that this transformation might take. 2013 was a very active year for the UN extractive industries task force. The team produced knowledge products, facilitated dialogues and advocated and provided trainings applying a holistic development framework for extractive industries. A framework that in addition to economic development, incorporates social, human rights, environmental and participatory dimensions for ensuring a positive impact on local economic developments and poverty reduction.



*UN Mozambique Results 2013: Social Area*



## Social Development for All

Social development remains a central area for the UN in Mozambique. The social development team works in the sectors of health, nutrition and food security, education, water and sanitation and social protection areas to make a difference in the lives of the most vulnerable people in Mozambique.

### IMPROVED HEALTH SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

Through 2013, UN agencies made effective contributions to the Ministry of Health (MISAU) in order to strengthen the health system pillar and improve service delivery. Among other things the UN advocated and provided for technical support which resulted in sexual and reproductive health becoming a priority in the Health Sector's Strategic Plan for 2014-2019, including for the first time, the community-based family planning as a core intervention to accelerate access to Family Planning. Additional critical achievements in the health sector included support to the new Malaria Policy and the Malaria Strategic Plan (2012 -2016), the Malaria Vector Control Strategy and the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) country multi-year plan and of a national upgrade plan of the cold chain system. The UN also successfully leveraged significant amounts of funding, including for example via support to the finalisation of the Global Fund Round for malaria and to several applications in the area of immunisation.





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## Improved Water and Sanitation Services

In 2013, UN efforts aimed at increasing access to and use of improved and sustainable water and environmental sanitation facilities in rural, small towns and urban slums yield significant results, including:

- 67,000 new users gaining access to improved water supply and 31,500 learners from primary schools having access to child friendly water supply facilities.
- 61,827 new users accessing to household sanitation facilities and 20,117 learners from primary schools with access to child friendly sanitation facilities.
- A total of 130 communities in six districts of Manica province upgraded their sanitation facilities over past two years (2012-2013) with support from One UN fund.



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## QUALITY EDUCATION AND BETTER SCHOOLS

UN Mozambique contributed significantly to strengthened policy and quality assurance measures in the Government's work on education. With a geographical focus on the Changara district in the province of Tete, work commenced on the use of school quality standards as the basis for informing school development plans in the country. Modules for in-service teacher training were also developed in the UN's 'Child Friendly Schools Initiative' in seven districts. Furthermore, a holistic research work on teachers to assist policy formulation on the training and capacity development of teachers in Mozambique was completed and submitted.





## MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH IN FOCUS

In support of the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, improving child and maternal health continues to be of high priority for the UN. In 2013, targeting the province of Zambézia, UN agencies worked together in a programme that among other things resulted in the development of a health communication strategy, strengthened capacities of health workers in maternal health and the supply of child health test kits and malaria nets. The UN also leveraged funding to deliver a package of cost effective child survival and development and reproductive health interventions. These interventions reached approximately 4 million children under 5 per round and over 500,000 women in reproductive health.

## Stronger Social Protection for the Most Vulnerable

The past two years have been breakthrough ones for social protection in Mozambique. A new national policy and strategy on social protection has been designed and approved against a backdrop of resource constraints and persistent vulnerability. The UN together with partners supported the road for increasing the fiscal space to expand the social protection programmes in the country. The UN team formed by experts from different agencies such as ILO, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP, developed and presented different policy options and showed examples from different parts of the world to illustrate the potential of these initiatives. In 2013, a 53% increase was seen in social protection and a new Management and Information System was introduced to modernise and enhance effectiveness, transparency and accountability of social protection.







## Good Governance, Justice and Human Rights

In the Governance area, the UN concentrates on deepening democracy and increasing public accountability at both national and local levels. This happens in two ways. On one hand through strengthening capacities of democratic, human rights and justice institutions. On the other through supporting local population and civil society organizations, private sector and others to participate actively in the development of society.

- ◀ The Secretary-General paid a courtesy visit with the Speaker of the Parliament, Ms. Veronica Nataniel Macamo Dhlovo, in May 2013. The meeting was also attended by members of the Assembly, representing all parties in the country. Mr. Ban commended the National Assembly for the work it has done in promoting social cohesion and political dialogue.



## *UN Results 2013: Governance Area*

The UN's collaboration with national state and non-state actors resulted in 2013 in a number of important results:

- The strengthening of Parliament's capacity on fiscal budget oversight and women leadership;
- The formulation of guiding documents and strategies by the National Human Rights Commission;
- Strengthened capacities of authorities at district level to integrate cross cutting issues like gender, HIV/ Aids, disaster risk reduction, climate change and local economic development in a more systematic way in their plans;
- Finalization and approval of the Government decentralization policy and strategy, and the successful development of 'field observatories';
- Strengthened response to the everyday challenges of mixed migration, especially related to migrants in detention in Maputo City;
- Over 300 children radio producers were engaged in the production and presentation of more than 500 weekly peer-to-peer radio programmes, on life skills, child rights promotion, sexual and reproductive rights, and protection of rights of children in conflict with Law, through Radio Mozambique.



## **IMPROVED SERVICES AT DISTRICT LEVEL**

The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and the Ministry of States Administration have developed and tested an innovative district performance monitoring mechanism which was rolled out to all 128 districts in 2013. In addition, two local governance and local development knowledge centres were established in Nampula and eight district Business Services Centres have been established in Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado.





## ADVANCEMENT IN CIVIL REGISTRATION

The first ever assessment of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems in Africa were carried out in 2013 by the Mozambican Government with technical and financial support from the UN. The results of this assessment ensure more coordinated activities between the line ministries that work in and around the issue of civil registration and vital statistics. The integration of birth registration within the Child Health Week and a mobile brigade's initiative resulted in more than one million children (between the ages of 0-5 years) registered in 2013.

## Empowerment of Citizens to Participate in Shaping the Development of Society

The UN provides supports to strengthen the people in Mozambique in both participating and monitoring the development agenda. In 2013, 15 so called "Development Observatories" were held which led to successful development to increased participation of civil society organizations in the local development process. Another important opportunity for raising the voice of citizens were the so called Post 2015 national consultations, a worldwide dialogue on the development goals to be set after the MDGs, expiring in 2015. The country consultations in Mozambique targeted specifically women, youth, children, elderly people and persons with disabilities. Over 600 persons had their say on the priorities for their future of the country.

## A Stronger National Human Rights Commission

National human rights institutions have a pivotal role to play in the society for the protection and promotion of human rights. The UN's support to the National Human Rights Commission in Mozambique is crucial in this respect. During 2013, the UN supported the Commissions in becoming operational. The UN provided specialized trainings to staff, contributed to its strategic plan and supported dialogue and interaction with civil society, government and partners.







## Cross Cutting Issues

### EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Large floods hit the Mozambican coastline in the early months of 2013, driving 150,000 people out of their homes and affecting the lives of 300,000. During the first months of the year, humanitarian action was at the focus of the UN. The UN provided emergency assistance of shelter, food, water and sanitation to the affected people. 5,850 families were resettled and UN's work continued throughout the year to help re-establish livelihoods, clean water points, rebuilding schools and infrastructure. The UN supported national Contingency Plan was used by in-country humanitarian actors as a guide for affected population assistance and coordination of the response.





*UN Mozambique Results 2013: Cross Cutting Issues*

## Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

The UN Mozambique sharpened its focus on ending violence against women and girls in 2013. According to national surveys, 32% of Mozambican women report to have suffered some sort of male physical and or sexual violence at some point in their lifetime.

Among other things, the UN gender team:

- Supported access for victims of violence to quality integrated services. As such three multi-sectorial service stations for victims of violence were developed; one each in the districts of Mocuba, Gurué and Milange in Zambézia
- Trained Government staff in health and social action, police and justice in the identification, care and reference of cases and inclusion of the community in denouncing violence cases in the three referred districts;
- Educated 536 youngsters about violence against women, familiarized with the services available and mobilized to become agents of change on ending violence against women and girls in their schools and communities;
- Advocated for legislative reforms to comply with international human rights standards for the protection of women and girls
- Supported the mobilization of all sectors of the society for a wide partnership to end violence against women
- Advocated for adequate financing for support of violence against women and girls efforts nationwide



### HIV/AIDS

Significantly reducing the spread of HIV through prevention, and establishing proper treatment for those infected by HIV and AIDS through accelerated access to diagnosis and care are essential preconditions for the achievement of the MDGs in Mozambique and the country's sustainable long term development. HIV/AIDS remains a key crosscutting issue for UN interventions in Mozambique. UN support is operationalized through activities of the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS, which brings together 13 UN agencies.

Important UN supported results in 2013 included the adoption of a national plan for the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission and to the roll out of the New Treatment Guidelines for Universal Access to treatment. Successful advocacy was also carried out on two law revisions related to HIV and AIDS in the workplace and the law on stigma and discrimination. A tool was further supported to integrate HIV/AIDS into environmental assessment and a study on HIV and AIDS related to extractive industries started. This continues to be a priority in 2014.



## UN Mozambique Expenditures 2013

NUMBER	OUTCOME	DELIVERY PER UNDAF OUTCOME	PARTICIPATING UN AGENCIES
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Vulnerable groups (with a particular focus on women) demand and ensure production and productivity growth in the primary sector in order to increase their own <b>food security</b>	20,415,119	FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Vulnerable Groups access new opportunities for <b>improved income and livelihoods</b> , with special focus on <b>decent employment</b>	1,181,178	UNIDO and ILO
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction</b> benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable	28,516,998	UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, OIM, FAO, UNWOMEN, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNEP and WHO
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<b>Equitable provision of quality and essential social services</b> ensure being for all vulnerable groups	72,703,852	UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, WFP, WHO, ILO, UNESCO
<b>Outcome 5</b>	Vulnerable groups <b>demand, access and use quality and equitably delivered social services</b>	7,264,146	UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNHCR, IOM, WFP, WHO, ILO, UNESCO and UNV
<b>Outcome 6</b>	<b>Strengthened democratic governance systems</b> and processes guarantee equity, rule of law and respect of human rights at all levels	2,522,908	UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ILO and UNESCO
<b>Outcome 7</b>	People in Mozambique <b>participate in shaping and monitoring a transparent and equitable national development agenda</b>	1,862,217	UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNICRI, UN-HABITAT and UNCDF
<b>Outcome 8</b>	Government and civil society provide coordinated, equitable and <b>integrated services at decentralized level</b>	2,891,680	UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, UNWOMEN and UNHABITAT
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>147,701,457</b>	<b>ALL</b>





## List of Acronyms

BAU	Balcão de Atendimento Único (One-Stop Shop)
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CFJJ	Centro de Formação Jurídica e Judiciária (Juridical and Judicial Training Centre)
CPI	Centro de Promoção de Investimentos (Investment Promotion Centre)
DaO	Delivering as One
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRGs	UN Development Results Groups
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades Naturais (National Institute of Disaster Management)
INNOQ	Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade (National Institute of Standards and Quality)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEME	Instituto para a Promoção das Pequenas e Médias Empresas (Institute for Promotion of Small and Medium Companies)
ITC	International Trade Centre
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
JTs	Joint Teams
MIC	Ministério da Indústria e Comércio (Ministry of Industry and Commerce)
MICOA	Ministério para a Coordenação Ambiental (Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs)
MINAG	Ministério da Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)
MPD	Ministério de Plano e Desenvolvimento (Ministry of Planning and Development)
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Programme for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
RtF	Right to Food
SDAE	Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas (District Services for Economic Activities)
PESOD	Plano Económico e Social e Orçamento Distrital (Annual District Development Plan and Budget)
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

United Nations in Mozambique

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