**COMMENTS ON THE UNDP DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR MOZAMBIQUE (2022-2026)**

*First regular session 2022*

| **Comments by the Government of Mozambique** | **Country Office response** |
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| * The Government of Mozambique has provided the following inputs:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Indicator | Target | Baseline | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Source | | 2.1.1.3 Number of people with access to information on alerts for extreme events | 2,400,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 800,000 | 1,200,000 | 2,400,000 | CENOE (Datawinner and National Flood and Cyclone Early Warning Information Flow Strategy) | | 2.1.1.3.6. Number of women, youth, victims of abuse and violence, IDPs and persons with disabilities in Resettlement Neighbourhoods Trained in Market Systems to reduce economic vulnerability | 5,263 | 1,200 | 1,308 | 1,318 | 1,319 | 1,319 | PGQ 2020-2024 | | 3.1.1.3.3. Number of women, youth, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons affected by natural disasters in Resettlement Neighbourhoods trained in sustainable production systems integrated in climate change adaptation technologies | 7,976 | 1,600 | 1,744 | 1,901 | 2,072 | 2,259 | PGQ 2020-2024 | | UNDP appreciates these comments and has inserted it in the CPD draft, which was subsequently endorsed by the Government of Mozambique through an official communication. |

| **Comments by Belgium** | **Country Office response** |
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| * Belgium supports the CPD proposal which is in line with the plans, needs and expectations of the people and the government of Mozambique as well as the Belgian priorities in the country. Belgium strongly welcomes the efforts made by UNDP to align its CPD on the new Cooperation Framework and the work done, notably with UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, to ensure that CPD’s are based on mandates, complementarity and comparative advantages. However Belgium considers that further information is needed on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of jointly developed indicators through measurable outputs and outcomes for each pillar of the Cooperation Framework. Belgium would like also to better know what mechanisms are being developed by UNDP to further streamline the coordination and funding streams within and outside the UNCT, including with regional and international financial institutions. | UNDP appreciates very much this comment and support to its CPD. Under the Programme Management Team which UNDP is an active member of, the UN System in Mozambique is in the process of developing the complete results framework for the new Cooperation Framework. The results framework will include jointly developed outputs and outcomes with SMART indicators, targets and baselines. Furthermore, to ensure that the UN can effectively monitor and evaluate progress made, all indicators included in the CF are reported on by the Government of Mozambique maximizing the use of nationally available data and information systems.  Indeed, the UN used global or nationalized SDG indicators that are part of the national framework of indicators. Therefore, all indicators are complete with required information to measure progress. Furthermore, the UNCT developed clear criteria to ensure that more than one agency contributes to the achievement of outcomes and outputs, bringing together a wealth of knowledge and capacities of the UN development family. This ensure all indicators can be reported on during the CF cycle.  Finally, UNDP Mozambique notes that through its work on SDG localization, in addition to the support to the Ministry of Finance on the Voluntary National Review as well as its forthcoming National Human Development Report (which in itself will produce and update Human Development data), UNDP will continue to play a key role in this process, in collaboration with Strategic Priority areas of the Cooperation Framework. UNDP will provide full support and continue its active participation in these key coordination and advocacy platforms. |
| * The emphasis on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus is crucial, especially given the worrying and evolving situation in the North. Although the triple nexus approach is duly included in the Cooperation Framework and UN agencies CPD’s, it seems to be interpreted differently. Belgium considers that it would require further consideration and coordination within the UNCT in order to better define roles and responsibilities, notably when it comes to UNDP which has a key role to play given its mandate and its role of SDG integrator. What has UNDP already done and intends to do to strengthen a “whole of system approach” in support and under the leading role of the Resident Coordinator? | Through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach, the UN will be more coordinated in its response. The UN will align its interventions with the Government’s Strategy for Resilience and Development for the North (ERDIN) ensuring a coordinated response. Through a ONE UN approach, UN Entities are currently mapping their capacities to contribute to the ERDIN which will provide an overview of the overlaps and gaps in the UN engagement in the North.  Additionally, besides the recent created post of Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator based in Cabo Delgado, the Resident Coordinator has mobilized resources to create a post of UN Senior Regional Advisor (SRA) within the Resident Coordinator Office, outposted in Pemba, to ensure a well-coordinated recovery, resilience, development, peacebuilding engagement in full complementarity with the humanitarian effort. This post will ensure sound dialogue and support to local authorities, a well-coordinated UN contribution to recovery and development and complementarity with humanitarian efforts.  UNDP will strengthen its capacity in support of its co-chairing role of the HDP Nexus group and continue its engagement as part of the UN durable strategies solutions. In addition, UNDP is already engaging with other agencies for increased programming in support of reconciliation and Peace building, as defined by the Government’s strategy for the North (ERDIN), as a complement to its current stabilization engagement in the north. |
| * The Cabo Delgado crisis is obviously included in the program response of all UN agencies, including UNDP. Currently, many planning processes are underway and roles and responsibilities are not always clear, including regarding the best use of funds. Moreover, it is not clear enough whether sufficient account has been taken regarding the absorption capacity, the duplication of interventions and the obstacles to coordination in this region. Belgium would like to better understand how UNDP intends to meet these challenges, how funds will be allocated and how collective results will be measured. | The UN Reform aims to ensure that the UN Development System is fit for purpose to respond to the needs of Mozambique. Through the reform, the UN is undertaking a ONE UN approach to ensure integrated and harmonized engagement with the Government of Mozambique. Additionally, through improved coordination, the capacity of the UN system as a whole is realised and the UN can employ the comparative advantages of individual entities and thus avoid duplication of engagement. Furthermore, through the CF process, a mapping of the capacities of UN Entities was conducted, providing a clear picture of the overlaps and gaps in the UN system, with or without physical presence in Mozambique, allowing for more strategic and coordinated interventions.  UNDP would also like to note that it has prepared a project document of the stabilization and recovery programme of UNDP for Cabo Delgado for the years 2022-2023. The document has been revised to respond to many of the inputs and contributions taken from our exchanges with different partners, and has now been fully aligned with the coordination lines of the PRCD. It is engaged with national authorities with a view to enhancing national capacities for coordination of both humanitarian and non-humanitarian support, with particular emphasis on the north where all agencies and partners have scaled up their engagement, aligned with the coordination architecture embedded in the Plan for reconstruction as well as in the strategy for the north (PRCD and ERDIN). This is meant to also enable proper monitoring of implementation and resources allocations.  As the UN maps out its current and upcoming engagement in the north, specific monitoring of results and resources will be made a key component of the monitoring put in place. Building national, provincial and local capacities remains a key component of UNDP and wider UN engagement in the country and in the north. |
| * Given Belgium mainly contributes to UNDP through core funding, we are still concerned by transaction costs which remain too high. Moreover, the overall budget mentioned in the UNDP CPD is quite ambitious while UNDP core funding contributors are under budgetary constraints. In this difficult context, Belgium would like to know how UNDP intends to further improve its efficiency, effectiveness and evaluation processes on the ground and how UNDP can ensure that the CPD’s objectives, outputs and outcomes will be sufficiently funded. | UNDP Mozambique has experienced a sustained growth over the last few years, delivering $19.6 million in 2019, $34 million in 2020 and expected to meet and surpass the 2021 target of $31.2 million. As mentioned, the country programme is underpinned by a robust resource pipeline, with 70 per cent of funds coming from other (non-core) sources that will provide approximately $40 million a year.  Core funding remains absolutely key for UNDP Mozambique to provide strategic investments in the key areas described in the CPD. It is not expected to represent the majority of the budget under the CPD. UNDP will ensure sound planning and monitoring of its operational capacity, to improve efficiency and effectiveness.  UNDP is truly committed to a coordinated approach to monitoring and evaluation through the Monitoring and Evaluation Results Group of the UN, and indeed lead on data collection and analysis. |

| **Comments by Ireland** | **Country Office response** |
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| * We would encourage a more integrated and consultative planning process at country level in order to fully realise the opportunities for synergies and greater impact. | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the comment, and confirms the very interactive process that led to the new UN country framework (UNSDCF). During the CF formulation, several consultations were organized and the CF was also presented at DCP level. Furthermore, UNDP Mozambique would like to confirm that several joint consultations were organized with government, civil society and academia, which led a coordinated and aligned draft country programmes for UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Specifically, consultations were held on Justice (with UNICEF and UNFPA); Environment (with UNEP); and Health (with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA).  Consultations on the United Nations Sustainable Development Country Framework (UNSDCF) were conducted with partners including through the DCP as a basis for the development of the Agency CPDs which are in direct alignment and to be seen as a contribution to the UNSDCF. |
| * UNDP has initiated stabilization messaging and interventions in the conflict affected districts of Cabo Delgado in Northern Mozambique. While it is positive to initiate the return of basic services, we encourage UNDP to increase its collaboration with other UN agencies and stakeholders (such as the WB Reconstruction programme for the north) on driving a conflict sensitive nexus approach and ensuring appropriate messaging and sequencing of programmes and activities across the peace & security, humanitarian and development spectrum. As the context in Cabo Delgado is still a live conflict, a stabilisation approach that is not integrated and collaborative, may be premature. We encourage UNDP to engage with the rest of the UN family for more effective and principled humanitarian action – in particular in relation to safety and security guidelines for the delivery of programmes in an ongoing context of insecurity. | UNDP fully appreciates the comment and will ensure that as we embark on the important task of restoration of basic services in the province that will make possible for the population to return to their places of origin (including support to infrastructure of local government representation, health, education and roads), close coordination throughout the CPD cycle specifically in what concerns the Cabo Delgado province is consistently prevalent.  UNDP has engaged and will continue to do so in several forums of coordination at Pemba level, and co-chairs together with OCHA the Humanitarian-Development- Peace Nexus Working group. In addition, UNDP has led the RPBA analysis (in partnership with the World Bank and the European Union), which in turn informed the ERDIN. This analysis has embedded in its methodology a strong focus on conflict sensitive analysis, to better inform the responses of the international community. UNDP Mozambique is committed to continue to provide solid, encompassing analysis in the next cycle, particularly important given the nature of the crisis in the north.    UNDP considers stabilization as not only coherent but also supportive of humanitarian response as well as the HDP nexus. It should be highlighted that the dialogue on humanitarian assistance and stabilization interventions has been ongoing in other contexts, and the approach builds on decades of experience of UNDP in varied contexts on the continent and beyond. UNDP has engaged in support of stabilization in Mozambique at the request of Government and the continuation of its engagement is embedded in the Government’s plan for reconstruction in Cabo Delgado (PRCD). UNDP considers stabilization as one of the responses to be deployed, in a very contextualized and conflict sensitive manner, as an integral part of the HDP Nexus. As the situation evolved in Cabo Delgado, UNDP has consistently engaged with sister agencies in particular with WHO, UNFPA, and WFPA. It has already been discussing further engagement with IOM under its stabilization work in 2022 and has initiated its collaboration with IOM already on the collection and analysis of data. UNDP has exchanged regularly with UNOPS and the WB, and is supporting ADIN to increase its coordination role with all institutions as partners come on board. UNDP has also taken a leadership role on the UN discussions on durable solutions, which provides an adequate frame for discussions on the different approaches, grounded on our collective commitments and principles. UNDP will remain open as a learning organization to exchange, and commits to pursue and facilitate constant information sharing between humanitarian and stabilization actors, recognizing the shared operational space and respect for the distinct roles and mandates, while firmly believing that stabilization interventions are essential to establishing sustained security, governance, access to justice and livelihoods, including in newly recovered areas. |
| * We recommend UNDP to broaden its relationships across local Government in Cabo Delgado to support a more comprehensive and more effective response. The political economy in Mozambique is very complex and careful attention should be given to political economy analysis in order to maximise influence and investments. | UNDP Mozambique agrees and had revised the text. In addition to the reference “In response, while pursuing its support to digital solutions for public services, UNDP launched stabilization interventions in the north of Mozambique, working closely with provincial and local authorities and building on the acquired in-country experience in post-cyclone reconstruction through the Mozambique Recovery Facility” (paragraph 5), the following was added to the text “working with local authorities to support effective response and restoring public services” (paragraph 13) which is actually a more accurate description of the way UNDP has been engaging on the ground. UNDP’s work with ADIN continues as ADIN remains the main coordinator. UNDP is actually working very closely, including from a capacity building point of view, with local and provincial services, with whom joint missions are undertaken as well. UNDP is also engaging with civil society and is working towards the setting up of an advisory board at the Pemba level to exchange over programme issues. It is also engaging with local private sector at different levels.  UNDP will ensure regular political economy analysis throughout its response in Cabo Delgado, together with partners, and will include it in its strategic and regular monitoring. In that regard, paragraph 26 mentions “The country office monitors political developments and regularly receives security advice. A conflict-sensitive approach will be integrated into all interventions. Risks will be evaluated through programme monitoring and tracking tools, and via early warning systems”. |
| * We would encourage UNDP to engage in the Humanitarian Response Plan in order to support opportunities for bridging the humanitarian-development-peace building nexus (which is necessary and part of the UNDP proposed country programme). | While UNDP is not a Humanitarian agency, UNDP is a full member of the Humanitarian Country Team, as well as of the Area Humanitarian Country Team in Pemba. UNDP also engages in the cluster architecture, as much as its capacities allow, and its information management officers have been very active with the clusters on supporting information exchanges. UNDP will also reinforce its engagement as co-chair with OCHA of the Humanitarian-Development- Peace Nexus Working group, at both national and Cabo Delgado levels. |
| * We recommend that UNDP show leadership in promoting improved coordination and a clear division of labour amongst UN agencies in Cabo Delgado. All efforts should be made to avoid duplication or overlap with the work of other UN agencies. For example, UNDP proposes to engage with the Ministry of Health to support public health governance, strengthening health systems and infrastructure, and improving access to health care. UNDP also aims at partnering with WHO to support community health workers to manage disease and improve health services. At the same time, coordination with IOM and UNICEF in this area is most important as they are currently the UN agencies directly engaging with the Government in health matters. * The UNICEF draft country programme (2022-26) does not reflect joint work with UNDP on health and social services in the north, which is proposed in the UNDP CPD. Again coordination and two-way communication between UN agencies is of paramount importance. As more than 70% of IDPs are girls and children, it will be difficult and will risk fragmentation if UNDP does not work closely with UNICEF in the delivery of the response. * While proposing interventions linked to reconstruction and durable solutions for IDP communities, we encourage UNDP to engage with UN Habitat as the UN agency working closely with the government sectors (education, health) in delivering Build Back Better solutions for these communities. * Given limited resources in country, it is of paramount importance to maximise opportunities through coordination, alignment and localisation (i.e. building local institutional capacity, including local responders, increasing the percentage of spend allocated to local organisations). The UNDP country programme should prioritise greater joint programming, close coordination and alignment with other UN agencies, in line with UN development system reform commitments. | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the comment and confirms its commitment to supporting greater coordination under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator.  UNDP’s engagement on health is the result of a longstanding partnership with the Ministry of Health and comes in response to requests made to UNDP by the Ministry and implemented on Government provided funding. UNDP coordinates activities in this regard as an active member of the health sector partners group where all information is regularly shared and discussed. UNDP conducted consultations on health-related support with national partners jointly with UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO as referred to in the CPD.  UNDP confirms it is not an actor of the delivery of social welfare in Mozambique as led by the existing social protection working group. As a member of the social protection inter-agency cooperation board co-chaired by ILO and the World Bank, fulfilling its integrator role within the UN system, as well as its leading mandate on inclusive growth, UNDP’s work with sister agencies on social protection is rather meant to address the systemic and interlinked objectives of the 2030 Agenda by strengthening social protection policies and systems.  Furthermore, UNDP confirms that UN Habitat has been a partner of choice for UNDP since the establishment of the Mozambique Recovery Facility, collaborating in many instances in coordination with GREPOC and other partners in Sofala and Cabo Delgado, where cyclones Idai and Kenneth stroke in 2019. Reference is also made to UN Habitat as a partner under Output 2.1.1. “Resilient and inclusive economic recovery of communities vulnerable to disasters strengthened.”  UNDP recognizes the paramount need for optimal coordination and optimal use of resources and will continue to engage within the UN to ensure its contribution is well coordinated and grounded in its mandate and obligations. |
| * UNDP interventions linked to conflict are very much focused on Cabo Delgado but the situation and agreed approach with the Government of Mozambique includes all the Northern provinces. In this context we encourage UNDP to elaborate on its plans and priorities for work across Mozambique. For example, does UNDP have any plans to engage in the Peace Process Support / Reintegration Framework for Mozambique , in line with its peacebuilding and governance mandate? | UNDP confirms that its operations are based across country, with office presence in the south, centre and north. Although UNDP focuses its current operational engagement in the north on the province of Cabo Delgado, in line with the PRCD, UNDP’s Peace building engagement will extend to the entire country, in close partnership with sister agencies as well as with the office of the Special Envoy of the SG. |

| **Comments by Austria** | **Country Office response** |
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| * Impressive joint analysis (CCA) by the UN UNCT and contributions from 22 UN agencies in Mozambique | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the comment and fully confirms that Government, development partners and civil society were actively engaged in the formulation of next programming cycle. UNDP further acknowledges the extensive joint analytical work conducted to prepare the CCA. |
| * An elaborate CF (UNSDCF) framework that takes into account the new realities and challenges in Mozambique and with a triple Nexus lens takes up the challenge to further develop the joint programme whereby the 4 UN agencies each in turn play a certain leadership role | UNDP Mozambique fully supports the comment and confirms the richness of the interactions and consultations. Furthermore, UNDP is committed to develop joint programmes with sister agencies in the context of the UNSDCF and the UN´s response to the Northern region insecurity situation in alignment with the ERDIN. |
| * The CPD is a realistic, innovative and well-thought-out programme that meets the many challenges and needs in Mozambique. | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the comment, and indeed confirms that the CPD is set out to cover the multidimensional development challenges of the country, in accordance with UNDP’s mandate. |
| * 1. The development process of both the new UN country framework (UNSDCF) for Mozambique and the draft programmes of UNDP/UNFPA and UNICEF for the period 2022-2026 as well as for some other UN agencies such as WFP was coordinated in Mozambique, resulting in a good alignment between the individual country programmes of the UN agencies and the UNSDCF, new challenges in Mozambique and the policy priorities of the Mozambican government. | UNDP Mozambique would like to confirm that several joint consultations were organized with government, civil society and academia, which led to a coordinated and aligned draft country programmes for UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Consultations were held on Justice (with UNICEF and UNFPA); Environment (with UNEP); and Health (with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA).  UNDP remains committed to working closely with other UN agencies within the context of UNSDCF for the period of 2022-2026 in all Strategic Priority areas. |
| * 2. Prior to the development of the UNSDCF, a UNDAF 2012-2021 (1-year extension) review was conducted, lessons learned identified, moving from 1) support to cooperation; 2) from individual UN inputs to collective and coherent responses; 3) from separate/separate and sectoral issues to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) integration; 4) from a planning document to a programme cycle; 5) from initial analyses to regular reviews; 6) from standard models to tailor-made responses; 7) from partners in implementation to partners in solutions; 8) leveraging all forms of financing; 9) taking into account cross border issues; 10) using indicators aligned to the SDGs; 11) thorough evaluation to guide programmes; 12) shorter preparation. Simultaneously, the individual UN programme evaluations (2017-2020/2021) were also conducted by UNDP, UNFP, UNICEF and WFP. | UNDP appreciates this recognition of the evaluations that were conducted both at the level of the UNDAF and at the respective agencies which have informed the development of the UNSDCF and subsequently also the new UNDP Country Programme. |
| * 3. The major difference between the UNDAF 2012-2021 and the new UNSDCF 2022-2026 is the shift from UNDAF as a compilation of contributions from individual UN agencies to a UN entities country programme aligned with and derived from the CF. | UNDP acknowledges the shift towards more strategic joint programming and joint programmes under UNSDCF. |
| * 4. UNGA Resolution 72/279 makes the CF the main instrument for planning and implementing UN development activities as well as the focal point of UN reform in Mozambique and the implementation of Agenda 2030. CF planning comes at a very critical time in Mozambique where the main challenges are concentrated around the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the severe natural disasters and the escalating (armed) violence in the North. As a result, a joint approach and a broader partnership were chosen to also focus on the Nexus between development, humanitarian support and peace operations in support of the Mozambican Government. Beforehand, an independent Common Country Analysis (CCA) was carried out to establish a roadmap for the UNSDCF process including a theory of change. * The CCA clearly shows five interrelated and overarching drivers and inhibitors of change: 1) demography, 2) economic transformation, 3) gender inequality, 4) environmental sustainability and 5) poverty and inequality. | UNDP acknowledges the critical moment of the CF to advance more effective and efficient UN development activities under the UN reform to enable more impactful response to the COVID-19, the recurrent natural disasters faced by Mozambique and the need for a coherent HDP nexus approach in response to the insecurity situation in the North by the UN agencies. Furthermore, specifically with regards to the North, UNDP has engaged and will continue to do so in several forums of coordination at Pemba level, and co-chairs together with OCHA the Humanitarian-Development- Peace Nexus Working group. In addition, UNDP has engaged in the RPBA analysis (in partnership with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Union), which in turn informs the ERDIN. This analysis has embedded in its methodology a strong focus on conflict sensitive analysis, to better inform the responses of the international community. UNDP Mozambique is committed to continue to provide solid, encompassing analysis in the next cycle, particularly important given the nature of the crisis in the north.  Finally, UNDP appreciates the comment on the interrelation between change drivers in the CCA, which is absolutely key given the multidimensional nature of the development challenges the country faces. |
| * 5. In Mozambique, the CF's aim is to "leave no one behind (LNOB)", to guide the whole planning cycle and to use the driving force of planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of UN collective support to achieve the SDGs but also to ensure that the capacities of the UN Country Team (UNCT) respond to Mozambique's agreed priorities and needs. It has also become clear that the whole planning process has been shortened (from 14 months to 6 to 9 months) reducing transaction costs and that the four UN agencies UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF as well as WFP have made enormous efforts to achieve clear synergy and complementarity and have fully aligned their new country programmes with the jointly developed CF for Mozambique. | UNDP is fully committed to the principle of leave no one behind, and to work with the UNCT to respond to national needs and priorities. |
| * 6. The UN's vision in Mozambique is to "Pursue a peaceful and resilient Mozambican society in which all people participate and benefit equitably from sustainable development" with thus four strategic priorities in 1) Human Development; 2) Economic Diversification and Sustainable 3) Climate Resilience and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and 4) Peace Process, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance. | UNDP remains committed to working closely with other UN agencies within the context of UNSDCF for the period of 2022-2026 in all Strategic Priority areas to ensure synergies and full alignment. |
| * The four UN agencies have stepped up their joint efforts to better support the Mozambican Government in achieving SDGs. The four UN agencies collectively manage 14 outcome indicators (out of 30 in the country framework) and together they represent 49% of the projected CF value (USD 1.72 billion over 5 years). Thus, there is clearly strengthened UN strategic cooperation within the UNSDCF. | This acknowledgement of the joint potential for transformative change through contributions of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, in line with the comparative advantages of the respective agencies, is well appreciated. |

| **Comments by Sweden** | **Country Office response** |
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| * Congratulations to a well formulated and encompassing document | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the comment on the document, which counted with the full participation of government, partners and civil society in the planning of the next UNDP Country programme. |
| * The poverty focus is welcome – however, it should be remembered that almost everyone in Mozambique is poor. By focusing on the “innovative” and the “digital”, large segments of the population might be excluded. Development in Mozambique still need the basic services in place to function. The target groups therefore need to be clearly identified – who needs to be targeted, among the poor in a community? | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the concern and ensures that through its Decentralization supports program will carry out LNOB territorial analysis in order to identify the most vulnerable groups according to its five categories of exclusion. This innovative tool will allow to identify to which extent existing programs and projects are covering the needs of the most vulnerable among the poorest. The digitalization support focuses primarily on improving the capacities of public institutions and administrations for public service delivery through enhanced digital capacity, for example on judicial court case management. At the community level, UNDP will build on corporate methodologies and processes to identify very precisely the most vulnerable to be included as beneficiaries of UNDP programming such as cash for work or economic recovery. |
| * The last CPD cycle has seen a large increase in humanitarian support in Mozambique. The CPD does not elaborate to any length how the UNDP will approach this new situation and context. | While UNDP is not a Humanitarian agency, it absolutely sees as critical the coordination among the HDP Nexus continuum. UNDP firmly believes the HDP Nexus is a decisive factor of success and needs to be featured in throughout the efforts from different organizations, particularly given UNDP’s broad mandate and its capacity to support stabilization and early recovery in close link to development and peace through initiatives that rebuild and solidify the social contract. UNDP and OCHA are co-chairs the Humanitarian-Development- Peace Nexus Working group and will ensure articulation at national as well as Cabo Delgado level. UNDP will continue to engage within the UNCT to support greater articulation along the HDP continuum, building on the momentum provided as well by new Government strategies such as the PRCD and ERDIN. |
| * The UNDP mandate is often close to the mandates of other UN-agencies, and connections to other agencies are explicit in some circumstances, but not in others. These relationships/connections/complementarities within the UN country team could be further elaborated (e.g. in the case of livelihoods where FAO and WFP are mandated as well). | This comment is appreciated. World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are inserted as partners under Output 2.1.1. “Resilient and inclusive economic recovery of communities vulnerable to disasters strengthened.” and UNDP is committed to further engage with these partners particularly on the crisis response dimension of livelihood work in the north.  Resilient livelihoods and value chain development is one of the signature solutions of UNDP and it will build on globally accumulated knowledge to engage with private sector and explore new solutions for more diverse and financially sustainable livelihood options, within agriculture and beyond, and with a particular focus on women. UNDP will recruit additional capacity to better support this agenda. |
| * The UNDP also has a mandate that can be used as a vehicle to support coordinated relations between the government and other actors, including the donor community. The UNDP participation and active coordination in the different fora is encouraged for the forthcoming cycle. | UNDP Mozambique appreciates the comment and confirms its engagement in strengthening national capacities for coordination, particularly in the north. UNDP will continue to engage in different platforms as much as possible based on its available capacities. UNDP is a member of all UN platforms, engaged on the environment and climate change agenda (chair of the sector working group and co-chair of the CC coalition of the DCP), it will take on leadership of the decentralization group of partners. UNDP will ensure to increase its engagement under the new cycle. |