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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTS (UNDAF)

PLAN-CADRE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT (UNDAF)

MARCO DE ASISTENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO (UNDAF)

وثائق إطار الأمم المتحدة للمساعدات الإنمائية

MOZAMBIQUE

The Secretariat of the World Food Programme presents the attached document to the Executive Board, for information. Please note that the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) documents for Mozambique, Madagascar, Mali and Viet Nam are only available in the language in which they were produced.

Le Secrétariat du Programme alimentaire mondial présente au Conseil d'administration le document ci-après pour information. L'on notera que les Plans-cadres des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au développement (UNDAF) pour le Mozambique, Madagascar, le Mali et le Viet Nam sont disponibles uniquement dans la langue dans laquelle ils ont été rédigés.

La Secretaría del Programa Mundial de Alimentos presenta el documento adjunto a la Junta Ejecutiva a título informativo. Se ruega tomen nota de que los Marcos de Asistencia de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (UNDAF) correspondientes a Mozambique, Madagascar, Mali y Viet Nam solamente están disponibles en el idioma en que fueron preparados.

تقدم أمانة برنامج الأغذية العالمي الوثائق التالية للمجلس التنفيذي للعلم والإحاطة بمحتواها. نلفت النظر إلى أن وثائق إطار الأمم المتحدة للمساعدات الإنمائية لكل من موزمبيق ومدغشقر ومالي وفيتنام، متوافرة باللغة التي كتبت بها فحسب.

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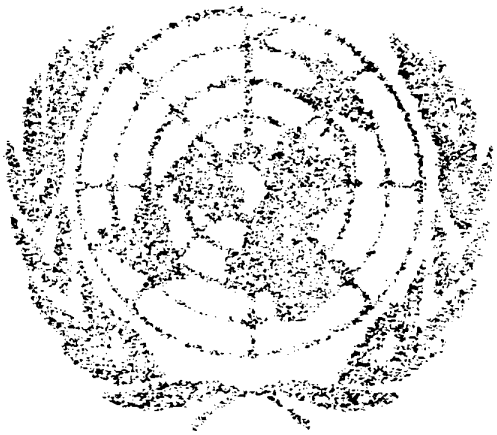
U N D A F
United Nations Development Assistance Framework

1998 – 2001



Co-ordination and Co-operation of the United Nations System in Mozambique

8 May 1998

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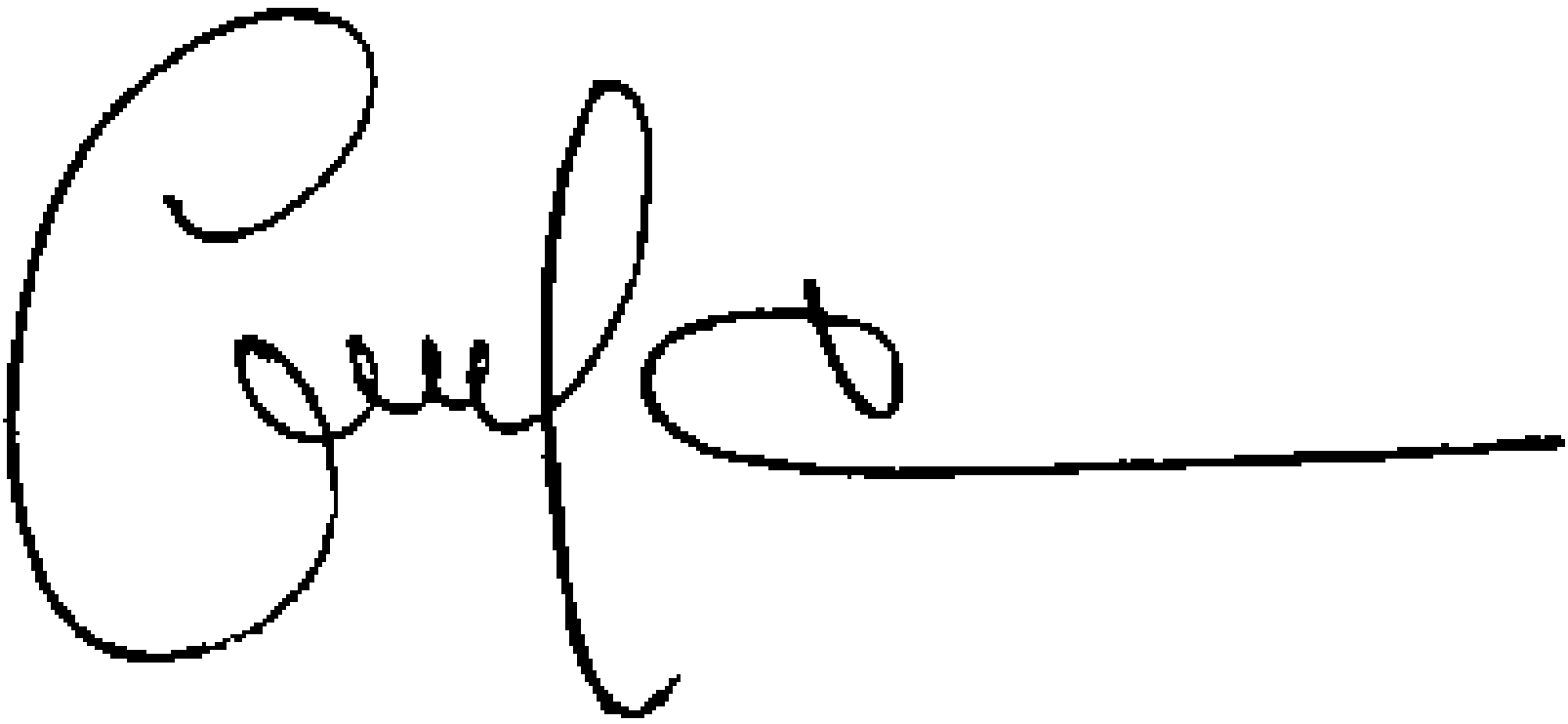


I. Executive Summary

1. The UNDAF is the principal country level component of global UN reforms to maximise goal-oriented development cooperation in support of Mozambique's economic and social development. The UNDAF enables the United Nations System in Mozambique, in collaboration with its national and international partners, to harmonize development efforts and strive for programmatic coherence and mutual reinforcement, under the umbrella of the UN Special Initiative on Africa.

2. The United Nations System in Mozambique is comprised of programme and/or funding Agencies (UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM) and UN Specialized Agencies (WHO, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO, and UNOPS). In addition, ILO (Harare) and IFAD (Rome) have participated in UNDAF discussions at the country level and are committed to UNDAF's principles of cooperation and coordination. While each agency has its own individual country programme based on its agency's mandate, the heads of all UN Agencies constitute the United Nations Country Management Team (CMT). This team, through the UNDAF, is guided by a common set of goals, objectives, and coordination modalities. Progress towards these goals will be monitored by a common set of core indicators which measure the combined UN System's impact on national capacity and development. The Bretton Woods Institutions participate in the CMT as partners, collaborated in the formulation of the UNDAF and its implementation through their own instruments.

3. UNDAF/Mozambique is based on the Government of Mozambique's UN Country Strategy Note (CSN, 1995), the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA, 1997), UNDG country strategies and programmes (1998 - 2001), Specialized Agency directives, and a series of meetings and workshops where the CMT provided input and analysis resulting in a framework for development cooperation and coordination. The UNDAF is a dynamic and operational planning tool which enables the UN System to better serve the people of Mozambique by enhancing inter-agency coordination thereby facilitating collaborative efforts with Government, donor and NGO partners. The UNDAF aims to coordinate programming, consolidate information, utilize a joint resource framework, and harmonize common administrative and operational modalities.

4. The UN System, through the UNDAF, has consolidated its efforts by formulating three Strategic Objectives and ten corresponding areas of UN cooperation. Theme groups (each coordinated by a UN Agency) have been formed as mechanisms for enhanced UN collaboration:

Strategic Objective One: Increasing access to and quality of basic social services and employment. Theme groups established: Education (UNESCO), Health (WHO), Water and Sanitation (UNICEF)

Strategic Objective Two: Fostering an enabling environment for the development of a culture of peace and sustainable human development. Theme groups established: Governance (UNDP), HIV/AIDS (WHO), Gender (UNFPA), Special Needs of Children, Youth and Adolescents (UNFPA)

Strategic Objective Three: Promoting the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources. Theme groups established: Environment and Natural Resource Management (UNDP), Disaster Management (WFP), Food Security (FAO)

5. The CMT has also formed three inter-agency coordination operational committees which specifically seek to enhance UN System performance. These are: UN Administration and Operations (coordinated by UNDP); UN Information, Monitoring and Evaluation (coordinated by UNICEF); and UN Staff Development (coordinated by WFP).

6. The UN Resident Coordinator System (RCS) is led by the UN Resident Coordinator and managed by the CMT. The RCS is supported by a secretariat which assists the CMT in common monitoring and evaluation processes, theme group and operational committee coordination, and enhanced reporting and information sharing. A UN Common Resource Framework reveals a projected $323,000,000 of development assistance in Mozambique from Funds and Programmes during the 1998 - 2001 programming cycle with additional resources from Specialized Agencies.

II. Summary of the UNDAF Preparation Process

1. Global Directives for the UNDAF

7. The UNDAF preparation process began with the issuance of a series of communiqués from New York which informed country offices about the Secretary General's efforts at UN reform. One of these efforts was the consolidation of country level initiatives under one enhanced UN Resident Coordinator System. Under this system, the UNDP Resident Representative also serves as the United Nations System Resident Coordinator. The formulation of a common development cooperation framework, the UNDAF, was initiated in April 1997, with provisional guidelines provided in August 1997. The UNDAF process was piloted in eleven countries in 1997 and an additional seven in 1998 in order for modified guidelines and lessons learned to inform other country offices for eventual worldwide implementation. Mozambique was named one of the first eleven UNDAF pilot countries.

2. Summary of the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA)

8. Under the umbrella of the UN Special Initiative on Africa, a UN Common Country Assessment was completed in May 1997 after a series of meetings and consultations with Government and other development partners. The CCA identifies the most salient areas of development need based on the Government's Country Strategy Note (CSN) completed in 1995. As a result of the CCA process, the Country Management Team was able to identify eleven common areas of development collaboration directly responding to Mozambique's development priorities: 1. Population 2. Health: 3. Water and Sanitation: 4. Education: 5. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 6. Food Security and Nutrition: 7. Gender and Development: 8. Environment: 9. Governance: 10. Media and Social Communication: 11. HIV/AIDS. The CCA identified areas of development need served as the first step towards the UNDAF consolidation and rationalization of UN development assistance.

3. The UNDAF Document Preparation Process

9. In September 1997, the first UNDAF preparation meeting was held with all Heads of Agencies. Both the process and content areas of the UNDAF were discussed, relevant compiled documentation distributed, and a list of agency inputs and concerns generated. It was decided that weekly UNDAF meetings would be held and an UNDAF Head of Agencies workshop would be held in October 1997. Letters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the donor community were sent by the Resident Coordinator informing the Government and partners of the need and directives for UN reform and the undertaking of the pilot UNDAF process in Mozambique.

10. UNDAF facilitators from New York assisted the Country Management Team during their visit to Maputo in December 1997. Workplans were discussed, Government and donors updated on the UNDAF process, and suggestions made for the UNDAF final document. As a result of these consultations, meetings, and workshops, the Country Management Team reached consensus on: UN strategic objectives and areas of cooperation which responded to Mozambique's development needs; the formulation of theme groups and operational committees to make the UNDAF operational; and a series of UN Workshops for staff, Government, and development partners to ensure that the processes initiated by the CMT could be implemented and that an improved culture of cooperation and coordination among all Agencies and partners would be embraced. Theme groups and operational committees met separately to construct 1998 work plans which were presented, reviewed, and approved by the CMT. The UNDAF served as the basis for the 1998 Resident Coordinator Work Plan which was collaboratively constructed by the Country Management Team and finalised during the CMT Retreat in March 1998.

III. Development Challenges in Mozambique

1. Human Development Challenges

Background

11. The first national Government came into power after Mozambique's independence on 25 June 1975. A single party state was then established and significant changes were introduced to the political system in 1990 with the introduction of a new constitution, and in 1992 with the signature of the General Peace Agreement between the FRELIMO Government and RENAMO after 16 years of war. A process of military demobilization, accompanied by the creation of a unified army, was then successfully accomplished under the supervision of the UN. The process of political changes in Mozambique culminated with the first multi-party presidential and legislative general elections in December 1994 with local elections scheduled for 1998.

12. The President is elected as Head of State every 5 years by direct universal suffrage. The National Government is headed by the President who appoints a Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. The executive branch performs a great deal of legislative work since most laws are drafted and submitted to the Parliament by the Council of Ministers. However, the emergence of professional, non-governmental and other civil society organizations, including a free press, has contributed to the creation of a critical mass which in time will promote greater public participation in the solutions of the country's problems. Of equal importance are efforts towards decentralisation to improve governance at the provincial, district, and community levels.

Poverty and Human Development

13. Mozambique's population is predominantly rural and poor. The total population is approximately 15.7[1] million with an estimated annual growth rate of 2.7%. Population distribution is uneven: approximately 30 - 35% of the total population is urban; an estimated 40% is living in the northern provinces of Nampula and Zambezia; and the coastal regions experience a higher density than the national average of 21.8 persons per sq. km. Returning refugees (1.7 million) and the post-war resettlement of internally displaced population and demobilised soldiers (3.3 million) have contributed to the uneven distribution of population.

14. The 1997 Human Development Report classifies Mozambique as one of the ten poorest countries in the world with a human development index of 0.281, falling well below the 0.380 index for sub-Saharan Africa and 0.336 for developing countries. Therefore, Mozambique must overcome a daunting set of sustainable human development (SHD) challenges such as (a) low per capita income ($100) and widespread poverty, particularly affecting rural populations and female headed households, with 60% of the population unable to meet their basic needs; (b) short life expectancy (46 years), high rates of young child mortality (199/1000), maternal mortality (1500/100,000), and young child malnutrition (27%); (c) low levels of literacy (40%) and very limited access to basic education and; (d) limited access to health services (40%) and safe water supplies (30%).

15. Poverty in Mozambique is multi-dimensional, far reaching, and affects both rural and urban populations. It is reinforced by the fact that the majority of the population, which is rural, is not yet benefiting in a sustainable way from the country's agricultural wealth and is living below the food poverty line, receiving less that 80% of 2,200 kcal per day resulting in recurrent malnutrition especially among children. The effects of war have also directly contributed to its severity, as has the new threat of HIV/AIDS.

16. In rural areas, poverty is linked to the effects of low productivity, poor social and economic infrastructure, vulnerability due to adverse climatic conditions and natural disasters, and rapid population growth. The majority of families continues to rely on rudimentary technology and most cannot afford or do not have access to improved agricultural inputs. The continuing presence of mines and absence of infrastructure inhibit the development of much needed markets, rural commerce and

[1] 1997 Census estimates for new population figure to reach 16.5 million

access to basic services. The return of displaced and refugee farming populations has aggravated already limited infrastructures and resources.

17. In urban areas, over 30% constitute the urban poor. Poverty in urban areas is mainly related to unemployment and underemployment. Urban migration continues to grow, especially as migrant workers from South Africa return. While formal employment is shrinking, the emerging informal sector is yet unable to create sufficient employment opportunities and social safety nets are inadequate.

18. Poverty leads to social and family disintegration. It particularly affects women (especially those heading households), children, and adolescents. As a result, women are subject to a higher level of economic and social discrimination as well as physical and sexual abuse. As a consequence of poverty, the population of children in need of special care and attention (i.e. disabled, malnourished, street and working children, sexually exploited, abused and neglected children) is large and growing.

National Development Framework and Priorities

19. The Government of Mozambique's central development goal is to create the conditions for poverty-reducing economic growth, while lowering the country's dependence on external aid through: a) macroeconomic policies that consolidate economic stability and reduce imbalances; b) promotion of private sector investment, taking into account regional imbalances and environment protection; c) promotion of social equity to reduce poverty and promote balanced economic and social growth; and d) strengthening management capacity in the public sector. The three main targets regarding macro-economic management for the 1997-1999 period are to: a) promote real GDP growth of 5 percent per annum; b) maintain low inflation; and c) maintain adequate gross international reserves. With regards to expenditure, Government seeks to improve efficiency and ensure sustainability of public expenditures.

20. The country is heavily aid dependant, relying considerably on external resources for investment. About 50 % of the overall budget is donor financed. However, revenue enhancing measures have started to show results in 1997. As a consequence of measures taken for macroeconomic stabilization and liberalization reforms, favourable climatic conditions, and the cessation of war, the economy has grown vigorously since 1993. The rate of growth in 1997 was just under 8%. Another feature of the stabilization program has been the dramatic decline in inflation, from levels of about 50% through 1995 to just under than 6% in 1997.

21. The Government regards the public sector as a priority area for reform. Efforts are aimed at reorganizing and reforming the civil service at the central and provincial levels; establishing municipal governments; and training public servants. New career and remuneration systems are being developed to provide greater incentives. Decentralization remains an important policy in all sectors, while a legislative package governing local elections and local authorities was approved in 1997. Local elections will be held in June 1998 in 23 cities and 10 towns. Government also plans to prepare a governance programme to increase transparency and curb corruption.

22. The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy has identified three priorities: (a) improvement in rural livelihoods, through maximizing competition in agricultural markets and investment in rural economic infrastructure to increase trade, lower operating costs and improve rural/urban terms of trade; (b) investment in human capital, entailing increased per capita expenditure to basic services and (c) building disaster safety nets to reduce the vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disaster and to improve nutrition. These priorities are in line with the Charter of the Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development Summit and are endorsed in the recommendations of the Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women platform for action, but have yet to be translated into an operational action plan.

23. Transport and infrastructure development are high Government priorities with major investments aimed at: a) establishing a trunk road network linking all of Mozambique's provinces; b) providing increased rural access to markets and social services; and c) increasing foreign exchange earnings through rehabilitation and concessions for transit corridors. In addition, complementary

investments in water and urban development are aimed at promoting private sector development while improving living conditions for the urban poor.

24. Smallholder agricultural development and sound natural resource management are considered by Government as fundamental to growth, poverty reduction and social sector development. The agricultural sector development programme (PROAGRI) will rationalize donor support, improve the effectiveness of Government services and regulation, and address issues of land tenure and marketing. A national poverty assessment and action plan to implement Government's poverty reduction commitment is to be prepared in 1998. Complementing these actions, Government is also placing emphasis on ensuring the adequacy of Governments budgets to finance the education and health sector programmes.

25. The Government's health policy objective is to promote, protect, and improve the health of all Mozambicans, paying particular attention to the reduction of mortality and morbidity of children, women and vulnerable groups. The health strategy targets an increase in health coverage from the recurrent 40% of the population to 60% by the year 2000. This is to accomplished through the corresponding improvement of health service quality and increased equity in access to services with a shift of resources towards rural areas and a basic package of health care, keeping primary health care as the basis for provision of good quality and sustainable health care.

26. In support of the education sector, Government seeks to ensure universal access to primary education for all children with the objective of achieving universal primary education for all children by 2006. By 2000, it aims to lower repetition rates from 24% to 14 – 17% and drop-out rates from 14% to 10 – 12%. The plan has three major strategies: a) expand access to education; b) improve the quality of education and c) strengthen management and sustained improvement of education services. The education plan prioritizes special programmes for: girls; provinces with the lowest coverage; increased community involvement in school management; teacher training; and up-grading school management and supervision.

27. Government's goals in the water and sanitation sector are to increase access to a safe water supply in rural areas to 40% by 2000 and in urban and peri-urban areas to between 50 - 80% (depending on the location) by 2002. The Government's intent is to decentralize decision making to the local level, transforming Government's role from that of service provider to facilitator and regulator.

Challenges for the United Nations System in Mozambique

28. The United Nations System is committed to facing these development challenges in partnership with the Government of Mozambique. Capacity building, community participation, and national ownership are key elements which run throughout all UN interventions to support Mozambique's development priorities.

2. The Government's Commitment to the Promotion of Human Rights, International Conventions and Conference Follow-up

29. In the formulation of its national development strategy, the Government of Mozambique has sought to respond to commitments made at global conferences, assemblies, and conventions. Specifically, Mozambique has participated in or ratified the following:

1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
2. The World Summit for Children (New York, 1990)
3. The World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, 1990)
4. The UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
5. OAU Assembly Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa (Dakar, 1992)
6. The International Conference on Nutrition (Rome, 1992)
7. The World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993)
8. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1994)

9. The International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994)
10. The First World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, 1994)
11. The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995)
12. The World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995)
13. The World Food Summit (Rome, 1996)
14. The Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, 1996)
15. The World Conference on Child Labour (Oslo, 1997)
16. The Landmine Ban Treaty Conference (Ottawa, 1997)

30. The UN System supports the Government in its efforts to monitor and report on follow-up to these international conferences and conventions including the development and implementation of national action plans.

3. Lessons Learned from UN Development Cooperation

31. While developing the UNDAF, an assessment of UN experience in Mozambique was undertaken and major lessons learned identified by all Agencies. These lessons were incorporated into the design of the UNDAF. The CSN, CCA, and the transition process from emergency to development also reveal needed support to Government, community participation, national ownership and capacity building. The UNDAF has been informed by the following significant lessons learned:

- A longer term perspective: Mozambique's transition from emergency to development requires that UN development activities have a longer term perspective and are prioritized, realistic, promote national ownership, are appropriately targeted, and demonstrate sustainable impact.

- A consolidated and rationalised UN System common response to development goals: To offer Mozambique a valued strategic role for UN support to reduce poverty, the commitment by all UN Agencies operating in Mozambique is needed to foster coordination, collaboration and cooperation in order to maximize the utilization of UN resources and increase the UN System's impact on poverty reduction to attain sustainable human development objectives with Government and development partners.

- Capacity Development: The design and delivery of capacity building mechanisms must be ensured, employment mobility from public to private sector considered, and national execution and utilization of national technical expertise promoted.

- Decentralization: When planning the management, design, and delivery of services, the UN System should promote the principles of decentralisation to enable enhanced participation, accountability, and responsiveness.

- Civil Society: The participation of the Mozambican population in all aspects of development should increase to ensure that the promotion of democracy and human rights is tangible at the local and community level. This necessitates support from the UN System for local NGOs, associations, private sector, religious groups, etc. to bring the benefits of the development process to all Mozambicans.

- Coordination with Development Partners: To continue to build on the UN's successful experience at multi-sectoral support to Mozambique during its transition from civil war to democracy, the challenge for the UN System is to exercise this function where it can demonstrate a comparative advantage.

- Sector-Wide Approach: The UN System should continue its pro-active involvement in sector-wide approaches to consolidate development assistance and maximize effectiveness of resource utilisation.

VI. The United Nations in Mozambique

1. The Mission of the United Nations in Mozambique

32. The mission of the UN System in Mozambique is ***to promote sustainable human development, seeking to empower all Mozambicans - independent of gender, race, age, religion, political affiliation, or economic or social status - to participate in and gain from the development process.*** More specifically, the UN System commits itself to support national actions which:

- contribute to the alleviation of poverty, support human resource development, and strengthen national capacities to protect human rights and the welfare of the nation's poorest and most vulnerable, especially women, youth and children
- ensure universal access to and quality of basic education, essential health services, and adequate water and sanitation
- strengthen value systems and a culture for peace and good governance, especially supporting processes of democracy and decentralization, institution building, economic planning, and capacity building within government and civil society
- support human resource capacity to improve food security and rural development, prevent and mitigate natural disasters, and protect and conserve the environment
- advocate for and strengthen capacities to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and provide appropriate support for individuals and families infected and affected by HIV/AIDS
- promote gender equity and the full and equal participation of women in economic and social development

2. The Purpose of UNDAF in Mozambique

33. The purpose of the UNDAF is to orient, rationalise, and encourage increased programmatic collaboration by coordinating the contributions of the various UN Agencies in Mozambique towards the achievement of the UN mission. The UNDAF document seeks to summarise what the UN System aims to achieve over the 1998 - 2001 period and the cooperation and coordination mechanisms which have been put in place to maximize the UN common response to development challenges. The UNDAF targets increased operational effectiveness by:

- enabling a common UN strategy in support of selected national priorities, particularly those which are consistent with the goals of UN Global Conferences
- promoting individual UN Agency commitment to participate in a common UN System response to development priorities in Mozambique
- advocating within the UN System and with other development partners for the mobilisation of resources, attention to priority human development issues, and the achievement of human development goals
- facilitating the coordination of UN System programming activities
- consolidating information
- harmonizing common administrative and operational activities
- utilizing a common resource framework
- increasing the positive and demonstrable collective impact of the UN System's presence and operations in Mozambique

34. The UNDAF is a tool to strengthen the UN Resident Coordinator System which will play a key role for all UN Agencies in realising UN reforms, and supporting common UN System-wide strategic objectives and coordination mechanisms.

3. The 1998 - 2001 UN System Strategic Objectives for Poverty Alleviation

35. While each of the UN Agencies in Mozambique is responsible for the development, oversight, and management of its own respective activities, within the framework of each Agency's mandate and decision processes, the UN System as a whole has identified three strategic objectives which provide an orientation and a framework for the functioning of the Resident Coordinator System in Mozambique. Based on the CCA, these system wide strategic objectives support national poverty alleviation priorities of the Government of Mozambique and focus areas of cooperation which guide actions to enhance the relevance and development impact of the UN System and the strengthening of national capacity. While these focus areas of cooperation are not meant to be entirely inclusive of all UN interventions during this programming cycle, they do represent the UN System's explicit common response in these sectors:

Strategic Objective 1: To increase the access to and quality of basic social services and employment

36. This objective aims to meet the immediate needs of Mozambican citizens to improve standards of living and to reduce poverty especially targeting women, children, and vulnerable groups, whereby efforts will be made to improve quality and access to:

1.1 Education: To ensure children's rights to a basic education
1.2 Health: To improve sustainable standards of health and well-being
1.3 Water and Sanitation: To increase household access to safe water and adequate sanitation
1.4 Sustainable Livelihoods: To enhance employment opportunities for the most vulnerable

Strategic Objective 2:To foster the development of an enabling environment for sustainable human development and a culture of peace

37. This objective supports democratic processes and practices by building capacity of different branches of Government, strengthening civil society institutions, and ensuring that the needs and rights of special interest groups are put on the national agenda. Strategic Objective 2 is key to the successful achievement of strategic objectives 1 and 3 as it directly supports the maintenance of a functioning democratic government and a culture of peace.

2.1 Governance: To build capacity to sustain democratic processes and practices
2.2 HIV/AIDS: To support the development and implementation of a comprehensive multi-sectoral national response to HIV/AIDS
2.3 Gender: To promote gender equity and full and equal participation of women in economic and social development
2.4 Special Needs of Children, Adolescents, and Youth: To support a multi-sectoral response to provide care and protection, and respond to the special needs of children, adolescents, and youth

Strategic Objective 3: To promote the sustainable management of natural resources

38. Objective 3 is aimed at building capacity for the management of the conservation and use management of natural resources, food security, and national disasters.

3.1 Environment and Natural Resource Management: To support land, forestry, air, and water conservation and sound use management
3.2 Disaster Management: To enhance effective prevention, preparedness, and response
3.3 Food Security: To improve household food and nutrition security through supporting the development of policies and programmes which improve access, availability, and utilization of food

39. To maximize UN collaborative programming in these areas, the UN System embraces a common approach to national ownership and capacity building by utilizing intervention modalities which support:

- Informed advocacy promoting follow-up to international conventions and conferences
- Policy dialogue, formulation, and implementation
- Promotion of coordination and participatory planning
- Local and community-based activities
- Emergency response in times of crisis
- Diversification of new partnerships including NGOs and civil society
- Technical assistance
- Normative functions
- Resource mobilization and support for sector-wide approaches

4. The Resident Coordinator System in Mozambique

The Resident Coordinator System

40. The purpose of the Resident Coordinator System (RCS) is to promote and facilitate coordination and the efficient management of UN activities thereby enabling optimum UN System support for national capacity building to assist Mozambique to realise its national goals. The major elements of the RCS are:

- The United Nations Development Assistance Framework
- The Annual Resident Coordinator Workplan
- The Country Management Team
- The Resident Coordinator Secretariat
- Theme Groups and Operational Committees

The UN Resident Coordinator

41. The Resident Coordinator (RC) is the UN team leader for the overall coordination and cooperation efforts of the UN System and for representing the United Nations System on issues of common concern. The RC ensures the effective management of consultation mechanisms, facilitating and encouraging collaboration on substantive programme development and management issues, facilitating coordination on administrative and security issues, and mobilising additional financial resources for collaborative programming.

The UN Country Management Team

42. The Country Management Team (CMT) is comprised of the Representatives of Agencies which have country representation, ie. FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. Those UN organisations with no country representative are linked to the CMT through the Resident Coordinator. The Representatives of the Bretton Woods Institutions also participate in the CMT on issues of mutual interest and concern.

43. The CMT is lead by the Resident Coordinator and supported by the Resident Coordinator Secretariat. The role of the CMT is to enhance substantive collaboration among member organisations and to strengthen opportunities for a joint or common management of UN System operations in Mozambique, favouring an integrated system-wide approach to development cooperation. It provides collective leadership to the UN System in Mozambique, approves and monitors annual Resident Coordinator Workplans, oversees the work of theme groups and operational committees, including the approval of their respective workplans, and seeks and acts on ways to strengthen collaborative planning and operations of the UN System. The CMT has regular meetings with the Government, the donor community, and designated focal points within the UN System to ensure relevance and complementarity of UN System development assistance and coordinates the preparation for and participation of the UN System at Consultative Group meetings.

UN Theme Groups and Operational Committees

44. In order to enhance UN collaboration and cooperation, UN theme groups and operational committees have been established as essential instruments for improving information sharing and coordination efforts of the UN System.

45. **Theme Groups:** To reflect the major thrusts of the UN System' s support for Mozambique's development agenda, of the eleven key focus areas of cooperation, ten inter-agency theme groups have been established. Each is coordinated by the Head of a UN Agency (appointed by the Resident Coordinator on the advice of the Country Management Team). This enables direct feedback and linkages of theme group processes. All theme groups have agreed upon common terms of reference and have formulated specific workplans to address the needs in each area of cooperation (see annex). Each theme group attempts to consolidate and coordinate UN assistance in the sector, and liaise with Government, donors, NGOs, private sector and other development partners. Specific desired results are described in the Annual Resident Coordinator Work Plan and will be assessed annually by the CMT and during the external UNDAF review in 2000. Constructing a common framework for action, each theme group:

- Monitors follow-up to international conventions and conferences which guide UN interventions in the sector
- Promotes collaborative programming and activities, and information sharing
- Assesses resource needs of the sector, the UN response to that need, and resource mobilisation strategies
- Addresses issues of gender equity
- Identifies administrative obstacles and potential solutions
- Constructs a reporting framework which responds to Agencies' needs
- Produces annual workplans including activities, timeframes, and performance indicators
- Produces annual reports for CMT review
- Plans for a common UNDAF review by an external team (2000)
- Prepares recommendations for future cooperation in the 2002 cycle

46. **Operational Committees:** To ensure that the operations of the UN System facilitate achieving strategic objectives, three operational committees have been formulated. These inter-agency committees, also coordinated by a Head of Agency, strive to improve performance by fostering collaborative initiatives to bolster the UN System's effectiveness and efficiency. Each operational committee has constructed a work plan (see annex) and reports directly to the CMT. Specific desired results are described in the Annual Resident Coordinator Work Plan and will be assessed annually by the CMT and during the external UNDAF review in 2000. The UN Operational Committees are:

1. UN Administration and Operations: Collaboration among all agencies on issues such as common premises, communication systems, transport and shipping, auditing, disbursement, taxes, recruitment, and programme and project financial reporting and accountability.

2. UN Information, Monitoring and Evaluation: Identifying a common UN System information/data base including common indicators, planning for a common UN information centre, working with the RC Secretariat to plan for UNDAF monitoring and evaluations, standardising UN programme reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

3. UN Staff Development: Identifying staff training needs and providing opportunities for collaborative staff career development to improve UN staff performance.

Monitoring and Evaluation

47. Strategic Objective Reviews: To complement individual Agency programme reviews and increase the UN System's accountability for improved collaborative performance, the Government will be invited to conduct UN System strategic objective reviews to assess the UN's system-wide impact on development goals. This mechanism provides Government partners the opportunity to participate in and offer input on UN System thematic development thrusts.

48. UNDAF Review: An independent review of UNDAF in 2000, with participation of Government, donors, and other development partners, will assess the goals and modalities of UNDAF to achieve development goals. This review will measure the impact of UNDAF and its contribution to improved overall coordination of the UN System to meet development objectives. The purpose of inviting external partners to conduct this review is to ensure that the UNDAF is, in fact, improving UN collaboration and providing a unified response to better address development needs. Review findings and recommendations will be presented to the Country Management Team in mid 2000, providing needed input for programming and operational modifications, especially for the preparation of the UNDAF and country programmes for the subsequent programming cycle (2002).

49. The Resident Coordinator Annual Report and Corresponding Workplan: The Resident Coordinator, together with the Country Management Team, produces an annual Resident Coordinator report which is based on the analyses of the previous year's accomplishments and challenges, and on outputs resulting from theme groups and operational committee initiatives. The Report also articulates the subsequent year's workplan including desired key results of the Resident Coordinator System.

50. Annual Theme Group and Operational Committee Workplan Reviews: The Country Management Team conducts annual reviews of each theme group and operational committee which are reflected in the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report and workplan. This review process provides a mechanism for inter-agency feedback loops and builds linkages between theme groups, operational committees, and the Country Management Team's annual workplans.

51. The Operational Committee on Information, Monitoring and Evaluation: The Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation Operational Committee helps to define core indicators, to consolidate UN information resources, to support the monitoring the UNDAF, and to make recommendations on mechanisms for the harmonisation of monitoring and evaluation methodologies and modalities of UN supported programmes and projects.

Support for Donor Coordination

52. The UN System in Mozambique has, over the years, acquired a number of responsibilities for facilitating and enabling donor coordination in various sectors. The major mechanisms recognised by the UN, donors, and the Government, are summarised below:

UN Agency	*Donor Coordination Mechanism*	*Government Counterpart*
FAO	Agriculture Donors Group	Ministry of Agriculture
UNDP	Trust Funds (elections, parliament, media, police, demining, NEMP, PDHL)	CND, MAE, COMAR (Assembly), Min. Interior, MINSAU, MICOA,
UNDP/WB	Development Planning Group (donors)	MINEC
UNICEF	Rural Water and Sanitation	DNA/PRONAR
WFP	Disaster Management and Response	DPCCN
WHO	Health Donors Group	Ministry of Health

5. The UN Common Resource Framework

53. Over the 1998 - 2001 period covered by this UNDAF, the total anticipated resources to be mobilised through the UN System in support of UNDAF strategies are $353,000,000. The tables below summarise the level of funding by major UN cooperation objective and by Agency. The harmonization of the UN System has greatly enhanced the CMT's ability to finalize the common resource framework which will also be assessed during the 2000 UNDAF review. The Resource Framework consolidates the UN System's contribution and expands upon the current External Assistance Framework which will be reflected in future UN Development Cooperation Reports. UN Funds and Programmes projected programming commitments are followed by projected resources to be mobilised by the Specialized Agencies. Complementary disbursements by the World Bank, as programmed in its Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), are also listed.

United Nations Planned or Estimated Resource Allocations by Agency (1998 - 2001)

Funds and Programmes

Agency	Strategic Objective 1		Strategic Objective 2		Strategic Objective 3		Projected Totals (rounded)
IFAD			Gender	$300,000	Food Security	$20,000,000	$20,300,000
UNDP	Education	$5,000,000	Governance	$66,000,000	Environment	$29,500,000	$153,000,000
	Health	$2,000,000	Financial Manage	$3,200,000	Disaster Manage	$ 750,000	
	Water	$2,100,000	Gender	$250,000	Food Security	$4,000,000	
	Sustainable Livelihoods	$33,100,000	HIV/AIDS	$ 600,000			
			Child/Youth/Ad	$3,000,000			
			CP Support	$ 3,000,000			
UNFPA	Education	$ 1,500,000	Governance	$3,000,000			$23,000,000
	Health	$13,000,000	Gender	$1,400,000			
			HIV/AIDS	$2,000,000			
			Youth	$2,300,000			
UNHCR 1998-99 only	Education	$84,000	Governance	$20,000	Disaster Manage	$8,000	$112,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition	$16,000,000	Advocacy, action for children		Disaster Management		$64,000,000
	Education	$16,000,000		$10,000,000		$150,000*	
	Water Sanitation,		Planning/social		Emergency	$450,000*	
	Hygiene Educ	$16,000,000	statistics	$3,000,000			
			CP support	$3,000,000	*1998 allocations		
WFP	Education	$23,000,000	Gender	$442,000	Disaster Management		$63,000,000
	Health /Water	$13,000,000	CP Support	$1,608,000		$3,000,000	
					Emergency	$20,000,000	
					Food Security	$990,000	
TOTAL		**$140,750,000**		**$103,700,000**		**$78,800,000**	**$323,000,000**

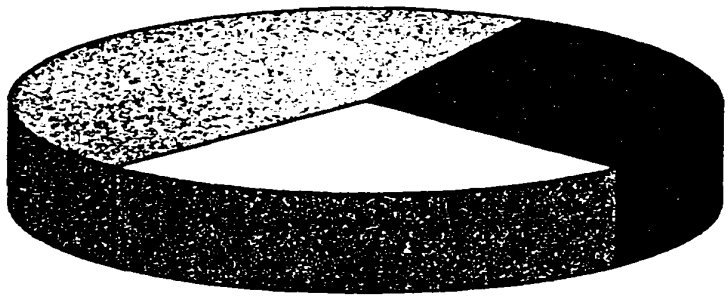
Specialized Agencies (indicative figures for projects to include external mobilization)

FAO					Food Security	$ 8,000,000	$8,000,000
UNIDO	Sustainable		Governance	$4,400,000	Environment	$1,500,000	$10,000,000
	Livelihoods	$2,800,000			Food Security	$1,300,000	
WHO	Education	$330,000	HIV.AIDS	$150,000	Disaster Manage	$220,000	$12,000,000
	Health	$11,000,000			Emergency	$245,000	
	Water	$150,000					
TOTAL		**$14,280,000**		**$4,550,000**		**$11,265,000**	**$30,000,000**

Bretton Woods Institutions (1998 – 2000)

World Bank	Education	$63,600,000	Governance	$14,900,000	Environment	$19,500,000	
	Health	$57,900,000	Econ/Finance	$154,900,000	Food Security/		
	Water/Sanit.	$25,100,000	Priv Sec	$20,000,000	Rural Develop	$27,800,000	
	Roads/Trans	$185,700,000					
TOTAL		**$332,300,000**		**$189,800,000**		**$47,300,000**	**$569,000,000**

Estimated UN System Resource Allocations by Strategic Objective 1998 - 2001



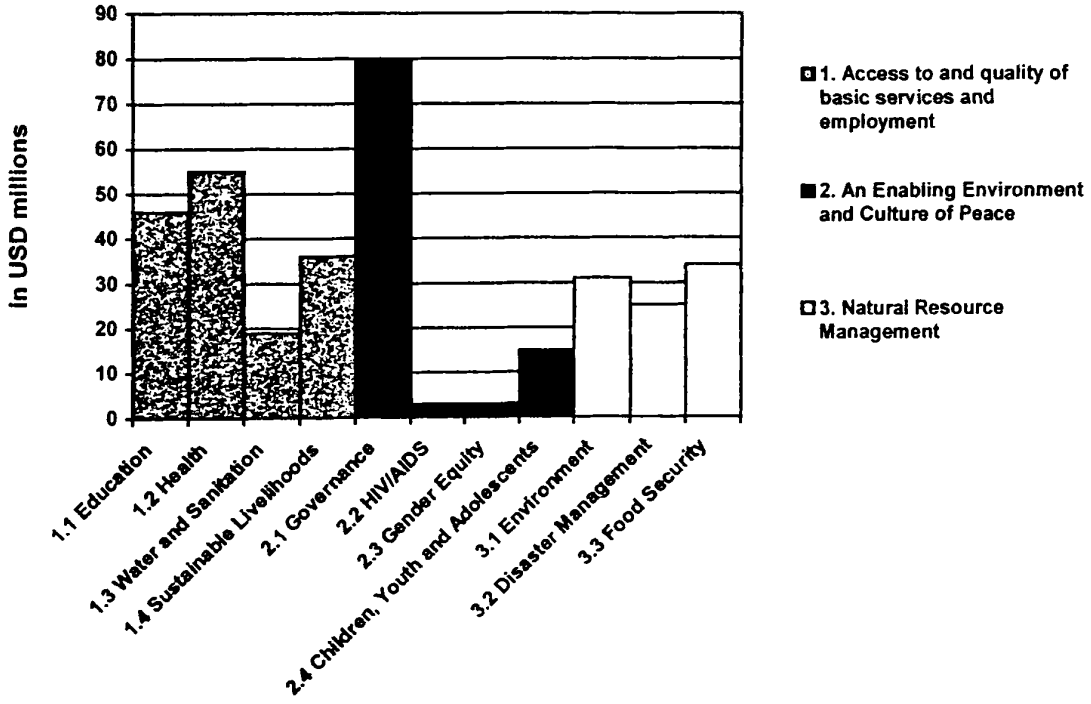
1. Increasing Access to and Quality of Basic Services and Employment 45%

2. Fostering an Enabling Environment and a Culture of Peace 30%

3. Promoting Natural Resource Management 25%

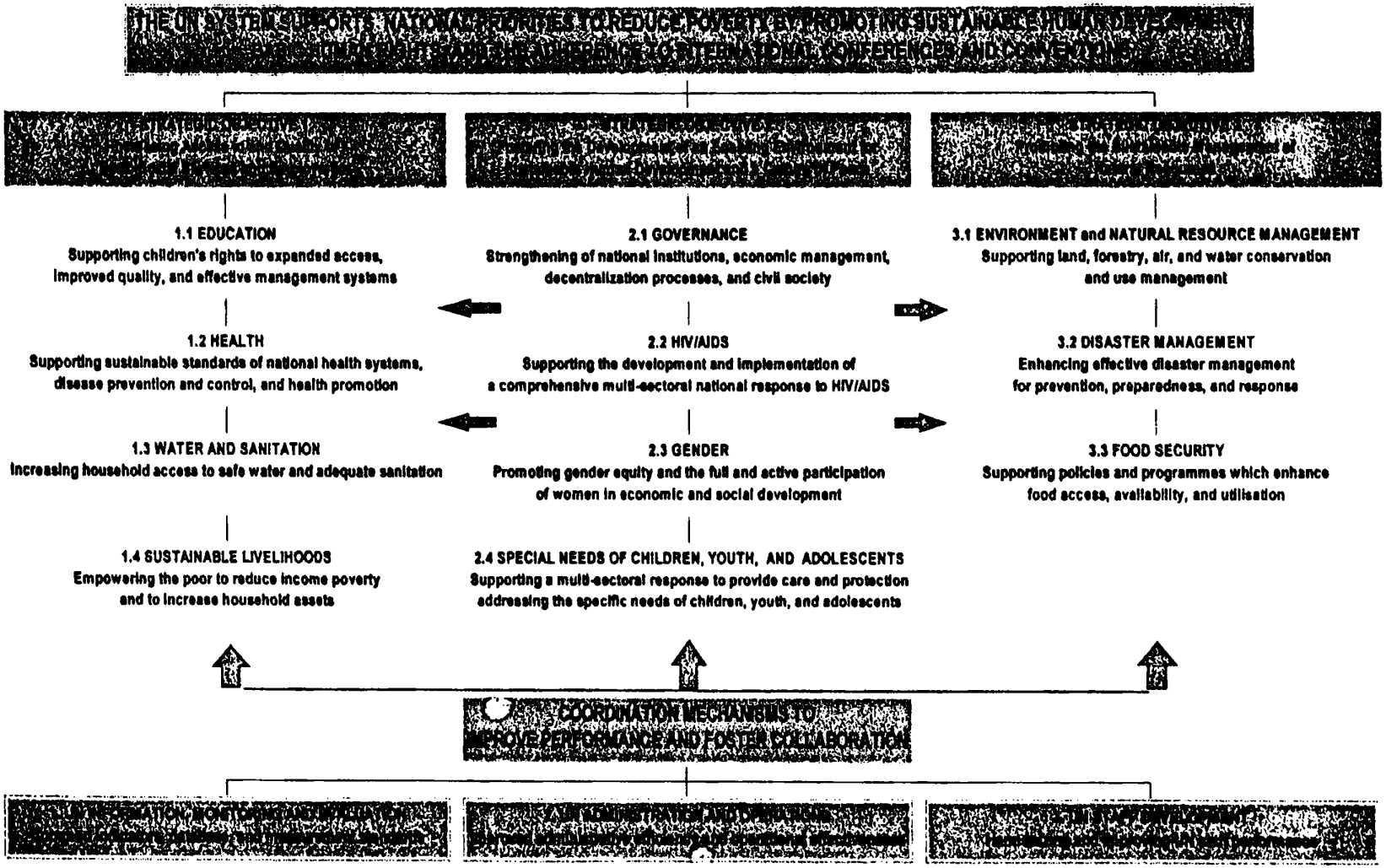
Estimated UN System Resource Allocations by Focus Areas of Cooperation

1998 - 2001



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
MOZAMBIQUE 1998 - 2001

the United Nations System in Mozambique promotes sustainable human development seeking to empower all Mozambicans independent of gender, race, age, religion, political affiliation, or economic or social status, to participate in and benefit from the development process



Annex A. 1998 - 2001 Theme Group and Operational Committee

Workplan Summaries

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASING ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF BASIC SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT

1.1 EDUCATION 1998 – 2001

Global Conferences and Convention Agendas

1 World Conference on Education for All
- universal primary education
- reduction of adult illiteracy

2. World Summit for Children
- univ .primary education with emphasis on girls' education
- reduction of adult illiteracy

3. World Conference on Human Rights
- the right to development

4. World Food Summit
- basic skills development through basic education and on-the-job training
- strengthening self reliance for the poor and vulnerable through access to education

4. World Conference on Women
- equal access to education
- eradication of illiteracy amongst women
- improved access to vocational training, science, technology, and permanent education
- non-discriminatory educational systems

National Priorities

The priorities of the National Education Policy are to "ensure universal access to primary education for all Mozambican children" and to "develop an education system that provides Mozambican citizens with the knowledge and skills that they need to obtain sustainable livelihoods, accelerate the growth of the economy, and strengthen the institutions of a democratic society". Specific objectives of the Education Strategic Plan are to:
- expand access to basic education.
- Improve its quality and relevance.
- Strengthen the management and sustained improvement of education services.

UN System Goal

To support government to develop policies and programmes which ensure children's rights to basic education

UN System Cooperation Objectives

- Improve access and quality of basic education
- Reduce gender disparities in primary education
- Provide life skill s/knowledge for adolescents
- Provide learning opportunities for out-of-school children.

Selected UN System Activity Support

- School construction
- School feeding
- Teacher training
- Curriculum development
- Materials development and distribution
- Peace education
- Distance education
- Learning opportunities for unserved populations

Projected UN Resources

UNDP	**$5,000,000**
UNFPA	**$1,500,000**
UNHCR	**$42,000**
UNICEF	**$16,000,000**
WFP	**$23,000,000**
WHO	**$330,000**
TOTAL	**$45,872,000**

Impact Indicators

- Increased enrollment, progression and achievement rates
- Reduced gender disparity
- Decreased repetition rates
- Decreased adult illiteracy rates
- Adolescents exposed to life skills
- Children involved in non-formal basic education programmes
- Monitored follow-up of relevant Global Conference and Convention Agendas

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNESCO

Partner agencies : UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, WB

Government Partner : Ministry of Education

Other partners: NGOs, religious groups, other civil society organisations

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

- Annual Workplan
- UN System Education Sector Calendar and Newsletter
- Quarterly meetings
- Annual UN System Education report to CMT.
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to education sector

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASING ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF BASIC SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT

1.2 HEALTH 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas

1. Int'l Conference on Population and Development
- universal access to family planning
- access to basic health services
- promotion of women's health
- analysis and dissemination of population data

2. World Summit for Children
- Infant and under five survival

3. World Conference on Women
- expansion of women's access to health care
- promotion of preventive health care
- gender sensitive initiatives against STDs, HIV/AIDS, reproduction and sexual health

4. UN Conference on the Environment
- promotion of healthy and productive lifestyles in harmony with nature

5. World Summit for Social Development
- improved access to basic infrastructure and social services

National Priorities

The overall policy goal of the Ministry of Health is to "promote, protect and improve the health of all Mozambicans". More specifically, the government seeks to:
- Reduce morbidity, mortality and suffering of the population , with particular emphasis on women, children and vulnerable groups;
- Ensure access to relevant and high quality primary health care services.
- Develop the managerial and technical capacities of the Ministry of Health to ensure the sustained provision of high quality primary health care services.

UN System Goal

To support government's development and implementation of policies and programmes which promote the good health and well-being of Mozambicans, particularly in the areas of child and reproductive health, youth and school health, communicable disease and epidemic control.

UN System Cooperation Objectives

- Improved child health: EPI, IMCI, nutrition,
- Improved reproductive health and reduced maternal mortality.
- Improved adolescent health and health seeking behaviours
- Reduce communicable diseases, especially HIV and malaria.

Selected UN System Activity Support
- Policy development
- Systems development
- Human resource development
- Provision of drugs and health supplies
- Operational research
- Technical assistance

Projected UN Resources

UNDP	**$2,000,000**
UNICEF	**$16,000,000**
UNFPA	**$13,000,000**
WFP	**$13,000,000**
WHO	**$11,000,000**
TOTAL	**$55,000,000**

Impact Indicators
- Reduction of maternal mortality rates
- Reduction of infant and children mortality rates
- Increased population with access to services
- Increased births attended by health personnel.
- Decreased incidence of communicable diseases
- Strengthened health management systems
- Changes in adolescent health behaviours
- Monitored follow-up of relevant Global Conference and Convention Agendas

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinating Agency : WHO

Partner agencies : UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WB

Government Partner : Ministry of Health

Other partners: Local government, NGOs, civil society

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms
- Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval
- Quarterly Meetings
- Annual health sector inter-agency retreats
- Annual UN System Health report to CMT.
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to health sector

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 : INCREASING ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF BASIC SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT

1.3 WATER AND SANITATION 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas

1. **World Summit for Children**
- Universal access to safe water and adequate sanitation
2. **World Food Summit**
- Access to clean water and sanitation for all people, esp. the rural poor
3. **UN Conference on Environment and Development**
- Appropriate water and sanitation policy
4. **World Summit for Social Development**
- Access to basic infrastructures and social services

National Priorities

Government's policy goal is to promote the integrated management of water resources and expansion of water and sanitation services to achieve:

- 50-80% access to improved water supplies for urban populations by 2002.
- 40% access to improved water resources for rural populations by 2000
- 50% access to improved sanitation facilities for peri-urban populations

UN System Goal

To support government's development and implementation of policies and programmes which increase household access to safe water supplies, improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

UN System Cooperation Objectives

- Support for implementation of NWP and Transition Plan. Promotion of integrated approach.
- Guidelines development and dissemination
- Integrated water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Strengthening of provincial water and sanitation planning and coordination capacities
- Budget support for provincial plans
- Rural and urban sanitation (incl PNSBC)
- Strengthening of community participation
- Special attention to cholera prevention

Selected UN System Activity Support

- Policy and guidelines development
- National, provincial, and community capacity building
- Human resource development and training
- Budget support for Provincial Master Plans
- Operational research, support for innovative approaches
- Technical assistance
- Data bank development and monitoring
- Private sector and NGO partnership

Projected UN Resources

UNDP	**$2,100,000**
UNICEF	**$16,000,000**
WHO	**$150,000**
TOTAL	**$18,650,000**

Impact Indicators/Outcomes

- Expanded access to safe water
- Expanded access to adequate sanitation
- Improved local hygiene practices
- Reduced incidence of illness associated with poor water supplies and sanitation
- Improved provincial planning capacities
- Stronger private sector and NGO involvement
- More effective community participation
- Monitored follow-up of relevant Global Conference and Convention Agendas

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinator: UNICEF

Partner agencies : UNDP, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and World Bank

Government Partner : Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

- Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval.
- Quarterly Meetings
- Annual UN System Water and Sanitation report to CMT.
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to water and sanitation sector

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOSTERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND A CULTURE OF PEACE

2.1 GOVERNANCE 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas

1. **World Conference on Human Rights**
- protect and promote human rights of all citizens
- all human beings have a legitimate right to development

2. **World Summit for Social Development**
- promoting social integration by fostering social stability and justice
- Accelerating the economic, social and human resource development of Africa and LDCs through, e.g. development of democratic institutions

3. **World Summit for Children**
4. **Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC)**
5. **World Conference on Women**
- promote female participation at all levels of decision making
- increased access to media and social communication
- elimination of stereotypes in medical and social communication

6. **Landmine Ban Treaty**
- promote mine-clearance

7. **World Food Summit**
- promote a political environment conducive to peace and democracy

National Priorities

- To improve effectiveness of democratic, political, judicial, and legislative processes and practices
- To increase participation and decentralise political processes
- To strengthen civil society
- To expand demining activities
- To install a culture of human rights within Government and civil society with particular emphasis on women's and children's rights

UN System Goal

To strengthen national government institutions, economic management , decentralisation processes and civil society

UN System Cooperation Objectives

- To enhance democratic practices and the processes of decentralisation
- T o support national capacity building in govt. sectors
- To bolster the participation of civil society
- To promote a culture of peace
- To monitor and assist with follow-up to Intl. Conferences which support human rights and social development especially for women and children

Selected UN System Activity Support

- Capacity building of the judiciary, parliament and national police
- Support to local elections
- Strengthening public administration and planning processes
- Support for social statistics
- Support to mass media services
- Enhancing NGO and other civil society participation
- Demining activities
- Assistance in the preparation of CRC report

Projected UN Resources

UNDP	**$69,800,000**
UNFPA	**$3,000,000**
UNICEF	**$3,000,000**
UNIDO	**$4,400,000**
TOTAL	**$80,200,000**

Impact Indicators

- Increased number of newspapers per 1,000 persons
- Increased number of radios per 1000 persons
- Increased number of civil-society organizations per 100,000 persons with higher percentages of advocacy organizations.
- Monitoring of political parties participating in elections/and percentages of the total vote
- Monitored increases percentages of registered voters who vote
- Monitored number of persons in prison per 100,000 people
- Monitored percentages of national revenue allocated to local governments
- Monitored follow-up of relevant Global Conference and Convention Agendas
- Gender and population issues integrated within national and provincial plans

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinating Agency UNDP

Partner agencies : UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WB

Government Partner : Ministry of the Interior, National Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Administration

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

- Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval
- Quarterly Meetings
- Annual UN System Governance report to CMT.
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to Governance sector

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOSTERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND A CULTURE OF PEACE

2.2 HIV/AIDS 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas	National Priorities	Selected UN System Activity Support	UN System Coordination Management
1. International Conference on Population and Development • Universal access to family planning • Access to basic health services to reduce mortality and morbidity • promotion of women's health **2. World Conference on Women** • Promote gender sensitive initiatives aims at the control of STDs and HIV/AIDS **3. UN Conference on the Environment** • Promotion of healthy and productive lifestyles in harmony with nature **4. World Summit for Social Development** • improved access to basic infrastructure and social services **5. OAU Assembly Dakar Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic**	To contain the spread of HIV/AIDS to 10% or less by the year 2002 through control of STDs, condom promotion, blood safety, counseling, and improved access to health services **UN System Goal** Strengthening Mozambican capacities to prevent HIV and provide appropriate care and support for those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and supporting the development and implementation of an effective multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS. **UN System Cooperation Objectives** Specifically the UN will support actions which: • Raise awareness at all levels about HIV and what can be done to respond to it • Support the development of a national, comprehensive, multi-sectoral plan. • Build capacity at all levels and all sectors to plan, implement and evaluate actions responding to HIV/AIDS • Promote partnerships with NGOs, private sector and civil society in response to HIV/AIDS. • Enhance coordination amongst partners especially government, NGO, donor, and UN • Technically guide and support the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS plan • assist in the delivery of services to prevent HIV infection and strengthen household and community capacities to live with HIV/AIDS	• Policy and guidelines development • Advocacy for leadership on HIV • Institutional support to NACP • National and provincial planning • Community capacity building • Technical assistance • Sharing/networking experience and best practices • Surveillance and monitoring • NGO networking and capacity building • IEC and media campaigns • Project support: i.e. condoms, STD supplies, IEC materials, etc. **Projected UN Resource** **UNDP $600,000** **UNFPA $2,000,000** **WHO $150,000** **UNAIDS $310,000*** **TOTAL $3,060,000** * **1998 – 99** **Impact Indicators** • HIV and STD prevalence and incidence rates • condom use rates • STD treatment rates • Increased awareness (especially youth) of HIV/AIDS • Adoption of safe sex practices. • Existence of multi-sectoral and provincial plans	Theme Group Coordinator: WHO/UNICEF Secretariat – UNAIDS Partner agencies : UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, WB Government Partner: Office of the President, Ministry of Health, NACP **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms** • Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval • Quarterly Meetings • Annual UN System HIV/AIDS report to CMT. • Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to HIV/AIDS prevention and care

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOSTERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND A CULTURE OF PEACE

2.3 GENDER 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas	National Priorities	Selected UN System Activity Support	UN System Coordination Management
1. World Conference on Women • Ensure human rights of women and girls • Eliminate discrimination • Reduce poverty • Equal access to education and health • Revision of laws for equal access to economic resources • Promote measures to eliminate violence • Increase participation in promoting a culture of peace **2. World Summit for Children** • Universalize primary education esp. for girls • Reduce adult illiteracy esp. for women **3. UN Conference on Environment and Development** • full participation of women and youth in environmental issues **4. Int'l Conference on Population and Development** • Reduce maternal mortality rates and promote women's health **5. Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women** **6. Conference on the Rights of the Child**	To formulate and implement a National Strategy for the empowerment of women which addresses Mozambique's response to the Beijing platform promoting gender equity **UN System Goal** To promote gender equity and the full and active participation of women in economic and social development **UN System Cooperation Objectives** • To collaboratively advocate for mechanisms and policies for the full participation of women in Mozambique's development process • To equip UN staff and programming initiatives to explicitly address gender mainstreaming • To support Government to formulate, implement and monitor a national strategy • To operationalize national gender strategy (at national and provincial levels)	• Participation with the Ministry of Social Action in formulation of a national strategy • Collaborative pilot provincial gender project • Capacity building within the UN System to appropriately address the issue of gender • Support government, NGOs and civil society in the implementation of the National Action Plan. **Projected UN Resources** **IFAD $300,000** **UNDP $250,000** **UNFPA $1,400,000** **WFP $442,000** **TOTAL $2,392,000** **Impact Indicators** • Development of the National Action Plan • A provincial model for gender mainstreaming • Follow-up reports on Global Conferences (Beijing and CEDAW) • Improved capacities within UN for gender mainstreaming in all programming/projects • Increased national capacity to mainstream gender	Theme Group Coordinator: UNFPA Secretariat: UNIFEM Partner agencies : UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNESCO, WFP, WHO, WB Government Partner : Ministry of Social Action, Grupo Operativo Other partners: NGOs, bilaterals **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms** • Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval • Annual UN System Gender Report to CMT • Monthly Meetings • Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to HIV/AIDS prevention and care

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOSTERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND A CULTURE OF PEACE

2.4 SPECIAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas

1. **World Summit for Children**
2. **Convention on the Rights of the Child**
3. **International Conference for Population and Development**
4. **World Conference on Child Labour**
5. **World Conference on Women**
6. **World Summit for Social Development**
7. **World Conference on Education for All**
8. **World Conference on Human Rights**
9. **Landmine Ban Treaty Conference**

National Priorities

To ensure the rights, educational opportunities, health development, employment and national organizational support for youth, especially vulnerable youth and adolescents

UN System Goal

To support Government's development of polices and programmes which protect, care and respond to the special needs of children, adolescents and youth.

UN System Cooperation Objectives

- Advocacy for the rights and needs of children, adolescents and youth
- Programmes which specifically cater to the needs of youth and adolescents, especially reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention
- Access to vocational and basic education services and employment opportunities for youth
- Special actions to respond to the needs of exploited, abused, marginalized and neglected children, youth and adolescents

Selected UN System Activity Support

- Advocacy and enforcement of laws protecting the special needs of children, adolescents and youth
- Policy and programme development
- Support to Government, NGOs, and other development partners to implement programmes
- Common definitions of children, youth, and adolescents developed and implications for UN programme support
- CRC follow-up
- Baseline data on drug abuse, teenage pregnancies, and HIV/AIDS
- HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, and teenage pregnancy campaigns for adolescents
- Child abuse and exploitation indicators
- Promotion for employment opportunities for youth
- Promotion of basic education and vocational training for adolescents and youth
- Capacity building interventions with MICAS
- Support for CIADAJ

Projected UN Resources

UNDP	**$3,000,000**
UNFPA	**$2,300,000**
UNICEF	**$10,000,000**
TOTAL	**$15,300,000**

Impact Indicators

- Adoption of safe/positive reproductive health and gender behaviours among youth and adolescents
- Increased vocational, educational and employment opportunities for youth
- Improved Government and NGO capacity to plan for and respond to the special needs of children, youth and adolescents
- Decreased incidence of teenage pregnancies among adolescents
- Decreased STD, HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse incidence rates among youth and adolescents
- Decreased incidence of child abuse and exploitation
- Increased capacities of NGOs to respond to the needs of children, youth, and adolescents

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinating Agency :UNFPA

Partner agencies : UNDP, UNESCO, UNDCP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Government Partner : Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the CIADAJ

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

- Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval
- Annual UN System Children, Youth and Adolescents report to CMT
- Quarterly Meetings
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to children, youth, and adolescents

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 : PROMOTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3.1 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas	National Priorities	Selected UN System Activity Support	UN System Coordination Management
1. UN Conference on the Environment • Reduce unsustainable patterns of production and consumption • Promote demographic policies • Facilitate public awareness • Enact effective laws • Promote women and youth participation **2. World Food Summit** • promote policies which permit fair income earning, encourage conservation and sustainable management of natural resources **3. World Conference on Women** • involve women in decisions related to environment **4. World Summit for Social Development** • preserve, maintain, regenerate natural resource base **5. World Conference on Human Rights** • People's right to a healthy environment **6. World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction**	To define national priorities for environmental management, introduce sustainable development considerations into economic and social planning policy, and promote environmental awareness and community participation in environmental management **UN System Goal** Promote sustainable use of natural resources and sound environmental management **UN System Cooperation Objectives** • Support to national policy formulation and implementation • Participate in database formulation • Support community participation and management of local natural resources • Advocate for community rights, access to and use of land and natural resources. • Promote incentives for sustainable natural resources management in land, water, forestry • Support the formulation of national disaster management strategy and policy implementation	• Strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks • Promote environmental awareness campaigns • Promote efficient water ad land use policy • Support community based natural resources management practices • Promote cleaner forms of industrial production **Projected UN Resources** **UNDP $29,500,000** **UNIDO $1,500,000** **TOTAL $31,000,000** **Impact Indicators** • Utilization of a newly-established national environment data base system • Increased dissemination of environmental information • Legislation enforced for equitable access to and use of land and natural resources • Improved industrial protection practices being enforced • Incentives introduced for sustainable natural resources management	Theme Group Coordinating Agency UNDP Partner agencies : UNESCO, UNIDO, WFP, WB Government Partner : Ministry of the Environment **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms** • Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval • Annual UN System Environment report to CMT • Quarterly Meetings • Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to the environment

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 : PROMOTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT 1998 – 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas

1. **World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction**
2. **World Food Summit**
3. **UN Conference on the Environment and Development**
4. **World Summit for Social Development**
5. **World Summit for Children**
6. **World Conference on Women**
7. **World Conference on Human Rights**

National Priorities

To reduce loss of life and damage to national resources and property and to protect vulnerable communities from natural and man-made disasters.

UN System Goal

To assist and enable the GOM to effectively manage disasters through preventive measures, increased preparedness and timely response.

UN System Cooperation Objectives

- To assist and enable to GOM to prepare national disaster management policy and legislation through policy dialogue, selected studies and advocacy
- To assist the GOM to put in place a disaster management information system with linkages to and from existing information systems
- To support the GOM in the implementation of a national disaster management plan focusing on disaster prevention, preparedness and response

Selected UN System Activity Support

- Capacity building
- Vulnerability analyses and mapping
- Technical assistance to MISAU, MICAS, MAP, MPF, MICTUR
- Establishment of Disaster Management Information System
- Development of Disaster Management Policy and Legislation
- Response to national emergencies

Projected UN Resources

	Emergency	Disaster Management
FAO	HQ funds in case of emergency only	
UNDP		**$750,000**
UNICEF	**$450,000**	**$150,000**
WFP	**$20,000,000**	**$3,000,000**
WHO	**$245,000**	**$220,000**
UNHCR		**$5,000**
ResCor	**$200,000**	
TOTALS	**$20,895,000**	**$4,125,000**

Impact Indicators

- National Disaster Management plan developed and implemented
- Increased awareness of strategies for disaster management at national, provincial, and community levels
- Improved national disaster information systems
- National policy and legislation in place
- Reduced disaster casualties

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinating Agency: WFP

Partner agencies FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, WB

Government Partner : the government authority mandated with disaster management, currently the DPCCN; and all members of the GOM inter-ministerial technical committee for disaster management

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

- Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval
- Annual UN System Disaster Management report to CMT
- Regular meetings
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to disaster management

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3.3 FOOD SECURITY 1998 - 2001

Global Conference and Convention Agendas

1. **World Food Summit**
- access to sufficient , nutritionally adequate and safe food
2. **UN Conference on the Environment and Development**
3. **World Summit for Social Development**
- enhance household food security
- improve access to infrastructures and social services
4. **World Summit for the Children**
- reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under 5 children
5. **International Conference on Nutrition**
6. **World Conference on Women**

National Priorities

- To ensure adequate food in all areas of the country through economic and physical access to food, and its utilisation for optimal nutritional impact
- To reduce under-nutrition by 50 percent by 2015

UN System Goal

To support development and implementation of policies and programmes improving household food and nutrition security in rural and urban areas, access to land, emphasizing small holder agriculture and vulnerable groups.

UN System Cooperation Objective

- To support private small holder agriculture
- To support agricultural investment programmes including improved policy formulation and economic development management, capacity building at central, provincial, and district levels
- To support sustainable agricultural production
- To support the implementation of the national food security and nutrition strategy
- To support the formulation and implementation of the national land programme
- To strengthen food marketing management including access to rural areas
- To support the development of rural finance systems
- To increase participation of civil society, farmers' associations and NGOs
- To encourage the creation of income generating opportunities for poor households
- To support follow-up to the World Food Summit and the International Conference on Nutrition

Selected UN System Activity Support

- Client oriented extension services and research
- Food delivery to vulnerable communities
- Rural road and infrastructure construction
- Micro-finance support
- Rural marketing
- Agricultural census
- Technical assistance for small scale fisheries
- Support for early warning systems
- Food security and nutrition information network for planning and policy
- District profiles on nutrition and food security

Projected UN Resources

FAO	**$8,000,000**
IFAD	**$20,000,000**
UNDP	**$4,000,000**
UNIDO	**$1,300,000**
WFP	**$990,000**
TOTAL	**$34,290,000**

Impact Indicators

- Improved food security information system
- Developed national food security policy
- Increased physical and economic access to food
- Improved food utilization practices
- Increased nutritional standards
- Reduced vulnerability of food insecure communities

UN System Coordination Management

Theme Group Coordinating Agency: FAO

Partner agencies : UNDP, WFP, WHO, WB

Government Partner : Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning, DPCCN

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

- Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval
- Annual UN System Food Security report to CMT
- Quarterly Meetings
- Joint GOM/UN reviews of UN support to food security

Coordination Mechanisms 1998 - 2001

To improve performance and promote a culture of coordination within the UN System in Mozambique

Coordination mechanisms are those operational functions put in place to support the UN System's own performance and coordination. The UNDAF coordination mechanisms directly impact the capabilities of the UN to deliver services in an effective and efficient manner in order to meet strategic objectives and facilitate cooperation and coordination of all Agencies to meet development goals.

Operational Committee	Coordination Objectives	Selected Activities	Coordinating Agency and partners
1. Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation	• To strengthen the UN's capacity to advocate for and report on human development • To strengthen the UN's capacity as a valuable and respected information and knowledge resource center on SHD issues in Mozambique • To coordinate UN System support to build national capacities to monitor human development • To strengthen the capacities of UN Agencies to monitor and evaluate their assistance programmes and apply lessons learned to their development cooperation • To support monitoring and evaluation of the UN reform process	• Statistical profile (based on the UNDAF core indicator set) updated and disseminated • Proposal for the establishment of a UN document and information/knowledge centre prepared • Handbook of standard indicators and tools for monitoring and evaluating UN assisted programmes and projects in Mozambique prepared • Recommendations to the CMT on: a) a set of indicators for monitoring the process of UN reform in Mozambique and b) how to undertake common annual, mid and end term reviews of the UNDAF completed	**UNICEF** **UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, WB** **Assessment Process** • Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval • Annual UN System Information, Monitoring and Evaluation report to CMT • Regular meetings
2. Administration and Operations	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of administration and human resource management of the UN System in Mozambique through: • On-going renumeration and compensation review • Improved recruitment processes • Coordinated common services including procurement, maintenance, travel/shipping, transport, housing, pouch, staff recreation, communication services, dispensary, security, premises, taxes and customs • Improved programme financial reporting mechanisms	• Interim salary surveys, comprehensive salary surveys, place to place surveys • Hardship classifications • Consultancy fees study • Common DSA • Recruitment roster • Contracts review committee • Centralized land suppliers database • Common maintenance service, and supply and travel/shipping providers • Common UN staff transport system • Exchange of information on UN housing • Increased recreational options • Recommended satellite and • e-mail hook ups • Monitoring of dispensary • Utilisation of common security • Enhance security awareness • Follow-up to negotiations for common premises and office sharing • UN customs and taxes monitoring • Assessment of needs for common financial reporting for programming and explore common audits	**UNDP** **FAO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO** **Assessment Process** • Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval • Annual UN System Administration and Operations report to CMT • Regular meetings

Operational Committee	Coordination Objectives	Selected Activities	UN Operational Committee Coordinating Agency and partners
3. Staff Development	• To identify and respond to common UN staff training needs required to efficiently implement UNDAF and increase the capabilities and performance of the UN System • To effectively plan and implement common training events to maximize resource utilisation , avoid duplication, support common UN best practices, and promote career development • To maintain a common UN training vendor, module, and reports database	• Needs assessment of required common staff training • UN staff development inventories • Common UN staff training events • Development of a training information and self-learning resource center • Common modalities for UN staff team building and cooperation • Monitoring and assessment of impact of training on staff performance and career development	**WFP** **UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO** **Assessment Process** • Annual Workplan for CMT review and approval • Annual UN System Staff Development report to CMT • Regular meetings

Annex B. Preliminary List of UN Common Core Indicators

INDICATOR	LATEST ESTIMATE	DATA COLLECT	note	SOURCE	Percent
I. POPULATION and STRUCTURE					
Total population	15,740,000	1997	1	INE - 1997	100
male	7,451,316	1997	1	INE - 1997	47.34
female	8,288,684	1997	1	INE - 1997	52.66
urban	5,756,118	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	36.57
rural	9,983,882	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	63.43
Life expectancy at birth (years)					
male	42	1980		DNE 94 (Doc. 3)	
female	45	1980		DNE 94 (Doc. 3)	
Percentage breakdown					
< 1 year old	3.60%	1995		MICS 1995	
1 - 5 year	15.72%	1995		MICS 1995	
6 - 12 year	22.23%	1995		MICS 1995	
13 - 18 year	13.70%	1995		MICS 1995	
15 - 49 year	44.24%	1995		MICS 1995	
50 and more	9.47%	1995		MICS 1995	
Age groups					
< 1 year (Infants)	566,010	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	3.596
male	277,968	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	1.766
female	287,570	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	1.827
0-5 years (pre-school)	3,044,116	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	19.34
male	1,477,986	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	9.39
female	1,561,408	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	9.92
6-12 years (primary school)	3,499,002	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	22.23
male	1,737,696	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	11.04
female	1,762,880	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	11.2
13-18 years (adolescents)	2,156,380	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	13.7
male	1,013,656	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	6.44
female	1,142,724	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	7.26
0-4 years	2,434,978	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	15.47
male	1,189,944	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	7.56
female	1,245,034	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	7.91
0-14 years	7,284,472	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	46.28
male	3,576,128	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	22.72
female	3,708,344	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	23.56
15-59 years (reproductive age group is 15 - 49 years)	6,963,376	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	44.24
male	3,061,430	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	19.45
female	3,901,946	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	24.79
15-49 years	6,963,376	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	44.24
male	3,061,430	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	19.45
female	3,901,946	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	24.79
>= 50 years	1,490,578	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	9.47
male	746,076	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	4.74
female	744,502	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	4.73
>= 60 years	724,040	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	4.6
male	368,316	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	2.34
female	355,724	1995/7	2	INE 97 + MICS95	2.26
Population by Province					
Niassa	764,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Cabo Delgado	1,284,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Nampulla	3,065,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Zambezia	3,202,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Tete	1,149,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Manica	975,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Sofala	1,380,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Inhambane	1,112,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Gaza	1,034,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Maputo (prov.)	809,000	1997	1	INE 1997	
Maputo (city)	966,000	1997	1	INE 1997	

INDICATOR	LATEST ESTIMATE	DATA COLLECT	note	SOURCE	Percent
II. MORTALITY and FERTILITY					
IMR per 1,000 live births	134	1997		DHS 1997	
IMR boys per 1,000 live births		1997	1	(from INE)	
IMR girls per 1,000 live births		1997	1	(from INE)	
U5MR per 1,000 live births	199	1997		DHS 1997	
U5MR boys per 1,000 live births		1997	1	(from INE)	
U5MR girls per 1,000 live births		1997	1	(from INE)	
MMR (mmratio: # maternal deaths / 100,000 live births)	1,500			WHO/UNICEF 96	
TFR (# live births / women by the age of 49)	5.62	1997		DHS 1997	
Specific FR women 15 - 19 years (# live births / women age 15 - 19)		1997	3	DHS 1997	
Population growth (CBR minus CDR or 46/1,000 - 17/1,000) per	29/1,000			MPF 1994	
III. HEALTH and NUTRITION					
Population with access to health services	<40%			MoH	
Public Exp. on Health as % of Total Expenditure and Net Lendin	6.9%			MoH	
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (% women 15 - 49 years)	5.1%	1997		DHS 1997	
Pill	1.5%	1997		DHS 1997	
IUD	0.3%	1997		DHS 1997	
Injection	2.3%	1997		DHS 1997	
Condom	0.3%	1997		DHS 1997	
Other	2.2%	1997		DHS 1997	
None	94.4%	1997		DHS 1997	
Live births attended by trained health personnel	44%	1997		DHS 1997	
HIV adult prevalence rate (age group >= 19 years)			4		
New cases	137,000		4	UNAIDS 1996	
HIV children (0-18 years) prevalence rate			4		
New cases	25,000		4	UNAIDS 1996	
Malnutrition in under fives (percentage < 5s who are .....)					
General malnutrition (Weight for Age)	27%	1995		MICS 1995	
Acute or "wasted" (Weight for Height)	8%	1995		MICS 1995	
Chronic or "stunted" (Height for Age)	55%	1995		MICS 1995	
Vit.A Deficiencies				(not yet found)	
Iodine Deficiency Disorders				(not yet found)	
Aneamic				(not yet found)	
IV. EDUCATION					
Adult literacy rate	44%	1995		MICS 1995	
male	55%	1995		MICS 1995	
female	35%	1995		MICS 1995	
Net enrollment rate Prim.School (EP1 + EP2 for 6 - 12 year olds)	29%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
male	33%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
female	26%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
Gross enrollment rate Prim.School (EP1 + EP2 all ages)	54%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
male	64%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
female	44%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
Retention rate to grade 5			5	(in process)	
male			5	(in process)	
female			5	(in process)	
Completion rate Primary School (EP1 + EP2 for 6-12 year olds)			5	(in process)	
male			5	(in process)	
female			5	(in process)	
Gross enrollment rate Sec.School (Ciclo 1 + Ciclo 2 or 13 - 17 year olds)			5	(in process)	
male			5	(in process)	
female			5	(in process)	
Net enrollment rate Sec.School (Ciclo 1 + Ciclo 2 or 13 - 17 year	1.0%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
male	1.1%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
female	0.9%	1997	5	MOE 97+ INE 97	
Completion rate Sec.School (Ciclo 1 + Ciclo 2 or 13 - 17 year olds)			5	(in process)	
male			5	(in process)	
female			5	(in process)	

INDICATOR	LATEST ESTIMATE	DATA COLLECT	note	SOURCE	Percent
V. INCOME and EMPLOYMENT					
GNP per capita in US$	100$			WB	
GNP per capita growth rate last 10 years	?			(not yet found)	
Inflation rate	4.3%			WB	
Percentage population below poverty line	60%			CCA	
Foodbasket: minimum value			6	UEM	
Food expenditures as % of total expenditures			6	UEM	
Percentage of labour force engaged in:			6	UEM	
agriculture			6	UEM	
male			6	UEM	
female			6	UEM	
industry			6	UEM	
male			6	UEM	
female			6	UEM	
services			6	UEM	
male			6	UEM	
female			6	UEM	
Percentage of labour force by status:					
employed			6	UEM	
male			6	UEM	
female			6	UEM	
self-employed			6	UEM	
male			6	UEM	
female			6	UEM	
unpaid family worker			6	UEM	
male			6	UEM	
female			6	UEM	
Working children 10 - 14 years	14.5%	1995		MICS 1995	
male	6.3%	1995		MICS 1995	
female	8.2%	1995		MICS 1995	
Working children 6 - 12 years	7.8%	1995		MICS 1995	
male	3.5%	1995		MICS 1995	
female	4.3%	1995		MICS 1995	
Working children 13 - 18	34.4%	1995		MICS 1995	
male	13.3%	1995		MICS 1995	
female	21.1%	1995		MICS 1995	
VI. HABITAT and INFRASTRUCTURE					
Population access to safe drinking water (piped/pumped wa	29%	1995		MICS 1995	
urban (piped/pumped water)	55%	1995		MICS 1995	
rural (piped/pumped water)	16%	1995		MICS 1995	
Population access to sanitary facilities	57%	1995		MICS 1995	
urban	87%	1995		MICS 1995	
rural	43%	1995		MICS 1995	
Average number of people per household	4.1	1997	1	INE 1997	
People per room					
Population access to electricity					
VII. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS					
Arable land per capita				FAO	
Percentage change in KM2 of forest land in the past 10 years				UNDP	
Population relying on traditional fuels for energey use				UNDP	
VIII. HUMAN SECURITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE and SPECIAL NEEDS					
Number of victims of violence per 1,000 people					
male					
female					
Number of persons in prison per 100,000 people					
male					
female					
Number of children (0-18 years) in prison					
male					
female	927			MICS 1995	
Number of people with handicaps per 100,000 population	469			MICS 1995	
male	458			MICS 1995	
female	327			MICS 1995	
male (0 - 18 years)	152			MICS 1995	
female (0 - 18 years)	175			MICS 1995	
Children with birth certificate (number, proportion)					

Major Conventions ratified by Mozambique		
Convention on the Rights for the Child		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
Education for All by the Year 2000		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
Health for All by the year 2000		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
World Population Plan of Action		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
Agenda 21: Outcomes of the Earth Summit		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
Sustainable Human Development		(UNDAF-Support Doc)
SOURCES		
CCA 1997	Common Country Assessment for Mozambique	CMT
ONE 1994	*Inquerito Demografico Nacional (Doc.No.1)*	Ministry of Planning and Finance
ONE 1994	*Projeccoes Anuais de populacao por Provincias (Doc.No.3)*	Ministry of Planning and Finance
ONE 1994	*Mocambique: Panorama Demografico e Socio-economico (Doc.No.5)*	Ministry of Planning and Finance
DHS 1997	*Inquerito Demografico e de Saude 1997L Relatorio Preliminar*	Ministry of Health, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica Macro International Inc.
INE 1997	*II Recenseamento Geral da Populacao e Habitacao de 1997:* *Resultados Preliminares*	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica
MICS 1995	*Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Mozambique - 1995*	Ministry of Planning and Finance UNICEF
UEM 1996	Universitas Edouardo Mondlane and MPF. The data set of the "Inquerito Nacional aos Agregados Familiares sobre as Condicoes de Vida" as discussed with Ahu Handa.	
UN	Revised 1990 Estimates of Maternal Mortality: April 1996	WHO / UNICEF
UN	UNDAF/Mozambique	CMT — UNDAF 1997
UN	A Regional Profile: Children Growing into the 21st Century	UNICEF — ESARO 1997
UN	Presentation, Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic at UNICEF Office Maputo, 24 November 1997	UNAIDS — UNAIDS 1997

Notes referring to the Preliminary List of Common Assessment Indicators

Note 1 The preliminary results of the 1997 census have been used. Verbal communication in March 1998 with INE confirmed these data. Final statistical data from the census will be forthcoming once the analysis of data is completed.

Note 2 The percentage breakdown in age and sex of the sample in the MICS in 1995 has been used to calculate the estimated number of people per age group.

Note 3 As reported by INE and Macro International.

Note 4 Estimates from UNAIDS. Definition of "child" (0 – 18 yrs.) as reported by UNAIDS.

Note 5 The MOE data of March 1997 (published July 1997) provides the number of enrolled students. The preliminary census results in a breakdown in age and sex, according to the MICS sample, provides the total number of boys and girls per age group.

Note 6 To be generated and finalized by the UEM using the data set of the Household Food and Health Security Survey carried out in 1996 by INE

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