

Office of the Secretary of the UNICEF Executive Board

Template for delegations commenting on the draft country programme documents

2022 first regular session

Draft country programme document commenting period: 16 November to 6 December 2021

Delegations are kindly invited to use this template to share their comments on the draft country programme document being presented to the Executive Board during the forthcoming session.

Delegation name: *Austria*

Draft country programme document: *Mozambique*

In accordance with Executive Board decision [2014/1](#), draft country programme documents are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. All comments received by the Office of the Secretary of the Executive Board before the deadline stated above will be posted on the Executive Board website, and considered by the requesting country, in close consultation with UNICEF.

	Delegation's comments	Response(s)
General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impressive joint analysis (CCA) by the UN UNCT and contributions from 22 UN agencies in Mozambique• An elaborate CF (UNSDCF) framework that takes into account the new realities and challenges in Mozambique and with a triple Nexus lens takes up the challenge to further develop the joint programme whereby the 4 UN agencies each in turn play a certain leadership role• The CPD is a realistic, innovative and well thought-out programme that meets the many challenges and needs in Mozambique.• 1. The development process of both the new UN country framework (UNSDCF) for Mozambique and the draft programmes of UNDP/UNFPA and UNICEF for the period 2022-2026 as well as for some other UN agencies such as	

	<p>WFP was coordinated in Mozambique, resulting in a good alignment between the individual country programmes of the UN agencies and the UNSDCF, new challenges in Mozambique and the policy priorities of the Mozambican government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. Prior to the development of the UNSDCF, a UNDAF 2012-2021 (1-year extension) review was conducted, lessons learned identified, moving from 1) support to cooperation; 2) from individual UN inputs to collective and coherent responses; 3) from separate/separate and sectoral issues to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) integration; 4) from a planning document to a programme cycle; 5) from initial analyses to regular reviews; 6) from standard models to tailor-made responses; 7) from partners in implementation to partners in solutions; 8) leveraging all forms of financing; 9) taking into account cross border issues; 10) using indicators aligned to the SDGs; 11) thorough evaluation to guide programmes; 12) shorter preparation. Simultaneously, the individual UN programme evaluations (2017-2020/2021) were also conducted by UNDP, UNFP, UNICEF and WFP. • 3. The major difference between the UNDAF 2012-2021 and the new UNSDCF 2022-2026 is the shift from UNDAF as a compilation of contributions from individual UN agencies to a UN entities country programme aligned with and derived from the CF. • 4. UNGA Resolution 72/279 makes the CF the main instrument for planning and implementing UN development activities as well as the focal point of UN reform in Mozambique and the implementation of 	
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	<p>Agenda 2030. CF planning comes at a very critical time in Mozambique where the main challenges are concentrated around the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the severe natural disasters and the escalating (armed) violence in the North. As a result, a joint approach and a broader partnership were chosen to also focus on the Nexus between development, humanitarian support and peace operations in support of the Mozambican Government. Beforehand, an independent Common Country Analysis (CCA) was carried out to establish a roadmap for the UNSDCF process including a theory of change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The CCA clearly shows five interrelated and overarching drivers and inhibitors of change: 1) demography, 2) economic transformation, 3) gender inequality, 4) environmental sustainability and 5) poverty and inequality.• 5. In Mozambique, the CF's aim is to "leave no one behind (LNOB)", to guide the whole planning cycle and to use the driving force of planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of UN collective support to achieve the SDGs but also to ensure that the capacities of the UN Country Team (UNCT) respond to Mozambique's agreed priorities and needs. It has also become clear that the whole planning process has been shortened (from 14 months to 6 to 9 months) reducing transaction costs and that the four UN agencies UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF as well as WFP have made enormous efforts to achieve clear synergy and complementarity and have fully aligned their new country programmes with the jointly developed CF for Mozambique.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The UN's vision in Mozambique is to "Pursue a peaceful and resilient Mozambican society in which all people participate and benefit equitably from sustainable development" with thus four strategic priorities in 1) Human Development; 2) Economic Diversification and Sustainable 3) Climate Resilience and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and 4) Peace Process, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance. <p>The four UN agencies have stepped up their joint efforts to better support the Mozambican Government in achieving SDGs. The four UN agencies collectively manage 14 outcome indicators (out of 30 in the country framework) and together they represent 49% of the projected CF value (USD 1.72 billion over 5 years). Thus, there is clearly strengthened UN strategic cooperation within the UNSDCF.</p>	
<p>Comments on specific aspects of the draft country programme document</p>	<p><i>(Delegations providing comments may wish to include details, such as the page number, paragraph number, or page of the annexed results and resources framework.</i></p>	