

## COMMENTS ON THE UNFPA DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR MOZAMBIQUE

*First regular session 2022*

<b>Comments by Austria</b>	<b>UNFPA country and regional office response to comments</b>
Impressive joint analysis (CCA) by the UN UNCT and contributions from 22 UN agencies in Mozambique	UNFPA appreciates the kind observation by the Government of Austria. Indeed, the CCA is a product of extensive joint technical analytical work with participation of all UN agencies in Mozambique including UNFPA's active role as a key member of the joint quality assurance team.
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	This is an important observation by the Government of Austria. The UNSDCF provides a concrete framework for the UNCT in Mozambique to strengthen its joint work to support the Government of Mozambique to accelerate progress to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda, including through a strengthened focus on the humanitarian, development and peace continuum. UNFPA remains committed to strengthening current joint programmes and exploring new joint programmes based on evidence and in line with UNFPA value addition.
The CPDs of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF are realistic, innovative and well thought-out programmes that meet the many challenges and needs in Mozambique.	We thank the Government of Austria for this acknowledgement.
The development process of both the new UN country framework (UNSDCF) for Mozambique and the draft programmes of UNDP/UNFPA and UNICEF for the period 2022-2026 as well as for some other UN agencies such as WFP was coordinated in Mozambique, resulting in a good alignment between the individual country programmes of the UN agencies and the UNSDCF, new challenges in Mozambique and the policy priorities of the Mozambican government.	UNFPA is committed to advancing more effective and efficient coordination with other UN agencies within the context of the UNSDCF 2022-2026. with specific focus on complementary interventions in the areas of Human Development (strategic priority area one) and Peace Process, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance (strategic priority area four), in alignment with the Government Five-year Plan, 2020-2024 (particularly priority 1, developing human capital and social justice) and other sectoral strategies, and ICPD+25 voluntary commitments.
Prior to the development of the UNSDCF, a UNDAF 2012-2021 (1-year extension) review was conducted, lessons learned	UNFPA appreciates the recognition of the UNDAF review and the various evaluations conducted by the respective agencies which have informed the

<p>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.</p>	<p>development of the new UNSDCF and the new UNFPA Country Programme.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>UNFPA acknowledges the shift towards more strategic joint actions by the UN agencies under the UNSDCF and alignment between the new Cooperation Framework and CPDs.</p>
<p>UNGA Resolution 72/279 makes the CF the main instrument for planning and implementing UN development activities as well as the focal point of UN reform in Mozambique and the implementation of Agenda 2030. CF planning comes at a very critical time in Mozambique where the main challenges are concentrated around the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the severe natural disasters and the escalating (armed) violence in the North. As a result, a joint approach and a broader partnership were chosen to also focus on the Nexus between development, humanitarian support and peace operations in support of the Mozambican Government. Beforehand, an independent Common Country Analysis (CCA) was carried out to establish a roadmap for the UNSDCF process including a theory of change. The CCA</p>	<p>UNFPA acknowledges the centrality of the CF to advancing efficiency and effectiveness of UN coordination in Mozambique within the context of the UN reform. This will enable a more integrated and coherent response to national challenges such as COVID-19, the recurrent natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies, and insecurity, including the response to the security challenges in the North by the UN agencies and other actors.</p>

<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>UNFPA is fully committed to the principle of “leave no one behind” as one of the key accelerators for the achievement of the three transformative results by 2030. Lessons learned from the 9th Country Programme underscore the need to focus on the protection of the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations, including persons with disabilities, albinism, pregnant women, older women, out-of-school adolescent girls, LGBTQ+ community, sex workers, persons living with HIV, and internally displaced persons.</p>
<p>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 this 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>	<p>UNFPA’s vision for Mozambique is to ensure that ‘every girl, woman and youth enjoys full sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and fully contributes to sustainable socioeconomic development and peace’ is fully aligned with the vision of the UNSDCF and specifically the strategic priority areas of Human Development (strategic priority area one) and Peace Process, Human Rights and Inclusive Governance (strategic priority area four).</p>
<p>Potential for transformative and inclusive development in Mozambique and the comparative advantage of UNDP, UNFP, UNICEF and WFP. 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</p>	<p>We thank the Government of Austria for acknowledging the joint efforts by UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP to strengthen UN joint efforts to better support the Government of Mozambique in achieving the SDGs is appreciated.</p> <p>These agencies convened a CPD taskforce to jointly plan and consult stakeholders together, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator. Two</p>

<p>billion over 5 years). Thus, there is clearly strengthened UN strategic cooperation within the UNSDCF.</p>	<p>consultations with Member states were held in June and September 2021 as well as joint consultations with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique.</p> <p>Guided by the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, the Country Office will deepen its contribution to joint UN work with focus on its value added in contributing to universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all and accelerating implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, and further galvanizing efforts to end preventable maternal deaths, unmet need for family planning, and gender-based violence and harmful practices across the humanitarian-development-peace continuum.</p>
<p><b>Comments by Belgium</b></p>	<p><b>UNFPA country and regional office response to comments</b></p>
<p>Belgium supports the CPD proposal which is line with the plans, needs and expectations of the government of Mozambique, the strategic plan of UNFPA as well as the Belgian priorities in the country. Belgium strongly welcomes the efforts made by UNFPA to align its CPD on the new Cooperation Framework and the work done, notably with UNDP, UNICEF and WFP, to ensure that CPD's are based on mandates, complementarity and comparative advantages. However Belgium considers that further information is needed on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of jointly developed indicators through measurable outputs and outcomes for each pillar of the Cooperation Framework.</p>	<p>UNFPA appreciates the feedback on the alignment of the UNFPA CPD with the new Cooperation framework and national priorities, and agrees with the need for a strong results framework to guide complementary efforts by the respective UN agencies towards the achievement of the four Strategic Priority areas outlined in the new Cooperation Framework.</p> <p>As chair of the Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group, UNFPA plays a key role in the development of the results framework to be completed by the end of 2021, which will include jointly developed indicators at output level. The UN will report against these indicators on an annual basis, considering SDG national targets. Programme implementation will be jointly monitored through Cooperation Framework Results groups.</p> <p>Furthermore, in order to ensure that the UN effectively monitors and evaluates progress made, all indicators included in the CF are reported on by the Government of Mozambique, maximizing the use of nationally available data and information systems. The UN has used global or nationalized SDG indicators that are part of the national framework of indicators. Furthermore,</p>

	<p>the UNCT developed clear criteria to ensure that multiple agencies contribute to the achievement of Cooperation Framework results.</p>
<p>Belgium particularly appreciates that the design of the new country program (CP) is based on lessons learned from the evaluation of the 9th CP. We would like once again to stress the importance of a rights-based approach and the crucial need to particularly target young people and adolescents. Belgium encourages UNFPA in its financing shift through international financing institutions and domestic resources.</p>	<p>A rights-based approach is central to the Mozambique programme and is emphasized throughout the document, alongside the priority placed on adolescents and young people (paragraph 23). In partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), UNFPA expects to leverage its influence to gradually increase ownership and financial contributions to key issues, such as the determinants of poverty reduction and equality, and mainstreaming key issues into national strategic planning documents. As a recipient of major UN Supplies support, the Government of Mozambique will now be requested to sign a Country Compact, committing to increased domestic financing of contraceptives and essential life-saving drugs.</p>
<p>The emphasis on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus is crucial, especially given the worrying and evolving situation in the North. Although the triple nexus approach is duly included in the Cooperation Framework and UN agencies CPD's, the question is whether UNFPA has acquired <u>sufficient capabilities to implement the Nexus approach throughout its programs.</u> <u>Regarding the distribution of roles and tasks between agencies, Belgium would like to have a clearer view on the added value of UNFPA for this triple nexus and more particularly with regard to the third pillar ("Peace").</u></p>	<p>UNFPA is one of several UN agencies that has contributed to UNCT's efforts to align UN's interventions in the Northern region with the Government's Strategy for Resilience and Development for the North (ERDIN) ensuring a coordinated response. This has included UNFPA's contribution to a mapping exercise of UN capacities to contribute to the ERDIN which has provided an overview of potential overlaps and gaps in the UN engagement in the North, and thereby guiding better coordination and distribution of roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>UNFPA has long-standing experience of working with Governments and partners in development programming in areas prone to conflict and cyclical weather disasters and has developed capacity of its staff to programme along the nexus approach. UNFPA will leverage this expertise to contribute towards protecting development gains while addressing new needs among the most vulnerable. Peace building initiatives will be delivered through platforms for delivery of SRHR services and information in the humanitarian and recovery contexts. Using the new Youth, Peace, and Security Handbook developed by UNFPA, UNDP, DPPA, FBA, UNFPA will expand its youth</p>

	<p>empowerment programming (rights, leadership, gender equality, bodily autonomy through SRH) that provides young women and men with specific skills to participate fully in civic, economic and political life, in collaboration with other UN partners to ensure a coherent package of support to youth.</p>
<p>Although Belgium recognizes that it is essential that the ongoing crisis in Cabo Delgado is included in the program response of all UN agencies, including UNFPA, other actors have made the same move. It is not clear if enough efforts have been put into looking into <u>roles and responsibilities of each, potential duplication of interventions and capacity of absorption</u>. Therefore, Belgium would like to better understand how UNFPA will do its part in the coordination work to ensure that funds will be allocated where it is the most needed considering the global picture of actors on the ground and how collective results will be measured.</p>	<p>Within the context of the UN Reform and through the CF process, a mapping of the capacities of UN Entities was conducted, providing a clear picture of the overlaps and gaps in the UN system, with or without physical presence in Mozambique, allowing for more strategic and coordinated interventions. Additionally, beside the recent created post of Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator based in Cabo Delgado, the RC has mobilized resources to create a post of UN Senior Regional Advisor (SRA) within the Resident Coordinator Office, outposted in Pemba, to ensure a well-coordinated recovery, resilience, development, peacebuilding engagement in full complementarity with the humanitarian effort. This post will ensure sound dialogue and support to local authorities, a strong UN contribution to recovery and development coordination platforms and complementarity with humanitarian effort. UNFPA will work closely with the SRA to ensure UNFPA's programmes are complementary to the interventions of other UN agencies and partners.</p> <p>As global lead for the Gender -Based Violence Area of responsibility (AOR), UNFPA leads and coordinates the activities and initiatives of the GBV sub-cluster, the inter-agency mechanism in Mozambique for ensuring life-saving, predictable, accountable and effective GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response in emergencies, both natural disaster and conflict-related humanitarian contexts. This includes strategy development and resource mobilization on behalf of the cluster's more than 30 member organizations and results measurement as well as mapping to avoid potential duplication of roles and responsibilities as well as specific interventions. UNFPA is also an</p>

	active member of other inter-agency coordination mechanisms such as the Cabo Delgado Area Humanitarian Country Team (AHCT ) and the Health Cluster through its lead in the SRH Working Group in Cabo Delgado, and nationally led mechanisms.
Given Belgium mainly contributes to UNFPA through core funding, we are still concerned by transaction costs which remain too high. Moreover, the foreseen resource mobilization in the UNFPA CPD is quite ambitious while UNFPA core funding contributors and traditional UNFPA contributors are under budgetary constraints. In this difficult context, Belgium would like to know how UNFPA intends to allocate sufficient funds to the foreseen outcomes. Belgium is also particularly attentive to the further improvement of UNFPA’s efficiency and effectiveness.	UNFPA Mozambique continues to work with region and headquarters to improve efficiency and effectiveness, especially linked to humanitarian operation staffing, procurement, and operational agility. Additionally, and considering the limited national capacity in the field, UNFPA has extended its presence to five provinces. During the ninth Country Programme funding cycle, the Country Office planned a budget of US\$40M and mobilized over US\$110M from 2017 - 2021, significantly exceeding its resource mobilization target. This solid resource mobilization achievement reflects the strong confidence that the CO has fostered among key partners and donors in Mozambique. These partnerships and strategic resource mobilization efforts have in turn enabled the Country Office to mobilize over half of the \$90 million needed to implement the 10th Country Programme, including multi-year funding, without including annual core contributions which the Country Office values immensely.
<b>Comments by Canada</b>	<b>UNFPA country and regional office response to comments</b>
UNFPA’s top 3 priorities of addressing: i) unmet needs for family planning; ii) preventing maternal deaths; and iii) reducing gender-based violence and harmful practices are well aligned with the needs in Mozambique and with Canada’s approach in Mozambique.	We thank the Government of Canada for this comment, and look forward to continued partnership and engagement in Mozambique.
The CPD acknowledges important platforms for leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships, including the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Coalition of the Willing, which Canada co-chairs in Mozambique.	UNFPA appreciates the leadership and commitment of Canada to advancing Gender Equality and Women’s empowerment in Mozambique and stands ready to provide the full support and continued active participation in these key coordination and advocacy platforms.

<p>As the country programme document notes, Mozambique has made a wide range of progressive policy changes, including in areas of GE and SRHR (including the 2019 law to prevent and combat premature unions). However, the bigger challenge of implementation remains, particularly in areas of enhancing adolescent friendly SRH information, preventing and responding to</p> <p>child marriage, improving contraception prevalence rates and addressing human rights violations against the LGBTI community. We appreciate the focus these areas receive in the UNFPA's planned activities</p>	<p>We appreciate this comment from the Government of Canada, and look forward to strengthening work on adolescent friendly SRH, preventing and responding to child marriage, improving contraceptive prevalence rates and addressing human rights violations, including through our increased focus on integrating gender-transformative and human-rights based approaches across all programming.</p>
<p>We also appreciate the efforts to integrate the country programme evaluation findings into the document, in particular the efforts made to <u>redouble efforts to coordinate with other actors in the UN System in Mozambique</u>. This is imperative, particularly as many of the thematic areas that UNFPA covers are relevant and similarly covered by others (e.g. UN Women, UNICEF, etc.).</p>	<p>UNFPA welcomes this critical observation on the importance of ensuring stronger coordination and complementarity within the UN system. Indeed, UNFPA led the development of the UN Cooperation Framework Pillar 1 on Human Development which has required close coordination with other partners on setting of priorities and indicators. As Chair of the UNCT Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group, UNFPA will reinforce a results-based monitoring approach to avoid duplication and promote coherent programming by UN agencies under the four strategic pillars of the UNSDCF. In alignment with its mandate and mission, UNFPA will take a leadership role, where feasible, to strengthen coordination within the UN system, in particular on issues related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender based violence, investment in youth and data including by advancing current and new joint programmes such as phase II of the Rapariga Biz Joint Programme.</p>
<p>We encourage UNFPA to continue its efforts to deepen ownership by government actors and financial allocations for these key activities, given the centrality of family planning and gender equality to poverty reduction.</p>	<p>In partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), UNFPA expects to leverage its influence, including through evidence-based advocacy, to gradually increase ownership and financial contributions to key issues that are linked to poverty reduction and equality. UNFPA will promote the development of investment cases as a means of mobilizing domestic financing for family planning, prevention of maternal deaths; and to end gender-based violence and harmful practices such as child marriage.</p>

Comments by Portugal	UNFPA country and regional office response to comments
<p>Our comments focus in particular on the Gender-based violence and harmful practices, subject in which we think the draft country programme for Mozambique could better express a greater synchronization between existing instruments. For example, the GAP III (EU) - for which Portugal has been contributing - and the UN Women 2022-2026 strategy, whose objectives target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The involvement of the civil society at local level;</li> <li>• The reinforcement of institutional capacities, systems and support services for the communities, at different levels;</li> <li>• The reinforcement and improvement of IT systems for data monitoring and research, etc.;</li> <li>• The increasing of the humanitarian capacities of key national actors and systems in terms of prevention and continued support for people in vulnerable contexts.</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA, in collaboration with UN Women and other agencies, contributed to the development of the UNSDCF. There has been extensive analysis and strategic alignment across results areas among the agencies, including around the issue of gender based violence and harmful practices which is addressed in the Cooperation Framework by several agencies, and in the UNFPA country programme Output 3. Furthermore, a robust joint monitoring and evaluation framework is being developed to track and ensure complementarities among UN agencies, towards national strategic priorities.</p> <p>UNFPA collaborates closely with the EU through the EU funded Spotlight Initiative to end all forms of violence against women and girls, which is implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women in the provinces of Manica, Gaza and Nampua and as an active member of the Gender Coalition of the Willing which is co-chaired by the EU and Canada with a focus on joint actions to end child marriage. These programmes and mechanisms are complementary to the EU’s new Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in External Action 2021-2025 (GAP III).</p> <p>UNFPA counts on solid and extensive partnerships with local CSOs, fully supported by the eight field offices, at provincial level and includes institutional capacity development actions, advocacy efforts and community interventions fully embedded in the annual work plans, continuous support and on job training will ensure further sustainability. UNFPA will continue to invest substantially on reinforcement of the IT capacity of all 30 partners, including with provision of software and internet accessibility (specifically Real Time Monitoring systems such as: InfoViolencia, Info Fistula, Info on Humanitarian Response tracking Mobile brigades), stepping up monitoring capabilities and remote working capacity.</p>

	UNFPA will continue the training on MISP, specialized training for midwifery on human centred services, inclusive services for persons with disabilities, people with albinism and LGBTIQ.
<p>•The draft country programme could also benefit from a clearer connection between different UN agencies strategies regarding Gender-based violence and harmful practices, as a way of putting forward the work being done on this field and thus achieving a more transparent engagement of the different mechanisms put in place to reach the desired outcomes</p>	<p>We thank Portugal for this comment. The new Cooperation Framework provides a results framework with output level indicators reflecting the complementarities between UN agencies, including the work on Gender-based violence and harmful practices, specifically under strategic priority one on Human Development and strategic priority four Governance and Peace. UNFPA will continue to work with the UN and other partners in implementing the CPD in a coordinated and coherent way, including through contributing to various coordination groups, such as the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coalition of the Willing, and through leadership of the GBV Sub-cluster Area of Coordination which currently has over 30 members in Cabo Delgado.</p>
<b>Comments by the United States of America</b>	<b>UNFPA country and regional office response to comments</b>
<p><i>Overarching</i></p> <p>We appreciate that the country programme document builds on lessons learned and is grounded in a vision of achieving the SDGs, as well as its focus on gender-based violence (GBV), ending preventable maternal mortality, and family planning (FP). The programme rationale and priorities are thoughtful and well-articulated, addressing issues related to gender, women's health (especially FP/RH) and rights, economic opportunity/marginalization, and youth.</p>	<p>We thank the Government of the United States of America for this acknowledgement.</p>
<p>We encourage UNFPA to further explain how it will operationalize elements of this higher-level strategy, including how the programme will integrate FP as a core element of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health care; ensure uninterrupted provision of the minimum initial</p>	<p>The operationalization of the country programme is typically articulated in a separate multi-year action plan document. However, in summary, UNFPA will strengthen its policy advocacy and dialogue work, as well as technical assistance to the government and other stakeholders on integrated family planning, adolescent SRH and GBV services and information, including</p>

service package (MISP); engage men as champions; and strengthen the accessibility and uptake of high quality, multisectoral GBV services.

mental health and psychological support. This includes coordination with relevant line Ministries to develop and implement policies, planning and service delivery guidelines, protocols and programmes, based on national and regional imperatives as informed by global standards. To achieve this, UNFPA will use its convening and broker roles to facilitate joint/integrated programme planning and agree with the various ministries and other stakeholders on implementation modalities under government leadership. Integrated services will include various models that will range from community approaches, like school based reproductive health services, including contraception, support to the implementation and expansion of comprehensive sexuality education, and self-care including self-injected contraceptives. Other community based approaches will include innovative interventions addressing the needs of adolescents and young people, especially those socially excluded and hard to reach, to ensure that no one is left behind. Facility based interventions will focus on delivering integrated SRH services at every service delivery point to increase availability of FP services. For these interventions to achieve desired results, UNFPA will coordinate multi-sectoral interventions to increase contraceptive method mix, especially with new, lesser used and generic reproductive health commodities. All these interventions will be broad-based and multi-sectoral, involving social marketing organizations and the private sector.

As a global lead for the Gender -Based Violence Area of responsibility (AOR), UNFPA leads and will continue to coordinate initiatives of the GBV sub-cluster, and participate in the health cluster, with a focus on ensuring life-saving, predictable, accountable and effective SRH services and GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response in emergencies. Through these coordination mechanisms, UNFPA will contribute to strategy development, resource mobilization and capacity development in collaboration with over 30 member organizations of the GBV sub-cluster.

The country programme will also support capacity strengthening of partners on the MISP, close monitoring of MISP implementation indicators, and the

	<p>MISP Checklist in collaboration with the UNFPA Regional Office. UNFPA and partners will utilize the MISP Checklist to monitor reproductive health service provision, including family planning in humanitarian settings, and will collaborate with service providers, primarily the Ministry of Health to promote the inclusion of RH supplies, within their overall medical supply procurement. UNFPA will also support the inclusion of RH supplies, including family planning commodities in the process of transition to re-establish normal supply chains.</p> <p>Additionally, as part of its gender-transformative approach, UNFPA is in the process of piloting a boys mentorship programme in locations such as Cabo Delgado and Tete, and will continue to tailor evidence-based approaches to engage men as champions and promote positive masculinity.</p>
<p>Given the timeframe covered by the document, we request that UNFPA include a more comprehensive discussion on sustainability which illustrates how local stakeholders or the Government will lead on some of these efforts</p>	<p>Among the various strategies that the programme will deploy to enable sustainability is to promote mainstreaming of the transformative results into national strategic policy and budgetary frameworks and documents. The programme also places emphasis on system strengthening, including health and protection systems (Outputs 1 and 2); institutional capacity building, and resilience building at the levels of individuals, communities and institutions (Output 4). UNFPA counts on solid and extensive partnership with local CSOs and the Government, and therefore these actions to promote sustainability will be embedded in annual workplans and other operationalization tools.</p>
<p><i>Regarding Programme Rationale</i></p> <p>We encourage UNFPA to include a stronger assessment of GBV risks and more attention to vulnerable groups in the programme rationale, noting the impact of recent natural disasters and crises referenced in Item 3.</p>	<p>UNFPA will strengthen efforts on GBV risk analysis, through sound research and expanded data collection systems, as part of its multi-year action plan document. Currently 3 GBViE experts are based in Cabo Delgado to ensure building national capacity, outreach to vulnerable communities, promoting advocacy and delivery of available services.</p>
<p><i>Regarding Programme Priorities and Partnerships</i></p>	<p>The programme will prioritize strong coordination, and extensive training for humanitarian workers to raise awareness about the services available in emergencies, and provide guidance on addressing reproductive health in</p>

<p>We would appreciate more details on the steps UNFPA will take to increase the number of women, adolescents, and youth benefiting from life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian settings. Specifically, we encourage UNFPA to expand upon how it will support the operationalization of the MISP, as noted in Item 20.</p>	<p>crisis situations. Recognizing challenges such as the unavailability of minimum services (MISP) prior to humanitarian crises in some settings, as well as the fact that beneficiaries were sometimes unaware of the benefits of seeking these services, UNFPA will collaborate with partners to scale up equitable coverage of the MISP, and to sustain these services in protracted crisis and recovery while integrating comprehensive RH services through health systems strengthening.</p>
<p>We welcome UNFPA’s collaboration with other United Nations humanitarian organizations on GBV interventions, especially the World Food Programme, considering the significant number of vulnerable groups and internally displaced people that they work with.</p>	<p>UNFPA appreciates the comments by the Government of the United States of America.</p>
<p>We also welcome the country programme’s clear vision in terms of partnership with the Government of Mozambique (GRM) and with other UN partners. However, we encourage UNFPA to explain how it will engage with other partners (outside of the GRM and UN), leverage other partners’ expertise and competencies, and bring new, non-traditional partners on board.</p>	<p>UNFPA maintains strong participation in various coordination platforms, and operationalizes its programmes in collaboration with implementing partners. Examples include UNFPA's participation in the Health Partners Group, collaboration with financing actors such as the Global Financing Facility, GAVI and the Global Fund; and strategies to engage in Multi-Stakeholder Platforms such as in Cabo Delgado to advocate for private sector investments in SRHR and GBV in the Northern region. Through a stronger focus on innovation and private sector engagement, UNFPA expects to have stronger engagement with non-traditional partners under its 10th CPD,</p>