**Tabulated Response to Comments on the Draft CPD Mozambique**

**30 June 2016**

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| **Germany Comments** | **Status** | **CO Remarks** |
| Germany welcomes that UNDP is planning to continue its support for the decentralization process.  | No need for specific reference in the CPD. | The CO takes note with appreciation. |
| However, we recommend that the country programme, in its analytical part, also makes reference to the implementation plan of the decentralization policy and strategy (PIPED) as well as to decentralized municipalities with elected mayors and councils. | Relevant revisions made to the CPD.  | Paragraph 10 has been revised to address the comment. *“Democratic governance processes remain fragile, and although opportunities for engaging with Government have improved, greater transparency, particularly in public financial management, is required to promote inclusive growth, eradicate poverty, and improve natural resource management, to benefit all Mozambicans, especially the poorest.* ***Progress has been made in citizen participation at local government level and in the implementation of the decentralization policy and strategy (PIPED), including in terms of financial management and planning functions, but this has not yet been accompanied by a significant transfer of financial resources.”*** |
| In its strategic part, we recommend that the country programme be more precise on what it actually intends to do, aligns with the PIPED and explores linking support to districts with support to municipalities, including the support of other donors. | Relevant revisions made to the CPD | Paragraph 29 has been revised to address the comment. *“Partnership will be sought with Ireland to consolidate the decentralization process and strengthen local governance systems to improve accountability.* ***In alignment with PIPED, local participative planning processes will be strengthened to ensure equitable access to local services and mainstream climate resilience in local development plans. Support to districts will be linked to municipal support programmes of other donors*** *to integrate UNDP efforts into a multi-donor programme currently being developed by Government. Inclusive growth will be promoted by linking the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources to local economic development and diversification, enhancing local employment opportunities.”* |
| Also, we highly recommend that this support is planned with a vision of integrating it into the multi-donor programme that is currently being developed by the Mozambican ministries MAEFP and MEF. | Relevant revisions made to the CPD | Paragraph 29 has been revised to address the comment. *“Partnership will be sought with Ireland to consolidate the decentralization process and strengthen local governance systems to improve accountability. In alignment with PIPED, local participative planning processes will be strengthened to ensure equitable access to local services and mainstream climate resilience in local development plans. Support to districts will be linked to municipal support programmes of other donors* ***to integrate UNDP efforts into a multi-donor programme currently being developed by Government.*** *Inclusive growth will be promoted by linking the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources to local economic development and diversification, enhancing local employment opportunities.”* |
| **Norway Comments** | **Status** | **CO Remarks** |
| Mozambique is still one of the poorest countries in the world and faces challenges in almost all areas and sectors. The continuous economic growth since the 90s gave a reduction of absolute poverty from 69 to 54 percent from 1996 to 2003 but has remained on this level since 2003. Health, education, justice, job creation, corruption, inclusive growth, good governance and capacity building are some of the key words describing challenges ahead. Unfortunately, poor management and political tension has led the country into to a very difficult situation and hitherto undisclosed debt, high inflation, armed conflict with the opposition party Renamo, sever draught, and refugee crises in Malawi, are problems that need to be dealt with. So far the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has not displayed sufficient political will to deal with this pressing situation and the trust and confidence that has been lost with international partners and international marked, need to be restored through concrete actions. This is the reality that UNDP and other donors are confronting and need to tackle. UNDP’s draft country program (DCP) focuses on the three following pillars: (i) Sustainable and inclusive economic transformation, (ii) Resilience and natural resources management and (iii) good governance, peace and social cohesion. The DCP is well linked up to the governments priorities and plans as described in their five-year plan (PQG) and the three pillars cover areas where assistance and partnership is much needed. UNDP will focus on the provinces of Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. Provinces like Sofala and Zambezia could also very well have been targeted, but it makes sense to continue where they already have established a partnership – long time commitment is key in order to achieve results in Mozambique – and Nampula is also the most densely populated province in the country. Inclusive growth and job creation are key in the fight against poverty, and private sector development the tool to ensure this development. It is particularly important that UNDP focuses on Good governance since many donors have left this area.  | Relevant revisions made to the CPD | The CO acknowledges the comment from Norwegian representatives. The opening paragraph of the CPD refers to the fact that “***rising public debt*** *have exposed the economic and financial fragility of the country*”.In addition, paragraph 10 has been revised to make an explicit reference for the need to improve **transparency in public financial management:***“Democratic governance processes remain fragile, and although opportunities for engaging with Government have improved, greater transparency,* ***particularly in public financial management****, is required to promote inclusive growth, eradicate poverty, and improve natural resource management, to benefit all Mozambicans, especially the poorest. Progress has been made in citizen participation at local government level and in the implementation of the decentralization policy and strategy (PIPED), including in terms of financial management and planning functions, but this has not yet been accompanied by a significant transfer of financial resources.”* |
| The format of the CPD limits the scope and depth of the document but there are some risks that should be addressed. The government’s PQG have been criticized for not making a direct link to poverty reduction in their priorities, not making cross cutting issues like gender visible, vague on corruption and lastly, weak on the implementing side. The document does not discuss this and there is very little, besides general terms on how UNDP is going to operational its own program. | Relevant revisions made to the CPD | Paragraph 15 has been revised to address the comment. *“The programme* ***will strengthen the focus of the PQG and other strategic plans on reducing*** *poverty and inequality through promoting inclusive, equitable and sustainable development and economic diversification, thereby contributing to SDGs 1, 10 and 16.”* |
| Main partners for UNDP will be several key ministries and other public institutions. The public sector in Mozambique scores low on productivity, accountability, resources and anti-corruption measures. The risks linked to achieve the expected results through the public sector, mainly line ministries, could be further addressed and indicate what are the mitigating actions that will be put in place.  | No need for additional revision of the CPD. | The CO considers that these concerns are addressed in paragraphs 16 and 32 which recognise the management, capacity and fiduciary risks. For example:*Par. 16: “The programme strategy, building on past lessons, comprises upstream interventions* ***to address gaps in the legal and policy framework and implementation capacity****”**Par. 32: “National execution will be the default modality,* ***with technical support and capacity-building initiatives to improve ​ ​programme management****. UNDP will ensure compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers and, collaborating with United Nations partners, conduct macro-assessment of financial management systems and micro-assessments of implementing* ***partners to reduce fiduciary risks and define capacity-building needs.****”* |
| **Canada Comments** | **Status** | **CO Remarks** |
| General comment: Canada would like to see more consultations with donor country missions in the field during the course of country program formulation to better coordinate and support country development priorities.   | No need for additional revision of the CPD. | Consultations with country missions are ongoing to explore options on how to operationalize the CPD through the development of concept notes, programme documents and more detailed interventions under the 3 pillars identified in the document. |
| General comment: The inclusion and protection of the rights and health of women and girls are important in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and delivering development results. Canada encourages UNDP to further strengthen its programmes results and indicators so that they are gender-sensitive in Country Programme Documents.  | No need for additional revision of the CPD. | The CO considers that the CPD and the related RRF is already gender-sensitive. Efforts are undertaken to ensure that the underlying programmes and projects include gender specific interventions and sufficient measures to monitor results. |
| General comment: Are theories of change being developed at the country level aligning country program results chains to UNDAF/One UN outcomes? | No need for additional revision of the CPD. | Theory of Change has been applied in the development of the CPD which is fully aligned with UNDAF 2017-2020. Theories of Change will also be developed during the formulation of the specific interventions and detailed programme documents under the 3 CPD pillars.  |
| Under Pillar 1 on sustainable and inclusive economic transformation (pg 5), greater attention might be placed job creation and decent work as a vehicle to lift people out of poverty and build human capacity to grow the economy. | Relevant revisions made to the CPD | Paragraphs 19 & 20 have been revised to address the comment and highlight more explicitly the importance of job creation and the need for decent jobs.Par. 19: “*UNDP will complement national and other United Nations Agencies’ efforts to create economic opportunities that reduce regional disparities* ***and create decent jobs****, particularly for women and young people in rural and peri-urban areas.*” Par. 20: *“UNDP will strengthen evidence-based trade policy and inter-sectoral dialogue to expand partnerships with the Enhanced Integrated Framework programme, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and Finland, to improve trade competiveness. This will be complemented by strengthening the capacity of local institutions, equipping the local labour force (especially youth and women) and local entrepreneurs with the business development and management skills to seize business and* ***job creation opportunities****.”* |
| The programs under Pillar 1 would benefit from identification of strategic entry points and key partners in pro-poor economic sectors.  | Relevant revisions made to the CPD. | Paragraph 19 has been slightly revised to explicitly mention the key ministries indicated in the footnote 25 (Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development; Ministry of Industry and Commerce) as the strategic entry points. *“Working with key ministries* ***as entry points****, UNDP will scale up current interventions supporting inclusive business development and the promotion of viable value chains, especially for women, linking these to incoming investments.”*In addition, paragraph 18 makes it clear that a Development Finance Assessment will be conducted to identify potential partnerships for pro-poor economic growth. |
| Under Pillar 2 on resilience and natural resources management, the National Disaster Management Institute was identified as one of the key partners of UNDP. Might the Mozambican Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development also be positioned as a partner for UNDP’s proposed work on climate change mitigation and adaptation? | Relevant revisions in the CPD completed. | Paragraph 22 has been revised to indicate the leadership role of MITADER. *“Information management systems for the environment, biodiversity, natural resources, climate change, and natural disasters, will be upgraded by improving data analysis and dissemination, strengthening national capacity for monitoring, raising awareness, and highlighting best practices to improve evidence-based decision-making* ***under the leadership of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development****.”* |
| We would encourage greater mainstreaming of gender equality, as well as development of stronger gender-sensitive results and indicators (e.g. indicators such “no. of local adaptation plans prepared and implemented,” could be gender-sensitized). | No need for additional revision of the CPD. | The CO considers that the CPD RRF already includes several gender-sensitive indicators (i.e. indicators 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.2, 3.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.5.1, 4.5.3).Indicator 3.1.2 (no. of local adaptation plans prepared and implemented) is aligned with an UNDAF indicator and therefore should not be changed. Moreover, adding a gender sensitive component to this indicator would make it multi-dimensional and therefore problematic to measure. |