

Mozambique

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FY 2021

Full Operational Plan Report

Date Submitted: 10/28/2021
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Full Operational Plan Report Contents

Click to refresh Table of Contents

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FUNDING OVERVIEW

MISSION OBJECTIVE FUNDING SUMMARY	FUNDING
ICS 08/15/2018 1.1 (Incorporates CDCS DO 2 and 3) Democratic governance of Mozambican institutions strengthened.	\$3,175,000
ICS 08/15/2018 2.1 (Incorporates CDCS DO 2) Resilient, broad-based, economic growth accelerated	\$43,899,717
ICS 08/15/2018 2.2 (Incorporates CDCS DO 2) Strengthened and broader bilateral trade and investment.	\$610,000
ICS 08/15/2018 3.1 (Incorporates CDCS DO 1) Education quality improved.	\$14,943,000
ICS 08/15/2018 3.2 (Incorporates CDCS DO 1 and 3) Improved health status of targeted population groups	\$84,472,283
ICS 08/15/2018 4.1 Strengthened capacity of host nation willing partners to better address transnational criminal threats and to provide accountable domestic law enforcement and security.	\$447,679
TOTAL	\$147,547,679

CATEGORY FUNDING SUMMARY	FUNDING
PS Peace and Security	\$447,679
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	\$4,000,000
HL Health	\$101,762,000
ES Education and Social Services	\$17,000,000
EG Economic Growth	\$24,338,000
TOTAL	\$147,547,679

BUDGET CHARTS

Account Controls

Base					
	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	Total
Status	OK	OK	OK	Short	Short
Difference	-	-	-	-321	-321
Submitted	62,600,000	-	84,500,000	447,679	147,547,679
Control	62,600,000	-	84,500,000	448,000	147,548,000
Ctrl COP/ROP	-	388,666,000	-	-	388,666,000

SPSD Controls

DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	4,000,000	-	-
Control	4,000,000	-	-

HL.1 HIV/AIDS

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	-	-	-
Control	-	-	-
Ctrl COP/ROP	-	388,666,000	-

HL.2 Tuberculosis

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	-	-	7,000,000
Control	-	-	7,000,000

HL.3 Malaria

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	-	-	29,000,000
Control	-	-	29,000,000

HL.6 Maternal and Child Health

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID

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	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	-	-	21,000,000
Control	-	-	21,000,000

HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	-	-	20,000,000
Control	-	-	20,000,000

HL.9 Nutrition

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	-	-	7,500,000
Control	-	-	7,500,000

ES.1 Basic Education

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	17,000,000	-	-
Control	17,000,000	-	-

EG.3 Agriculture

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	16,338,000	-	-
Control	16,338,000	-	-

EG.10.2 Biodiversity

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	7,000,000	-	-
Control	7,000,000	-	-

EG.11 Adaptation

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	1,000,000	-	-
Control	1,000,000	-	-

Key Issue Controls

Adaptation Indirect

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	2,000,000	-	-
Control	2,000,000	-	-

Combating Wildlife Trafficking

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	2,800,000	-	-
Control	2,800,000	-	-

Gender-Based Violence

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	750,000	-	100,000
Control	750,000	-	100,000
Ctrl COP/ROP	-	3,200,000	-

Gender-Based Violence - Child, Early, and Forced Marriage

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	750,000	-	-
Control	750,000	-	-

Gender-Based Violence - Maternal and Child Health

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	100,000
Submitted	-	-	100,000
Control	-	-	-

Microenterprise

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	4,500,000	-	-
Control	4,500,000	-	-

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Water

	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Status	OK	OK	OK
Difference	-	-	-
Submitted	17,262,000	-	-
Control	17,262,000	-	-
Ctrl COP/ROP	-	866,000	-

Budget Summary

		DA			
		All Accts	Direct	PO.1	PO.2
Total		147,547,679	56,751,000	2,227,000	3,622,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance		4,000,000	3,500,000	140,000	360,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)		250,000	250,000	0	0
 DR.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems		250,000	250,000	0	0
 DR.2 Good Governance		1,780,000	1,280,000	140,000	360,000
 DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization		1,140,000	640,000	140,000	360,000
 DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms		640,000	640,000	0	0
 DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		500,000	500,000	0	0
 DR.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes		500,000	500,000	0	0
 DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information		1,470,000	1,470,000	0	0
 DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information		1,470,000	1,470,000	0	0
HL Health		101,762,000	15,522,000	640,000	1,100,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation		17,262,000	15,522,000	640,000	1,100,000
 HL.8.1 Safe Water Access		8,589,717	6,849,717	640,000	1,100,000
 HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation		6,122,283	6,122,283	0	0
 HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance		2,550,000	2,550,000	0	0
ES Education and Social Services		17,000,000	15,793,000	595,000	612,000
ES.1 Basic Education		17,000,000	15,793,000	595,000	612,000
 ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education		1,612,000	1,000,000	0	612,000
 ES.1.2 Primary Education		11,995,000	11,400,000	595,000	0
 ES.1.3 Lower Secondary Education		1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
 ES.1.5 Literacy and Numeracy for Youth and Adults		1,893,000	1,893,000	0	0
 ES.1.7 Education Systems		500,000	500,000	0	0
EG Economic Growth		24,338,000	21,936,000	852,000	1,550,000
EG.3 Agriculture		16,338,000	14,716,000	572,000	1,050,000
 EG.3.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment		2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
 EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity		12,838,000	11,216,000	572,000	1,050,000
 EG.3.3 Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture		1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0
EG.10 Environment		7,000,000	6,220,000	280,000	500,000
 EG.10.2 Biodiversity		7,000,000	6,220,000	280,000	500,000
EG.11 Adaptation		1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
 EG.11.3 Climate-resilient Practices		1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0

		GHP-USAID		IMET		
		All Accts	Direct	PO.1	PO.2	Direct
Total		147,547,679	78,143,000	2,522,000	3,835,000	447,679
PS Peace and Security		447,679	0	0	0	447,679

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	All Accts	Direct	GHP-USAID	PO.1	PO.2	IMET
						Direct
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	447,679	0		0	0	447,679
PS.8.1 Defense and Security Operational Capacity-Building	447,679	0		0	0	447,679
HL Health	101,762,000	78,143,000	2,522,000	3,835,000	0	
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000,000	6,435,000	245,000	320,000	0	
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	2,322,660	1,757,660	245,000	320,000	0	
HL.2.2 Improved TB Drug Management	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	935,080	935,080	0	0	0	
HL.2.5 Treatment and Support Services	792,580	792,580	0	0	0	
HL.2.8 Host Country Strategic Information Systems	91,500	91,500	0	0	0	
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	2,015,600	2,015,600	0	0	0	
HL.2.11 Improved TB Infection Prevention and Control	792,580	792,580	0	0	0	
HL.3 Malaria	29,000,000	26,904,700	580,000	1,515,300	0	
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	20,209,054	18,113,754	580,000	1,515,300	0	
HL.3.3 Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to Prevent Malaria	2,860,000	2,860,000	0	0	0	
HL.3.4 Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women	950,000	950,000	0	0	0	
HL.3.5 Epidemic Preparedness and Response	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	
HL.3.6 Malaria Research	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	
HL.3.7 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Malaria)	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	3,960,946	3,960,946	0	0	0	
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	21,000,000	19,420,000	735,000	845,000	0	
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	4,360,000	2,780,000	735,000	845,000	0	
HL.6.2 Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities	3,450,000	3,450,000	0	0	0	
HL.6.3 Newborn Care and Treatment	2,475,000	2,475,000	0	0	0	
HL.6.4 Immunization	2,250,000	2,250,000	0	0	0	
HL.6.6 Treatment of Child Illness	2,524,000	2,524,000	0	0	0	
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	5,841,000	5,841,000	0	0	0	

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	All Accts	Direct	GHP-USAID	PO.1	PO.2	IMET Direct
HL.6.10 Host Country Strategic Information System (MCH)	100,000	100,000		0	0	0
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000,000	18,495,300	700,000	804,700		0
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	6,204,700	4,700,000	700,000	804,700		0
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	3,735,000	3,735,000	0	0		0
HL.7.3 Policy Analysis and Capacity Building	965,000	965,000	0	0		0
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	1,245,300	1,245,300	0	0		0
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	7,850,000	7,850,000	0	0		0
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500,000	6,888,000	262,000	350,000		0
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	3,053,667	2,441,667	262,000	350,000		0
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	2,223,333	2,223,333	0	0		0
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	1,923,000	1,923,000	0	0		0
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	300,000	300,000	0	0		0

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM SUMMARY

IM 50120: Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP)

Mechanism Number	50120
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP)
Prime Partner:	Chemonics International, Inc.
Award Number:	GPO-1-00-06-000007
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$6,000,000
Start Date:	04/20/2015
End Date:	11/28/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$25,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP) activity serves as the central procurement mechanism for USAID Missions to purchase high quality contraceptives. CCP utilizes the Field Support system for the transfer, obligation, and disbursement of Population funds for contraceptives. Task Order 3 under the Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM), will implement forecasting and quantification, procurement, warehousing, and freight services. With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will continue to procure family planning commodities, including the purchase of contraceptives. The annual needs quantification exercise carried out by the Family Planning (FP) Technical Work Group led by the Central Medical Stores (CMAM) and the FP Program, as technical support from the GHSC-PSM will determine the commodities acquisition levels. GHSC-PSM - TO3 will continue to lead the operationalization of the procurement and transport process of FP products, including injectables (DepoProvera and Sayana Press), implants (Jadelle, Implanon NXT), oral (Microgynon, Microlut). The Mission will leverage funds from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Ministry of Health, and other donors to purchase contraceptives.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$6,000,000	-	\$6,000,000
TOTAL				\$6,000,000	-	\$6,000,000

IM 50232: International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Mechanism Number	50232
Implementing Mechanism Name:	International Military Education and Training (IMET)
Prime Partner:	U.S. Department of State
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Other USG Direct
Source Agency:	U.S. Department of State
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Department of State
Planned Funding:	\$447,679
Start Date:	10/01/2013
End Date:	09/30/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds continue to focus on strengthening maritime security capabilities of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FADM). With FY 2021 funds, select FADM members will attend Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO), Captain Career, Boarding Officer, International Maritime Officer, and English instructor development courses to meet FADM 2021/2022 professionalization goals.

FY 2021 funding will source at least one Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) Mobile Training Team (MTT). Maintenance training will be beneficial to address problems identifying personnel with sufficient English skills to graduate from training. As the Mozambican Navy fills a Coast Guard role, MTTs focused on small boat patrol operations and maintenance are critical. The Department of Defense/Office of Security Coordination (OSC) continues to support the Navy's ability to combat the crimes of illegal fishing, trafficking, and other maritime criminal activity that impacts Mozambique security. As FADM tactical capability improves, OSC focus will shift to professional military education and leadership. With coastal Automatic Identification System Radar sites, the Mozambican Navy requires increased support to train officers in patrol operations, watch officer skills, maintenance, planning, and equipment handling. With FY 2021 funds, OSC seeks a seat for Professional Military Education for an Instituto Superior de Estudos de Defesa instructor to support Africa Military Education Program objectives.

To help address the issue of violent extremism, OSC will program counterterrorism, law of armed conflict, and human rights courses.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
PS.8.1 Defense and Security Operational Capacity-Building	IMET	ICS 08/15/2018 4.1	Not Applicable	\$447,679	-	\$447,679
TOTAL				\$447,679	-	\$447,679

IM 50366: IMaP – Integrated Malaria Project

Mechanism Number	50366
Implementing Mechanism Name:	IMaP – Integrated Malaria Project
Prime Partner:	Chemonics International, Inc.
Award Number:	72065618C00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$3,381,254
Start Date:	10/31/2017
End Date:	10/30/2022
Total Estimated Cost:	\$23,797,392

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Integrated Malaria Project (IMaP) will continue to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Health (MOH) management and service providers at provincial, district, and community levels through supervision and training on case management, program management, malaria in pregnancy, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and social and behavior change (SBC). This award also supports system strengthening activities to improve reporting, data quality and service delivery. Implementation of activities is co-led by the Government of Mozambique (GRM) and carried out in coordination with other donors (the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and the Gates Foundation). With FY 2021 funds, IMaP will strengthen GRM capacity to take ownership and lead the associated activities to support program transfer and sustainability in Zambézia, Nampula, Tete, and Cabo Delgado Provinces. Case management activities will bolster the malaria laboratory quality assurance at provincial, district and health facility levels. The SBC component will include radio programming, interpersonal communication activities through Community Based Organizations and will also support activities related to capacity-building of community structures for malaria SBC. The M&E component will include strengthening the health management information system at the provincial, district, and health facility levels to improve data quality and decision-making by the GRM. Overall, these activities will contribute to improved quality and coverage of evidence-based malaria prevention and control interventions.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,576,254	-	\$1,576,254
HL.3.4 Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$450,000	-	\$450,000
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,355,000	-	\$1,355,000
TOTAL				\$3,381,254	-	\$3,381,254

IM 50367: UNICEF Umbrella Grant II

Mechanism Number	50367
Implementing Mechanism Name:	UNICEF Umbrella Grant II
Prime Partner:	Unicef
Award Number:	7200GH21IO00004
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Contributions to International Organizations
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,110,000
Start Date:	04/27/2021
End Date:	04/26/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$5,567,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, the UNICEF Umbrella Grant mechanism will focus on implementing a pilot to simplify the approach for Acute Malnutrition (AM) treatment. Due largely to funding gaps, there is an acute shortage for nutrition commodities - namely Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) - for nutrition rehabilitation in children under age five suffering from AM. As a result, the Mozambican Government requested partners to support its rehabilitation programs. In response to this request, UNICEF will conduct a 24 month pilot in two non-emergency districts in the Central/North region to test the effectiveness of simplified alternative treatment protocols for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) & Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), to inform a more efficient and sustainable protocol for the government-owned nutritional rehabilitation Program (PRN). This pilot will produce results leading to more lives saved for less cost, greater community awareness, and empowerment for prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

In addition, UNICEF will provide support to the promising m-Health-based mobile application, UpScale. The Government embraced UpScale as the solution for the chronic data gaps at the community level with its community health cadre. UNICEF will work with the National Program of Community Health Workers (APEs), the nutrition department, key stakeholders in nutrition and UpScale, and USAID/Mozambique to improve community data systems for nutrition and reduce missed opportunities and timely quality nutrition services among children under five, pregnant women and adolescent girls.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,110,000	-	\$1,110,000
TOTAL				\$1,110,000	-	\$1,110,000

IM 54747: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention IAA Agreement II

Mechanism Number	54747
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention IAA Agreement II
Prime Partner:	Centers For Disease Control and Prevention
Award Number:	AID-GH-T-15-00002
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Other USG Direct
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Planned Funding:	\$675,000
Start Date:	10/01/2015
End Date:	09/30/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$6,380,830

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Using FY 2021 funding, this mechanism will continue to support a President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Technical Advisor from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide technical expertise to PMI/Mozambique to develop malaria prevention and control policies, implement PMI program interventions, design and implement monitoring and evaluation activities, conduct operations research, provide training and mentoring to local staff within USAID and local counterparts, write protocols, and translate research and evaluation findings into strategies and practices for malaria prevention and control. The CDC PMI Advisor collaborates with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other local, national, and international partners to ensure that PMI activities are aligned with global recommendations. The Advisor also complements and strengthens ongoing malaria prevention and control activities. The CDC PMI Advisor identifies and oversees short-term CDC technical assistance for in-country PMI activities. Additionally, this mechanism provides support for two, second year FETP residents for one year and for one TDY visit from CDC entomology branch to provide technical assistance to PMI entomological monitoring efforts and to help build MoH entomological monitoring capacity.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$675,000	-	\$675,000
TOTAL				\$675,000	-	\$675,000

IM 100186: GHSC - Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project TO4

Mechanism Number	100186
Implementing Mechanism Name:	GHSC - Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project TO4
Prime Partner:	Chemonics International, Inc.
Award Number:	OAA-TO-16-00018
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,640,000
Start Date:	09/16/2016
End Date:	11/28/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$12,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) activity increases the availability of essential health supplies by strengthening supply chains, commodity procurement, and creating more supportive environments for commodity security. The activity supports research, assessments, analyses, procurement of commodities, and capacity building to ensure that Mozambique's supply chain is able to meet the basic health commodity requirements of its public health programs. Activities include product selection, forecasting, financing, supply plans, procurement, distribution, inventory management, storage, logistics management, information systems, and disposal of medical waste.

Using FY 2021 funds, the activity will focus on end-to-end supply chain strengthening for maternal and child health and nutrition. This includes procurement of essential commodities and equipment for maternal and child health, such as Chlorhexidine, Gentamicin, Zinc Sulfate + oral rehydration salts, autoclaves and other commodities and equipment prioritized during periodic quantification exercises. Activities will include technical assistance for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) medical material and equipment management. Nutrition funds will be utilized for the above-mentioned activities that support the supply chain for nutrition commodities and will support dedicated provincial support through the Nutrition Commodities Advisor in Nampula province. At the central level, the activity will support end-to-end data visibility, including integration of nutrition commodities into the logistics management information systems, and data availability, quality, and use for informed decision-making at central and provincial levels. MCH and nutrition resources in these areas will improve the management of commodities throughout the system and provide extra resources to support maternal and child health and nutrition objectives in the USAID target provinces.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,440,000	-	\$1,440,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$200,000	-	\$200,000
TOTAL				\$1,640,000	-	\$1,640,000

IM 100249: Supporting Malaria and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Research

Mechanism Number	100249
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Supporting Malaria and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Research
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, Centro de Investigação de Saúde da Manhiça (CISM)
Award Number:	72065621FA00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$500,000
Start Date:	08/17/2021
End Date:	08/16/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$799,912

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Resistance of *Plasmodium falciparum* to antimalarial drugs commonly used to treat uncomplicated malaria represents a major obstacle in malaria control. The World Health Organization and the President's Malaria Initiative recommend regular monitoring of the therapeutic efficacy of the antimalarials used for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria. In Mozambique, the treatment of uncomplicated malaria is based on two artemisinin fixed dose combinations: Artemether-Lumefantrine and Amodiaquine-Artesunate. This activity will use FY 2021 funds to assess the therapeutic efficacy of the two combination therapies employed for the treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* uncomplicated malaria cases in Mozambique. The study will be conducted in five sentinel sites, distributed across the three regions of the country. The results of this study will inform the process of defining malaria treatment policies for Mozambique.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.6 Malaria Research	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
TOTAL				\$500,000	-	\$500,000

IM 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support

Mechanism Number	100264
Implementing Mechanism Name:	USAID/Mozambique Program Support
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Other USG Direct
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$7,457,000
Start Date:	10/01/2016
End Date:	09/30/2022
Total Estimated Cost:	\$25,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

USAID/Mozambique will use FY 2021 funds for administrative and oversight functions, program design and learning, as well as development outreach communications. Administrative and oversight functions include salaries and benefits of program-funded staff that manage, administer, and support all aspects of the program cycle. Program design, performance management and learning activities include assessments, gender analyses, program evaluations, special studies and analyses, strategic planning, and other information-gathering efforts to support learning, knowledge transfer, and adaptation of programs and activities. With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will also enhance its cooperation and coordination with the Government of Mozambique (GRM) will continue to support activities aimed at accelerating the implementation of our Bilateral Agreement and will also organize joint site visits to Mission activities, and support GRM implementation of the Value Added Tax Decree Law, which will benefit the U.S. Government through VAT exemptions.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$360,000	\$360,000
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$320,000	\$320,000
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$1,515,300	\$1,515,300
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$845,000	\$845,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$804,700	\$804,700
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$350,000	\$350,000
ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$612,000	\$612,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$500,000	\$500,000
TOTAL				-	\$7,457,000	\$7,457,000

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & OVERSIGHT BREAKOUT

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	PO.1.1 Funding	PO.2.1 Funding	PO.3.1 Funding
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$360,000	-
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$320,000	-
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$1,515,300	-
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$845,000	-
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$804,700	-
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$1,100,000	-
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	-	\$350,000	-
ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	-	\$612,000	-

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	PO.1.1 Funding	PO.2.1 Funding	PO.3.1 Funding
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	3.2 ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	-	\$1,050,000	-
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	3.2 ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	-	\$500,000	-
TOTAL		3.2		-	\$7,457,000	-

IM 103601: TB Response

Mechanism Number	103601
Implementing Mechanism Name:	TB Response
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, ADPP Mozambique
Award Number:	72065619CA000008
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$4,930,000
Start Date:	09/26/2019
End Date:	09/26/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$19,995,372

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Local TB Response Activity will use FY 2021 funds to continue its work to improve active case detection, improve quality of care for drug sensitive and drug resistant TB, improve surveillance platform and programmatic response for drug resistant TB, and improve local partner capacity to implement the National TB Strategic Plan. Private Sector Engagement and collaboration is a core Agency priority and, for the first time in Mozambique, the private sector will be a core component of the Mission's TB response. The local recipient will collaborate with the private sector and will support screening and referral of presumptive TB cases at private pharmacies. Additionally, the activity will use FY 2021 funds to work with up to six private sector companies to provide TB education and to train cough officers in the workplace, with potential to expand these activities to include screening and referral.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,435,160	-	\$1,435,160
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$717,580	-	\$717,580
HL.2.5 Treatment and Support Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$717,580	-	\$717,580
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,342,100	-	\$1,342,100
HL.2.11 Improved TB Infection Prevention and Control	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$717,580	-	\$717,580
TOTAL				\$4,930,000	-	\$4,930,000

IM 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children

Mechanism Number	103604
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children
Prime Partner:	Family Health International
Award Number:	72065619CA00004
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$13,284,000
Start Date:	04/30/2019
End Date:	04/29/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$39,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, Alcançar will continue to establish Nampula as a model province for increasing utilization of high-quality, high-impact, gender-responsive, patient-centered Maternal Newborn Child Health (MNCH), Family Planning (FP), and Nutrition services by addressing the barriers to accessible, high-quality services. Alcançar will also provide technical support at the central level through the presence of three technical advisors embedded within the Ministry of Health to operationalize the Quality Improvement and Humanization Strategy and other interventions critical for maternal and child health. To prevent MNC mortality, Alcançar will strengthen linkages between communities and health facilities; improve delivery of MNCH services including immunization, FP, and nutrition in health facilities and communities; improve host government management of health resources and systems; and strengthen government capacity for quality improvement and respectful, patient-centered delivery of health services. The Mission plans to expand the activity to additional districts of Zambézia province. The activity will complement efforts of other USAID-supported activities in Nampula and Zambézia provinces, such as the Family Planning Project follow-on, the MOMENTUM Routine Immunization Transformation and Equity project, and government-to-government agreements with Nampula and Zambézia provinces through a synchronized approach that engages host government officials, health facilities, and health providers, as active participants.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,350,000	-	\$2,350,000
HL.6.2 Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,350,000	-	\$2,350,000
HL.6.3 Newborn Care and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,350,000	-	\$2,350,000

Office of Foreign Assistance
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.4 Immunization	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
HL.6.6 Treatment of Child Illness	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,424,000	-	\$2,424,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,900,000	-	\$2,900,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$160,000	-	\$160,000
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000	-	\$250,000
TOTAL				\$13,284,000	-	\$13,284,000

IM 103612: PRONASAR

Mechanism Number	103612
Implementing Mechanism Name:	PRONASAR
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)
Award Number:	656-D2D-656-20-016-001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Third Party Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$5,250,000
Start Date:	12/23/2019
End Date:	12/30/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$20,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PRONASAR) is a joint effort between the Government of Mozambique (GRM), development partners, and NGOs to increase rural water supply and sanitation at provincial, district, and local levels. PRONASAR's implementation plan includes investments from: the GRM; a Joint Fund financed by development partners; and additional partner funding. USAID and the U.K.'s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) have signed a Delegated Cooperation Agreement that provides for funding to the PRONASAR Joint Fund and is supporting technical assistance and construction of WASH infrastructure in rural areas. With FY 2021 funding, this activity will improve access to, and management of, WASH services in select rural areas of Mozambique in line with the GRM's water strategy. PRONASAR's strengthening of water sector governance, financing, and institutions--priorities under the U.S. Global Water Strategy-- will complement existing USAID WASH activities by supporting government and local systems' delivery of sustainable water and sanitation services. The strengthening of GRM WASH management and delivery systems is critical to Mozambique's goal of universal water access. PRONASAR will work in communities that lack sustainable access to safe water and sanitation and that are at high risk for diarrheal disease. PRONASAR will initially focus on activities within rural communities and peri-urban areas in the northern provinces. PRONASAR will build 120 water supply systems; establish strategies and tools for performance monitoring; design tools to support the management of private water licensing authorities; develop a communication and advocacy strategy for social behavior change for open defecation free communities; develop products to pilot decentralized stations for emptying and treatment of fecal sludge in 5 districts; and produce a study on the energy efficiency of water supply systems.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000	-	\$2,000,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000	-	\$2,000,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,250,000	-	\$1,250,000
TOTAL				\$5,250,000	-	\$5,250,000

IM 105269: USAID Education Sector Support Fund (FASE)

Mechanism Number	105269
Implementing Mechanism Name:	USAID Education Sector Support Fund (FASE)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	To be Determined
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$700,000
Start Date:	02/20/2022
End Date:	03/23/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$2,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Education Sector Support Fund is a multi-donor common fund supporting the comprehensive development of the country's education sector. Its main objectives are: (1) ensuring equitable access to education, and continuity of education for all; 2) ensuring quality of learning; and 3) ensuring an education administration that is open, inclusive, and effective. The Ministry of Education prioritizes using children's first language for reading and writing instruction in primary schools.

The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to continue to train bilingual education teachers, develop and print books in local languages, and leverage donor funds to scale up USAID-supported bilingual instruction interventions in school districts in Nampula and Zambézia provinces. As the only donor working in bilingual education and reading, USAID's pedagogical approach in bilingual education will influence sector performance in achieving measurable results by delivering evidence-based quality education programming, and by influencing policy formulation and resource allocation.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$700,000	-	\$700,000
TOTAL				\$700,000	-	\$700,000

IM 105336: Last Mile Supply Chain

Mechanism Number	105336
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Last Mile Supply Chain
Prime Partner:	VILLAGEREACH
Award Number:	72065618CA00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$365,000
Start Date:	05/14/2018
End Date:	05/13/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$14,788,953

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Last Mile Supply Chain (LMSC) activity aims to improve the availability of medical commodities at the site level, where they are needed for disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. The activity will use FY 2021 funds to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the health commodities transportation system. The program operationalizes specific strategies to foster self-reliance and to increase the host government's ability to contribute to and sustain the commodities delivery system throughout the country. LMSC will provide support and oversight to the implementation of the Mission's new mechanism, CHEGAR, which will allow the Mission to contract directly with private sector entities and will improve working relationships between private sector actors and the public health system. Under LMSC's oversight, CHEGAR will assume commodities distribution to the end of the supply chain. Monthly integrated deliveries will arrive in all provinces. LMSC will focus on strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders to support the successful execution of outsourced distribution in all provinces. This includes effectively building political support from the government at multiple levels, identifying and engaging the local private sector, applying proven transportation and logistics processes, and developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation plan. LMSC will engage and build Central Medical Stores' capacity for managing Fourth Party Logistics (4PL) contracts and managing and assessing the 4PL's performance.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.7 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$65,000	-	\$65,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
TOTAL				\$365,000	-	\$365,000

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IM 105337: Promoting the Quality of Medicines Plus (PQM+)

Mechanism Number	105337
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Promoting the Quality of Medicines Plus (PQM+)
Prime Partner:	United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., The
Award Number:	7200AA19CA00025
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$100,000
Start Date:	09/27/2019
End Date:	09/26/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Promoting the Quality of Medicines (PQM+) activity improves the quality of essential health supplies by strengthening and creating an environment for the increased security and quality of medicines. The activity ensures the quality and safety of priority medicines related to maternal and child health and family planning, HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Using FY 2021 funds, PQM+ will redesign the National Quality Control Laboratory's assessments and quality testing of medicines. PQM+ will use FY 2021 family planning funds to conduct Risk-Based Post-Market Surveillance, with the aim of assessing the quality of contraceptive implants in circulation throughout the national supply chain. It is expected that the result will be used to guide the National Medicines Regulatory Authority in taking appropriate action, based on evidence, to ensure the quality of medicines.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
TOTAL				\$100,000	-	\$100,000

IM 105342: PMI Vector Link Project

Mechanism Number	105342
Implementing Mechanism Name:	PMI Vector Link Project
Prime Partner:	Abt Associates Inc.
Award Number:	AID-OAA-I-17-00008
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,060,000
Start Date:	09/30/2017
End Date:	09/29/2022
Total Estimated Cost:	\$28,007,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

This activity aims to reduce malaria-related morbidity and mortality in Zambézia province by supporting the Government of Mozambique (GRM) in its implementation of targeted Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) operations and entomological data collection, in alignment with the National Vector Control Strategy. Using FY 2021 funding, VectorLink will support the GRM's spraying of approximately 350,000 structures in five districts of Zambézia province. Zambézia has among the highest malaria prevalence in the country. PMI-supported activities will include: procurement of equipment and supplies; training of GRM and seasonal personnel; supervision, monitoring and evaluation; and environmental compliance. In addition to support for direct implementation in Zambézia, this activity will strengthen the capacity of the national program to implement IRS throughout the country. Using FY 2021 funding, this mechanism will also train trainers and provide technical assistance to prepare the national government for its own IRS activities, including support for environmental compliance in Nampula province.

Additionally, this funding will support direct implementation of entomological monitoring activities in Zambézia and Nampula provinces. VectorLink will support the GRM's implementation of entomological monitoring activities throughout central and northern Mozambique, including support for insectary and animal house requirements, as well as training for provincial staff. These entomological data are necessary for the GRM to select the most appropriate vector control interventions and monitor the effectiveness of each. The long-term goal of this project is to strengthen the GRM capacity to lead successful and cost-effective vector control interventions.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.3 Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to Prevent Malaria	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,060,000	-	\$1,060,000
TOTAL				\$1,060,000	-	\$1,060,000

IM 105345: Peace Corps SPA PAPA Inter-agency Agreement No. 5

Mechanism Number	105345
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Peace Corps SPA PAPA Inter-agency Agreement No. 5
Prime Partner:	U.S. Peace Corps
Award Number:	72EGEE18T00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Other USG Direct
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Peace Corps
Planned Funding:	\$20,000
Start Date:	08/13/2018
End Date:	08/13/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$250,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Peace Corps opened its program in Mozambique in 1998 and continues to operate under a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the American Embassy and the Mozambican Ministry of Education. Peace Corps Health Volunteers work in a variety of placements, including small community-based organizations, large international non-governmental organizations' outreach programs, and Mozambican governmental institutions, such as the Provincial Health Directorates and public health facilities. Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) contribute to the reduction of Mozambique's malaria burden by supporting community-based communications activities promoting the adoption of protective behaviors, such as the use of insecticide treated bed nets. These activities align closely with the Mozambique National Malaria Control Program Strategic Plan, which prioritizes community involvement for malaria behavioral change. The Mission will use FY 2021 funding to continue its support of Peace Corps malaria behavioral change activities.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.5 Epidemic Preparedness and Response	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
TOTAL				\$20,000	-	\$20,000

IM 105352: Transform Nutrition in Nampula

Mechanism Number	105352
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Transform Nutrition in Nampula
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, ADPP Mozambique
Award Number:	72065619CA000006
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$4,722,283
Start Date:	09/11/2019
End Date:	09/30/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$19,499,194

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Transform Nutrition (TN) activity aims to strengthen host government capacity to plan and manage nutrition programming, increase adoption of optimal nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) behaviors, increase understanding of and access to a diverse diet, and increase access to quality services and products for nutrition. It integrates funds from nutrition, maternal and child health (MCH), and WASH.

With FY 2021 funds, the activity will continue to support Nampula, the country's most populous province, which also has the nation's worst nutrition indicators, in its efforts to improve the nutrition of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under age two. Working primarily at the community level alongside government counterparts, TN will develop a replicable model to improve nutritional status by strengthening social behavior change, improving dietary diversity, and strengthening service delivery by strengthening the links between community and health facilities. Implementation research will be utilized to assess the impact of interventions. TN will provide technical assistance to ensure that front-line community health workers have the capacity to support key behavioral changes including early, exclusive and continued breastfeeding and consumption of age-appropriate complementary foods among target populations. Alongside government counterparts, TN aims to improve household WASH practices and build demand for improved basic sanitation including Open Defecation Free communities. TN will strengthen community service delivery of Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health services, immunization and Family Planning including linkages with the health facilities.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$406,000	-	\$406,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$194,000	-	\$194,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$622,283	-	\$622,283

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,341,667	-	\$1,341,667
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$863,333	-	\$863,333
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,295,000	-	\$1,295,000
TOTAL				\$4,722,283	-	\$4,722,283

IM 105386: Local Empowerment to Advance Development (USAID LEAD)

Mechanism Number	105386
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Local Empowerment to Advance Development (USAID LEAD)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, EUROSIS
Award Number:	72065621C00002
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$350,000
Start Date:	03/01/2021
End Date:	02/28/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$4,896,947

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, USAID/Mozambique will support the Local Empowerment to Advance Development (LEAD) activity to increase the sustainability of Mozambican Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), improve CSO institutional capacity and contribute to development outcomes in Mozambique. By building the capacity of local CSOs to plan, finance, and implement solutions to local development challenges, the Mission will help ensure the sustainability of development initiatives and will broaden the partner base for future initiatives. The LEAD activity will address key capacity development gaps across sectors which limit the effectiveness of organizations to achieve sustainable and significant impact, be accountable to their constituents, and identify and respond to funding opportunities. This activity will fund assessments to identify USAID recipients' areas of need to be addressed through technical assistance, training, mentoring, coaching, and support. It will also provide oversight to ensure sustainable results. Based on the assessment results, the activity will facilitate the preparation of a prioritized action plan by the implementing partner with estimated completion dates, individuals responsible for completion, and other necessary data for implementation and follow-up. The LEAD activity was recently awarded and will be funded with a mix of prior year, current year, and future year funds. Funding sources will include nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning, PEPFAR, education, democracy rights and governance, and other program areas to be determined.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$50,000	-	\$50,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000	-	\$200,000
TOTAL				\$350,000	-	\$350,000

IM 105394: Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity

Mechanism Number	105394
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, PIRCOM
Award Number:	72065620CA00002
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$760,000
Start Date:	11/04/2019
End Date:	11/03/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$5,998,326

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Interreligious Platform Against Malaria (PIRCOM) activity's "Health for Faith Project" strives to improve the behaviors of youth, pregnant and lactating women, newborns, children under five, and members of households, in the prevention and treatment of malaria infections. It also addresses nutrition, maternal health, family planning, neonatal/child health and HIV/AIDS through complementary communication approaches to behavior change. With FY 2021 funds, PIRCOM will continue disseminating messages through its network of trained religious leaders. PIRCOM will center its dissemination activities on Community Radio dialogues with small groups of men and women (maximum group size of 17 due to current COVID-19 restrictions). Additionally, religious leaders will use sermons to pass key messages to their congregations. PIRCOM will also introduce a package designed for adolescents which includes a family planning component that creates a referral and counter-referral system between the health unit and religious leaders. PIRCOM will train referral health unit staff in select districts to help facilitate and manage these referrals. PIRCOM will interact with boys and girls at Islamic schools, using sports, debates, and reading contests as interactive vehicles. The activity will incorporate nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning, malaria, HIV and COVID activities, to ensure a cohesive, high-impact, integrated approach, able to reach under-served populations.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000	-	\$350,000
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
HL.6.6 Treatment of Child Illness	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$135,000	-	\$135,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
TOTAL				\$760,000	-	\$760,000

IM 107390: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity

Mechanism Number	107390
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$4,616,000
Start Date:	12/01/2021
End Date:	11/30/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$20,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Feed the Future Premier: Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems (FTF-Premier) activity is a five-year investment to create sustainable change in agricultural markets and food systems in Mozambique. FTF-Premier will focus on increased incomes, employment, and resilience in the agriculture systems where 80% of Mozambicans earn their living. The activity will provide technical and financial support to producers, agribusinesses, and other system actors who directly participate in agricultural value chains, or support these systems. The investments made under FTF-Premier will build on the development gains made by FTF-Inova, and will leverage the investments of USAID and other donors to increase adoption of improved technologies, reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen business organization and managerial skills to increase the competitiveness of value chains. Using FY 2021 funds, FTF-Premier will support change in input and service markets to reach last mile beneficiaries, and link producers to markets, while prioritizing activities to generate youth and women entrepreneurship and employment. The activity will foster a co-creation approach to allow private companies to meet international and domestic demand for higher value products, and to continue to incentivize innovations through cost-share investments. FTF-Premier will support growth-oriented agricultural market and food system development and align private and public sector incentives to drive positive change.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$4,616,000	-	\$4,616,000
TOTAL				\$4,616,000	-	\$4,616,000

IM 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)

Mechanism Number	107394
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)
Prime Partner:	DAI Global, LLC
Award Number:	7200AA18D00008/72065621F00004
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$4,585,000
Start Date:	03/31/2022
End Date:	03/20/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$39,900,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, the Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (SPEED) activity will assist private sector, civil society, and government actors to strategically analyze, improve, and implement laws, policies, and administrative procedures in key sectors that support citizen-centered development and economic growth while also improving biodiversity in Mozambique. Technical assistance will strengthen policy actors' abilities by sharing best practices through short-term and long-term mentoring. Group training and virtual outreach will be used to engage diverse stakeholders on policy implementation and changes in administrative procedures. SPEED will develop informational materials, including online resources, to spread information to a broader group of stakeholders in civil society and the private sector. The activity will direct technical assistance and provide small grants to local organizations to strengthen capacity to influence policy development and implementation. SPEED will engage new partners in biodiversity conservation to extend its programmatic focus to Mozambique's vast marine reserves, continue to strengthen counter wildlife trafficking, and pilot ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change. The activity will support policy reform and implementation that strengthens economic governance, public financial management, combats corruption, and enhances the role of civil society. Improved agriculture policy will promote economic diversification and strengthen competitiveness of the agriculture sector to increase incomes and create jobs. SPEED will provide technical assistance to improve the policy environment for Mozambique's private health sector through diversified approaches and interventions. This will include capacity building for private health sector associations to identify policy reform needs and increase their engagement in the policy making process, promoting international good practices in the health sector.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$640,000	-	\$640,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
EG.3.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000	-	\$2,000,000
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,945,000	-	\$1,945,000
TOTAL				\$4,585,000	-	\$4,585,000

IM 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)

Mechanism Number	107395
Implementing Mechanism Name:	FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	To be Determined
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$6,100,000
Start Date:	12/01/2021
End Date:	11/30/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$29,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Feed the Future Mozambique Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA) activity is a five-year cross-sectoral investment to increase the resilience of systems and people in the defined Resilience Focus Zone (RFZ) which includes Nampula and Zambézia with a focus on increasing agricultural productivity, incomes, market linkages, and nutrition and food security outcomes. The activity will layer, integrate, and sequence programming in coordination with other USAID mechanisms, including the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) Resilience and Food Security Assistance (RFSA) program that is currently under procurement. FFT-RESINA will combine WASH, Agriculture, and Nutrition funding to (1) identify and address gaps in programmatic approaches in target zones, (2) effectively integrate emergency and development programming, (3) address key drivers of chronic poverty, (4) reduce vulnerability, and (5) mitigate against recurrent shocks and stresses. FFT-RESINA will focus on assessing the current context of the RFZ to identify the most appropriate system-level interventions to address drivers of chronic poverty, while also working to mitigate negative impacts from recurrent natural and human-caused disasters. These assessments will be used to develop a context-specific and context-responsive approach. Potential areas of targeted support will include agricultural entrepreneurship, youth in agriculture, seed systems, climate smart agriculture, food security, food fortification, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, value addition, multi-use water systems, food systems innovations, and information systems.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,600,000	-	\$2,600,000
EG.3.3 Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000	-	\$1,500,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
		2.1				
TOTAL				\$6,100,000	-	\$6,100,000

IM 107398: Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)

Mechanism Number	107398
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)
Prime Partner:	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY
Award Number:	72065621CA00003
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,500,000
Start Date:	07/07/2021
End Date:	07/06/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$10,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Niassa Special Reserve is a biologically diverse landscape shared by Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces, threatened by transnational wildlife crime syndicates, illegal logging, mining, fishing, and violent extremism. This activity is a follow-on award to the six-year \$14.8 million ECOSMART: The Alliance for Ecosystem Conservation Systems, Markets, and Tourism activity (2015-2021), implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in partnership with the Mozambique National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC). The activity will provide technical assistance to implement a co-management agreement with the Niassa Special Reserve; grants to Luwire and Chuilexi Wildlife Conservancies to support community-based natural resources management and alternative livelihoods; equipment, supplies, and rations to support counter-wildlife trafficking aerial, vehicle, and foot patrols by trained government rangers and locally-employed scouts; and environmental awareness activities to support stewardship of endangered wildlife, including African elephants, lions, and painted wolves. The intervention will build upon ECOSMART's achievement of zero elephant poaching in Niassa Special Reserve since May 2018. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will: strengthen the capability of rangers to enforce conservation laws and regulations in partnership with a State/INL grant; mitigate human-wildlife conflict; strengthen community-based fire management in partnership with the US Forest Service (e.g., controlled burns and fire breaks); coordinate with concessionaires in the co-management of the reserve; and strengthen community-based natural resource management and sustainable livelihood opportunities. This activity will engage with conservation-friendly private safari operators, counter transnational criminal networks with aerial surveillance and ranger patrols, and promote the security and resilience of ecosystem services to political, economic, and natural shocks and stresses.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
EG.10.2	DA	ICS	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000	-	\$1,500,000
Biodiversity		08/15/2018 2.1				
TOTAL				\$1,500,000	-	\$1,500,000

IM 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities

Mechanism Number	107399
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Resilient Coastal Communities
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$5,000,000
Start Date:	03/30/2022
End Date:	03/29/2027
Total Estimated Cost:	\$23,344,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Resilient Coastal Communities (RCC) activity is a new five-year cross-sectoral investment that aims to build resilience in highly vulnerable coastal communities south of Pemba in Cabo Delgado Province, and north of Maganga da Costa in Zambézia Province. The RCC activity will blend Biodiversity and Feed the Future resources (possibly including other funding sources to be determined), to improve the resilience of coastal communities with rich, yet fragile land and marine ecosystems at risk of climatic shocks and human-inflicted degradation. Activities will include conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems (e.g., mangroves, seagrasses, coral reefs) and important fish habitats to support improved climate resilience, fisheries management (e.g., community-managed no off-take zones), food security, private sector development and job creation, and sustainable livelihoods. The Implementing Partner(s) for the RCC activity will work across public, private, civil society, and religious institution stakeholders to identify and promote improved resilience of households, communities, and regional systems. The activity will focus on increasing skills and employment opportunities for youth to improve livelihoods and reduce pressures on natural resources. There is growing evidence of ongoing recruitment from coastal communities in this region by groups engaged in violent extremism in Cabo Delgado, which is exacerbated by extensive poverty in these coastal communities. The activity will support sustainable economic opportunities for large numbers of people, particularly for youth and women, while having positive impacts on areas of highly biodiverse marine ecosystems.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$3,000,000	-	\$3,000,000
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
EG.11.3 Climate-resilient Practices	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
TOTAL				\$5,000,000	-	\$5,000,000

IM 107400: Resilient Gorongosa

Mechanism Number	107400
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Resilient Gorongosa
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, Carr Foundation
Award Number:	72065620CA00003
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$3,975,000
Start Date:	04/13/2020
End Date:	04/12/2025
Total Estimated Cost:	\$19,990,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Centered in post-conflict and post-cyclone areas of Sofala Province, Resilient Gorongosa will use FY 2021 funding to contribute to economic growth, health, peace and security, and resilience objectives. Resilient Gorongosa is a Global Development Alliance to achieve nature-based economic growth and conservation in the Gorongosa landscape. Since 2008, USAID has invested \$20 million, (matched by American philanthropist Greg Carr), toward the conservation and development of Gorongosa National Park. By reintroducing key species lost during the civil war, enforcing conservation laws, and improving livelihoods, the Gorongosa Project has restored wildlife populations and changed the perception of the park among neighboring communities. Under a 25-year strategic public-private co-management agreement, the activity will: restore and protect natural capital (forests, water, wildlife) for tourism and ecosystem services; strengthen conservation enterprises that reinvest profits into the project; expand access to education, health, and water services, particularly for women and girls. The activity will scale successful approaches, to include: positive youth development for girls; Youth and Teacher Clubs; and Model Moms, traditional birth attendants, and community health extensionists. Through technical assistance, training, community outreach, and the procurement of equipment and supplies, the activity will strengthen conservation science and community-based natural resources management; forest ranger capability to arrest illegal loggers and poachers; adolescent numeracy, literacy and life skills, particularly for girls; farmers' access to buyers and suppliers; family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition services; and improved access to and management of water supply and sanitation. Sustainable coffee production on Mount Gorongosa and cashew farming will support localized disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and their families.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
HL.6.3 Newborn Care and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$125,000	-	\$125,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
		2.1				
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
		2.1				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$200,000	-	\$200,000
		2.1				
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
		2.1				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
		2.1				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
		2.1				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$1,775,000	-	\$1,775,000
		2.1				
TOTAL				\$3,975,000	-	\$3,975,000

IM 107402: Transform WASH

Mechanism Number	107402
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Transform WASH
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,500,000
Start Date:	11/02/2021
End Date:	11/02/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$18,805,018

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Transform WASH (TW) activity, currently under design, will contribute to increased use and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation services among target populations. Using FY 2021 funds, the activity will strengthen policy implementation and institutional capacity to deliver WASH services; increase availability of water infrastructure in small towns and peri-urban areas; improve access to clean water and sanitation (particularly for women and girls who typically shoulder most household responsibilities including water collection and childcare); support access to finance and governance for private sector water providers; and accelerate the adoption and maintenance of key WASH behaviors. The TW activity is expected to test and scale-up innovative, consumer-responsive, affordable water and sanitation service delivery models. Additionally, it will improve the capacity of providers and communities to manage water services. The activity will also roll out innovative models for community water management that address payments, rehabilitation, and systems sustainability.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
TOTAL				\$1,500,000	-	\$1,500,000

IM 107416: Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM)

Mechanism Number	107416
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, Associaçao H2N
Award Number:	72065621CA00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$610,000
Start Date:	03/22/2021
End Date:	03/21/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$6,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (CORAGEM) activity is a five-year Cooperative Agreement intended to strengthen the capacity of 50 community radios (CRs), especially independent radio stations located in the provinces of Zambézia, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo-Delgado, to respond to rural citizens' information needs and demand for greater accountability.

Community radio stations play an important role in Mozambique's information landscape, potentially reaching two-thirds of Mozambicans. Thus, using FY 2021 funding, this activity will specifically seek to improve the quality of community radio stations' operations, programming, and increase their financial sustainability. Using a web-based information exchange portal to increase revenues, this activity aims to improve the journalistic skills of voluntary journalists and enhance their community engagement by strengthening linkages among citizens, the private sector, civil society, and local governments. Specific interventions will include: training CR journalists in basic and advanced journalistic skills; enhancing managers' and decision-makers' business and operation management skills; streamlining community radio operations; supporting development and implementation of business plans; marketing initiatives to increase revenues; and engaging local stakeholders to improve transparency and accountability in local communities. Additionally, the activity will address gender/Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues in the core journalism training programs and will establish a network of gender/GBV focal points at partner community radio stations, aiming to improve gender/GBV awareness, knowledge, journalistic techniques to address such issues, and increase the space and attention paid to gender/GBV in the media. Training sessions will capacitate the community radios to produce and disseminate quality content around decentralization, accountability and more.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.2	Not Applicable	\$610,000	-	\$610,000
TOTAL				\$610,000	-	\$610,000

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IM 107417: Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity

Mechanism Number	107417
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity
Prime Partner:	DAI Global, LLC
Award Number:	72065621D00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,565,000
Start Date:	02/22/2021
End Date:	02/21/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$39,900,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The USAID Local Governance Strengthening (LOGOS) activity is an integrated, cross-sectoral, sub-national governance improvement effort designed to support the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) efforts to strengthen decentralized governance to improve delivery of public services at central, provincial, district and/or municipal levels, with a focus in Zambézia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado provinces. LOGOS will conduct activities with all levels of the GRM, including support to central ministries responsible for coordination of sub-national units of government, as well as technical assistance to all principal types of sub-national government subject to coordination by the central government (provinces, districts, and municipalities). The purpose of LOGOS is to engage with participating subnational government entities to strengthen their effectiveness, transparency, and accountability, and to improve service delivery in health, education, and WASH sectors in targeted geographic areas. Using FY 2021 funding, LOGOS will engage with local government entities to improve public financial management and increase local revenue collection. Additionally, the activity will strengthen accountability mechanisms, such as inspection services, in an effort to reduce absenteeism among health care staff and primary school teachers. The activity will also address drug and medical supply leakage and poor access to safely managed drinking water and basic sanitation services. Furthermore, the activity will track reforms, to include the issuance of land titles, to improve the ease of doing business in local environments, in sub-national geographic focus areas.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$640,000	-	\$640,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$70,000	-	\$70,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$325,000	-	\$325,000

Office of Foreign Assistance
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
ES.1.7 Education Systems	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
TOTAL				\$1,565,000	-	\$1,565,000

IM 107468: TB STAR

Mechanism Number	107468
Implementing Mechanism Name:	TB STAR
Prime Partner:	PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE
Award Number:	7200AA18CA00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$183,000
Start Date:	09/15/2018
End Date:	08/31/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$2,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Combating tuberculosis (TB) is a priority for the United States Government. Aligned with Government of Mozambique priorities and the global TB Accelerator Plan, USAID has adopted a new TB business model, which will leverage investments across multiple countries and sectors to end the TB epidemic, while building self-reliance to accelerate the progress toward the objectives and targets of the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Ending TB. Using FY 2021 funding, USAID/Mozambique will buy into the centrally managed award, TB STAR, to expand a long-term technical assistance model, embedding technical advisors within the National Tuberculosis Program. These advisors will serve as key components of USAID's strategy to promote long term sustainability and capacity building in Mozambique, and the purposeful move toward increased ownership and accountability. The embedded Advisors will build the institutional capacity of Mozambique to run effective, state-of-the-art TB programs by assisting the government to remove bottlenecks in TB program implementation, improve coordination, and foster knowledge-sharing.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$91,500	-	\$91,500
HL.2.8 Host Country Strategic Information Systems	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$91,500	-	\$91,500
TOTAL				\$183,000	-	\$183,000

IM 107470: G2G with DPS Nampula

Mechanism Number	107470
Implementing Mechanism Name:	G2G with DPS Nampula
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Host Government Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$350,000
Start Date:	12/01/2021
End Date:	01/30/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

In an effort to support Mozambique on its journey toward self-reliance, USAID/Mozambique is gradually expanding its support to local partners. This includes direct support to provincial governments, through Government-to-Government (G2Gs) agreements. The overall strategy is to shift to a model in which contractors provide more technical assistance to strengthen local capacity and to establish G2G agreements with provincial level departments of health to lead implementation. With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will establish a G2G instrument with the Nampula Provincial Health Services to support implementation of malaria entomological monitoring and routine surveillance activities. Nampula is Mozambique's most populous province, with some of the worst health indicators in the country. According to the 2018 Malaria Indicator Survey data, 48% of children 6-59 months old had a malaria infection. The entomological monitoring activities will be implemented in three sites of Nampula Province. They will include support for assessment of malaria vector density, species composition, monitoring of the quality of IRS operations and insecticide decay rates. The routine surveillance activities will include support for the implementation of data-driven integrated supervision and for improving data use for decision-making.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000	-	\$350,000
TOTAL				\$350,000	-	\$350,000

IM 107471: USAID Advancing Nutrition

Mechanism Number	107471
Implementing Mechanism Name:	USAID Advancing Nutrition
Prime Partner:	JSI Research And Training Institute, INC.
Award Number:	7200AA18C00070
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$553,000
Start Date:	08/01/2019
End Date:	07/31/2022
Total Estimated Cost:	\$4,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

USAID Advancing Nutrition (UAN) provides technical assistance (TA) to ADPP, the Mission's local partner implementing Transform Nutrition (TN), the Mission's flagship Nutrition project in Nampula Province. UAN also works with the Government of Mozambique (GRM) to (1) strengthen the human resource capacity of the Ministry of Health to plan and manage nutrition programming and (2) improve multi-sectoral nutrition planning, programming, and evaluation.

In a move toward self-reliance, the Mission chose a local organization to lead the flagship nutrition activity. Realizing that technical and organizational capacity may be limited among Mozambican organizations, the Mission built in technical support for the first two-to-three years of the bilateral project. With FY 2021 funds, UAN will provide TA to ADPP in: social behavior change and gender programming; sanitation and hygiene programming; multisectoral nutrition programming; monitoring, evaluation, and learning; and integration of Early Childhood development topics into TN's programming.

Using FY 2021 funding, UAN will strengthen the human resource capacity at national and Nampula province levels by building capacity to provide supportive supervision for health facility level staff that provide nutrition services. The activity will also strengthen pre- and in-service training for this nutrition cadre.

This project will also work with the GRM and community stakeholders to build skills and competencies to effectively implement multi-sectoral coordination activities, resulting in improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and children under age two. Currently, intersectoral food security and nutrition efforts are poorly coordinated, and a major focus will be strengthening newly established Food Security and Nutrition Councils in charge of these efforts at provincial and district levels. UAN is expected to transition most of its interventions to TN by the end of FY 2022.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$553,000	-	\$553,000
TOTAL				\$553,000	-	\$553,000

IM 107474: Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM) TO3 TA

Mechanism Number	107474
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM) TO3 TA
Prime Partner:	Chemonics International, Inc.
Award Number:	OAA-TO-15-00010
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,650,000
Start Date:	04/20/2015
End Date:	11/28/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$20,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM) increases the availability of essential health supplies by strengthening supply chains and commodities procurement, and by creating supportive environments for commodity security. The activity supports research, assessments, analyses, procurement of commodities, and capacity building to ensure that Mozambique's supply chain can meet the basic health commodity requirements of public health programs. Activities include product selection, forecasting, financing, supply plans, procurement, distribution, inventory management, storage, logistics management information systems, and disposal.

FY 2021 funding will focus on end-to-end supply chain strengthening, addressing key bottlenecks, forecasting support and quarterly update of supply plans, financial gap analysis, process support acquisition, infrastructure, management information system and transportation. Using Central Contraceptive Procurement funds, GHSC-PSM will procure and deliver commodities for family planning and reproductive health, including injectables, implants, intrauterine devices, and oral contraceptives, to the country's Central Medical Supplies Store for national distribution.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.2 Improved TB Drug Management	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$50,000	-	\$50,000
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,600,000	-	\$1,600,000
TOTAL				\$1,650,000	-	\$1,650,000

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IM 107506: MOMENTUM Routine Immunization Transformation and Equity (M-RITE)

Mechanism Number	107506
Implementing Mechanism Name:	MOMENTUM Routine Immunization Transformation and Equity (M-RITE)
Prime Partner:	JSI Research And Training Institute, INC.
Award Number:	7200AA20CA00017
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,750,000
Start Date:	12/02/2020
End Date:	12/01/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$7,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Immunization coverage in Mozambique has experienced recent stagnation. Additionally, a series of recent natural disasters has increased vulnerabilities to vaccine-preventable diseases, including vaccine-derived poliovirus and measles. The MOMENTUM Routine Immunization Transformation and Equity (M-RITE) mechanism's main goal is to sustainably strengthen routine immunization programs in Nampula and Zambézia provinces to 1) overcome the entrenched obstacles contributing to stagnating and declining immunization rates; 2) address the barriers to reaching zero-dose and under-immunized children with lifesaving vaccines and other health services; and 3) apply best practices co-creating innovations to provide quality and equitable immunization services. With FY 2021 funds, M-RITE will provide targeted technical assistance to the Expanded Program in Immunization (EPI) by strengthening coordination and planning processes; increasing demand, delivery, and overall uptake of routine immunization services; promoting the generation and use of quality data; informing policies; and supporting introduction of new vaccines. M-RITE will complement, and will collaborate, and coordinate with other USAID-supported mechanisms to ensure effectiveness of USAID support to Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning programs in Mozambique. M-RITE will also partner with local organizations, government institutions and communities to close equity gaps in immunization services, and improve service experience and immunization outcomes. Specific technical assistance will include support to Reaching Every District/Reaching Every Community/Reaching Every Child (RED/REC) strategies, improvement of disease surveillance, and leadership and management of the EPI at all levels.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.4 Immunization	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,750,000	-	\$1,750,000
TOTAL				\$1,750,000	-	\$1,750,000

IM 107511: Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC/PSM) Task Order 2

Mechanism Number	107511
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC/PSM) Task Order 2
Prime Partner:	Chemonics International, Inc.
Award Number:	AID-OAA-I-15-0004
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$13,390,000
Start Date:	04/01/2016
End Date:	11/28/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$73,591,196

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC/PSM) Task Order 2 increases the availability of essential health supplies by strengthening supply chains, commodity procurement, and creating more supportive environments for commodity security. The activity supports research, assessments, analyses, procurement of commodities, and capacity building to ensure that Mozambique's supply chain is able to meet the basic health commodity requirements of its public health programs. Activities include product selection, forecasting, financing, supply plans, procurement, distribution, inventory management, storage, logistics management, information systems, and disposal of medical waste. FY 2021 funds will support malaria forecasting, procurement, warehousing, and distribution of key malaria commodities, including commodities for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of malaria. Activities will include coordination of importation, clearance, and delivery of commodities, supporting implementation and preparing transition of the malaria kitting distribution operation to a local entity, transport of malaria kits to subcontracted third-party logisticians, preparation of transition to subcontracted fourth party logistics providers for all transport, and development of a quarterly Malaria Service Delivery Point (SDP) report. GHSC/PSM will also provide technical assistance for the improvement of service delivery of key malaria case management interventions, including laboratory quality assurance. This activity will coordinate with other provincially focused activities in areas such as supervision, monitoring and performance improvement of case management services in target provinces.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$13,390,000	-	\$13,390,000
TOTAL				\$13,390,000	-	\$13,390,000

IM 107516: Commodities for Health: Ensuring Guaranteed Access and Reliability (CHEGAR)

Mechanism Number	107516
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Commodities for Health: Ensuring Guaranteed Access and Reliability (CHEGAR)
Prime Partner:	BOLLORE TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS MOCAMBIQUE, S.A
Award Number:	72065621C00001
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,000,000
Start Date:	01/06/2021
End Date:	01/05/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$23,432,430

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Commodities for Health: Ensuring Guaranteed Access and Reliability (CHEGAR) aims to improve the availability of medical commodities in clinics and hospitals, including those in the remote and rural areas, where populations are most under-served and at risk for poor health outcomes. CHEGAR aims to do this by establishing an effective and efficient transportation system for medical commodities in all provinces. The activity will deliver commodities to an estimated 1600 sites across Mozambique. To improve commodity availability and strengthen the supply chain, with FY 2021 funding, Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Nutrition, PMI/Malaria, and Family Planning (FP) funds will support last mile distribution from provincial level down to service delivery points. PMI support will leverage broader, cross-element USAID investments in last mile distribution. For FP, MCH, nutrition, and malaria, funds will support the distribution of a range of contraceptives and essential MCH, nutrition, and malaria commodities. CHEGAR focuses on addressing the last mile of the public health supply chain, where challenges are most acute and current systems and support structures are insufficient. This activity will bring a specialized technical and functional focus to a fragmented supply chain challenged by inadequate infrastructure, human resources, accountability, and information systems. CHEGAR will both build the capacity of the private sector to respond to government needs and build government capacity to manage contracts with the private sector to effectively outsource transportation services for the distribution of medicines and supplies. In this way, two key pillars of self-reliance will be addressed through one project. CHEGAR was designed with the intention of transitioning management of this work to the government. The current Last Mile Supply Chain activity will provide support and oversight to the implementation of this mechanism.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.7 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$400,000	-	\$400,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000	-	\$250,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000	-	\$350,000
TOTAL				\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000

IM 107585: G2G with DPS Zambézia

Mechanism Number	107585
Implementing Mechanism Name:	G2G with DPS Zambézia
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Host Government Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$2,150,000
Start Date:	12/01/2021
End Date:	11/30/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,700,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

In an effort to support Mozambique on its journey toward self-reliance, USAID/Mozambique is gradually expanding its support to local partners. This includes direct support to provincial governments, through Government-to-Government (G2Gs) agreements. The overall strategy is to shift to a model in which contractors provide more technical assistance to strengthen local capacity and to establish G2G agreements with provincial level departments of health to lead implementation. With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will establish a G2G instrument with the Zambézia Provincial Health Services to support implementation of the following malaria interventions: entomological monitoring, indoor residual spraying, and routine surveillance. Zambézia is Mozambique's second most populous province with some of the worst health indicators in the country. According to the 2018 Malaria Indicator Survey data, 44% of children 6-59 months old had a malaria infection. The entomological monitoring activities will be implemented in five districts and will include an assessment of malaria vector density, species composition, monitoring of the quality of IRS operations and insecticide decay rates. The indoor residual spraying activities will cover approximately 350,000 structures in five districts. These funds will cover the subsidies for spray operators, team leaders, district and provincial staff, spray operator breakfasts and vehicle hire. Finally, the routine surveillance activities will include support for the implementation of data-driven integrated supervision and for improving data use for decision-making.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.3 Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to Prevent Malaria	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,800,000	-	\$1,800,000
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000	-	\$350,000
TOTAL				\$2,150,000	-	\$2,150,000

IM 109322: Small Town Sanitation (STS)

Mechanism Number	109322
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Small Town Sanitation (STS)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$2,800,000
Start Date:	12/01/2021
End Date:	11/30/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$14,400,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Using FY 2021 funding, the Small Town Sanitation (STS) activity will focus on market-based solutions to improve access to, and use of, sanitation services in select small towns in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia provinces. The STS activity will develop and strengthen a sustainable market of sanitation products and services in small towns. Achievement of this purpose will contribute to the overall goal of improving the well-being of target communities, especially among female community members. The activity will increase sanitation infrastructure and improve sanitation service delivery by strengthening the local market for sanitation products and services; developing financing mechanisms for consumers and businesses providing sanitation goods and services; supporting the development of improved and marketable household toilet models and construction of improved public latrines; and increasing the uptake of key sanitation and hygiene products, services, and improved behaviors.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000	-	\$2,000,000
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$800,000	-	\$800,000
TOTAL				\$2,800,000	-	\$2,800,000

IM 109324: Small Towns Water Fund

Mechanism Number	109324
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Small Towns Water Fund
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	To be Determined
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$250,000
Start Date:	03/01/2022
End Date:	09/30/2023
Total Estimated Cost:	\$1,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

In 2017, UNICEF, under its existing water sector portfolio, led the initial conceptualization of a water fund for small towns in Mozambique. Through the centrally managed WASH-FIN activity, USAID provided technical assistance to analyze UNICEF's concept note, which discussed the establishment of an investment fund for water supply and sanitation in small towns, based on the Government of Mozambique's public-private partnership model for private sector engagement. WASH-FIN is now designing a feasibility study to explore the establishment of a blended finance fund to catalyze the development of water supply systems across underserved communities in Mozambique, principally those in designated 'small towns'. In parallel, UNICEF, through the GIBB engineering firm, is conducting an assessment of water supply in 35 secondary towns. The objective of this study is to further examine the UNICEF concept, as well as the merits of alternative fund concepts, and perform a comprehensive evaluation of options, ultimately leading to the selection of the fund structure presenting the greatest potential. The Mission will use FY 2021 funding to implement the preferred approach identified in this feasibility study, either through a grant to UNICEF or a loan guarantee.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA 2.1	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$250,000	-	\$250,000
TOTAL				\$250,000	-	\$250,000

IM 109325: Justice Sector Technical Support Activity (JUSTA)

Mechanism Number	109325
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Justice Sector Technical Support Activity (JUSTA)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$250,000
Start Date:	04/01/2022
End Date:	03/31/2025
Total Estimated Cost:	\$650,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The three-year Justice Sector Technical Support activity (JUSTA) is a Government to Government (G2G) activity aimed at improving systems and procedures to strengthen prosecution of organized crime, including wildlife trafficking, corruption, and select human rights abuses. The Mission will use FY 2021 funding to support training for prosecutors and judges to improve capacity to prosecute wildlife and organized crimes, corruption, assets recovery, and provide technical assistance to improve systems and processes that strengthen access to justice for the vulnerable. Moreover, this activity will strengthen coordination mechanisms among the judiciary, Attorney General, law enforcement, conservation institutions and civil society.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$250,000	-	\$250,000
TOTAL				\$250,000	-	\$250,000

IM 109328: Reforço da Actividade de Jornalismo Investigativo em Recursos Naturais (Strengthened Investigative Journalism in Natural Resources Management) - REAJIR

Mechanism Number	109328
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Reforço da Actividade de Jornalismo Investigativo em Recursos Naturais (Strengthened Investigative Journalism in Natural Resources Management) - REAJIR
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$860,000
Start Date:	01/01/2022
End Date:	12/30/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$1,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Strengthened Investigative Journalism in Natural Resources Management (Reforço da Actividade de Jornalismo Investigativo em Recursos Naturais) (REAJIR) will seek to improve the accountability of natural resources management by strengthening the capacity of Mozambican journalists to investigate and report issues in that sector. In an environment where the government faces challenges related to transparency, accountability, inclusion, and participation, the force of civil society in demanding greater accountability is crucial, especially in a sector that will significantly influence the country's economy. Citizens and civil society can only be effective when acting as government watchdogs in demanding accountability and transparency in the management of natural resources if they understand this highly complex sector. Investigative journalism is the appropriate vehicle to furnish this critical and specialized information. The Mission will use FY 2021 funding to support the development of investigative journalism training programs. These programs will provide participants with opportunities to research selected topics, learn and practice interview and investigative reporting techniques, and produce articles or audio/video programs. Training will review and reinforce the critical role that investigative reporting plays in democratic societies, especially the link between sound investigative reporting and greater accountability in modern societies. The activity will link Mozambican journalists with extractives-focused civil society groups and international networks supporting extractives transparency.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$860,000	-	\$860,000
TOTAL				\$860,000	-	\$860,000

IM 109333: USAID Advancing Girls' Education

Mechanism Number	109333
Implementing Mechanism Name:	USAID Advancing Girls' Education
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	To be Determined
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$2,000,000
Start Date:	12/31/2021
End Date:	12/30/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$10,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Education Ministry's ten-year strategic plan (2020-2029) recognizes that Mozambican schools generally fail to provide a safe and supportive learning environment for children, especially for girls. Little progress has been made in protecting girls from gender-based violence (GBV), particularly sexual violence. Additionally, poor facilities, to include unsafe school bathrooms lacking water add to school insecurity for female students. These factors result in elevated school dropout rates for girls.

The Advancing Girls Education (AGE) activity is a 5-year project that will make schools a safer place for girls aged 10-19, at risk of dropping out of school due to physical, sexual, or psychological violence, teen pregnancy, or child marriage, thereby increasing female student retention rates. The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to promote female-centered education by increasing community participation and accountability to reduce barriers to female education. Through student and community engagement, the activity will address harmful social norms and stereotypes, and will enlighten students and community members on issues related to GBV. Focusing on primary and secondary schools in Zambézia and Nampula target districts, AGE will identify constraints to female education. AGE will also target known barriers such as early marriages, underage pregnancies, chronic teacher and student absenteeism, limited support at home, and poor school facilities that constrain school attendance, learning outcomes, successful school completion and transition to adulthood.

AGE will collaborate with other existing USAID family planning, community health worker, and behavior change activities to integrate school-based health committees and community health worker and family planning platforms to conduct activities aimed at the prevention of early child marriage, and the adoption of key healthy behaviors.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
ES.1.3 Lower Secondary	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
Education		3.1				
TOTAL				\$2,000,000	-	\$2,000,000

IM 109336: USAID Enhancing Youth Life Skills and Employability

Mechanism Number	109336
Implementing Mechanism Name:	USAID Enhancing Youth Life Skills and Employability
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,893,000
Start Date:	11/30/2021
End Date:	11/29/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,300,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The OTI-funded Armed Conflict Location and Event Project (ACLED) reports that, between October 2017 and July 2021, there have been more than 900 IS-M attacks in Cabo Delgado Province, resulting in over 3,100 deaths, and 670,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since March 2020, IS-M has orchestrated its most brazen and sophisticated assaults, including the occupation and partial destruction of four district capitals. It has also attempted to win over citizens' hearts and minds with more concerted efforts to integrate into communities and distribute stolen loot with them. Cabo Delgado Province has a large youth population, 21% unemployment, poor access to education (especially for young women), and high rates of early marriage and gender-based violence. Unfulfilled aspirations create fertile recruiting grounds for IS-M in Cabo Delgado. To address this situation, the Mission will use FY 2021 funds to secure economic pathways for youth, women, and IDPs through the creation of market-relevant technical courses. Additionally, the Mission will invite youth entrepreneurs to submit business plans and will support authors of the best plans with mentoring and startup funding. The activity will offer counselling to help youth choose appropriate career development paths. The activity will also collaborate with local primary schools to identify children, prioritizing girls, to receive scholarships to facilitate a smooth transition into, and completion of, secondary education. Additionally, the activity will provide teacher training course scholarships to grade 12 graduates.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
ES.1.5 Literacy and Numeracy for Youth and Adults	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$1,893,000	-	\$1,893,000
TOTAL				\$1,893,000	-	\$1,893,000

IM 109337: USAID improving learning in primary education grades 4, 5 and 6

Mechanism Number	109337
Implementing Mechanism Name:	USAID improving learning in primary education grades 4, 5 and 6
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$10,000,000
Start Date:	12/01/2021
End Date:	11/30/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$60,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Since 2016, USAID has been assisting the Ministry of Education with its primary grade-focused bilingual education activity through the Vamos Ler activity. In an effort to address persistent poor reading outcomes exacerbated by the lost instruction time resulting from COVID-19-related school closures, the Improving Learning Outcomes in Primary Education (SABER) activity will provide remedial education to students in grades 1-3. Additionally, in an effort to increase the likelihood that students successfully complete primary education, SABER will help the Ministry of Education extend bilingual instruction to students in primary grades 4, 5 and 6 in selected schools located in the two northern provinces of Nampula and Zambézia. The activity will provide initial instruction in the child's first language and will support student transition to Portuguese as described in the Ministry's bilingual education strategy. The Mission will use FY 2021 funding to deliver high-quality instruction to improve reading and math skills in grades 1-6 within select schools, while transitioning from local languages to Portuguese. The activity will develop teaching competencies by providing pedagogical training to teachers and school principals in teaching early grade reading and math skills using a bilingual approach. Using the bilingual training model, this activity will also improve training skills in areas of gender sensitivity and classroom management. Funding will also provide technical assistance in creating bilingual education testing tools, bilingual textbooks, and teaching and learning materials. Additionally, the activity will use funds to purchase elementary grade schoolbooks, readers, teaching supplies, and needed classroom materials.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable 3.1	\$10,000,000	-	\$10,000,000
TOTAL				\$10,000,000	-	\$10,000,000

IM 109353: G2G with DPS Cabo Delgado

Mechanism Number	109353
Implementing Mechanism Name:	G2G with DPS Cabo Delgado
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, DPS Cabo Delgado
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Host Government Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$125,000
Start Date:	01/10/2022
End Date:	01/09/2025
Total Estimated Cost:	\$1,100,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

In an effort to support Mozambique on its journey toward self-reliance, USAID/Mozambique is gradually expanding its support to local partners. This includes direct support to provincial governments, through Government-to-Government (G2G) agreements. The overall strategy is to shift to a model in which contractors provide more technical assistance to strengthen local capacity and to establish G2G agreements with provincial level departments of health to lead implementation. With FY 2021 funding, the Mission will establish a G2G instrument with the Cabo Delgado Provincial Health Services to support implementation of malaria activities, focusing on provision of technical and financial support to strengthen the provincial and district health directorates' institutional capacity to implement routine surveillance. This will include support for the implementation of data-driven integrated supervision and for improving data use for decision-making. According to the 2018 Malaria Indicator Survey data, 57% of children 6-59 months old experienced a malaria infection. In addition to being a high malaria burden province, Cabo Delgado is affected by a complex emergency caused by a military conflict between the government and groups of insurgents.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$125,000	-	\$125,000
TOTAL				\$125,000	-	\$125,000

IM 109354: G2G with DPS Niassa

Mechanism Number	109354
Implementing Mechanism Name:	G2G with DPS Niassa
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Host Government Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$461,300
Start Date:	10/01/2022
End Date:	10/09/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will establish a government-to-government (G2G) instrument with the Niassa Provincial Health Directorate to support interventions in the priority areas of maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH), and family planning. In an effort to support Mozambique's movement toward self-reliance, USAID/Mozambique is gradually expanding its support to local partners. The overall strategy is to shift to a model in which contractors provide more technical assistance to strengthen local capacity and to establish G2G agreements with provincial level departments of health to lead implementation. Niassa is the most extensive province with the highest total fertility rate (6.6) and population growth (4.9% a year) in the country, and it has among the worst MNCH and Family Planning (FP) indicators in Mozambique. Niassa has one of the highest unmet needs for FP and the lowest percentage of facilities offering services for adolescents resulting in more than 60% of adolescents having already begun childbearing. Niassa also has one of the highest institutional maternal mortality rates in the country. As a result, Mozambique's Ministry of Health set reducing maternal and neonatal mortality as a strategic development priority. The Mission will support this priority by funding the following objectives: 1) increase coverage of and access to quality comprehensive and basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care and essential maternal/newborn health care; and 2) increase access to and utilization of family planning services. This G2G mechanism will align with Mozambican and Mission strategies to reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality, and to increase utilization of family planning services, while also serving to strengthen GRM financial and management systems.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$360,000	-	\$360,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$101,300	-	\$101,300
TOTAL				\$461,300	-	\$461,300

IM 109361: MOMENTUM Safe Surgery in Family Planning and Obstetrics (MSSFPO)

Mechanism Number	109361
Implementing Mechanism Name:	MOMENTUM Safe Surgery in Family Planning and Obstetrics (MSSFPO)
Prime Partner:	EngenderHealth, Inc.
Award Number:	7200AA20CA00011
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,700,000
Start Date:	03/12/2021
End Date:	03/11/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$4,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Access to quality obstetric surgery services continues to be a challenge in Mozambique. The Momentum-Safe Surgery in Family Planning and Obstetrics (MSSFPO) project will use FY 2021 funds to support the Ministry of Health's (MOH) access expansion to safe fistula repair surgery, to improve access to Cesarean Delivery (CD) and voluntary long-acting reversible contraception/permanent methods in Nampula and Niassa provinces. MSSFPO will reduce the unmet need for obstetric fistula repair by expanding and decentralizing obstetric fistula prevention and treatment, especially at the primary care level. Moreover, MSSFPO will include obstetric fistula prevention and treatment in medical training programs and will encourage task-shifting for non-surgical catheter-based treatment by MCH nurses, midwives, and other non-surgeon clinicians. MSSFPO will provide technical assistance to improve access to safe and medically indicated caesarean delivery that will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by prolonged and obstructed labor, reduce intrapartum fetal hypoxia and stillbirths, and improve newborn survival and health. The project activities will include voluntary, long-acting, reversible contraception, with a focus on postpartum intrauterine device insertion and management of removal of contraceptive implants and provision of voluntary permanent methods.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.2 Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,100,000	-	\$1,100,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$600,000	-	\$600,000
TOTAL				\$1,700,000	-	\$1,700,000

IM 109391: Improved Family Planning Initiative (IFPI)

Mechanism Number	109391
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Improved Family Planning Initiative (IFPI)
Prime Partner:	Pathfinder International
Award Number:	72065621C00005
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$8,870,000
Start Date:	07/15/2021
End Date:	07/14/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$40,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, the new Family Planning (FP) Project - Improved Family Planning Initiative (IFPI) program - will build on the existing FP program to continue to support the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) to increase the use of modern contraceptive methods, and thus reduce unmet need. This project will build on the previous flagship project's work in Nampula and Sofala provinces, and initiate activities in Zambézia province. Activities will focus on increasing demand for FP, adoption of healthy reproductive behaviors, expansion of equitable quality service delivery options and improved leadership, commitment, and coordination to support family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) at all levels of the health system. This new activity will prioritize youth, both in and out of the school system, and males. It will also continue to work with couples and women with high unmet need for FP/RH. It will reduce social and cultural barriers to the uptake of quality FP/RH and Maternal and Child Health services, scale-up implementation of high impact practices and innovative strategies, support client-centered quality FP/RH service delivery implemented at scale, strengthen capacity of local implementing partners to manage and implement voluntary FP/RH programs, develop and test innovative private sector approaches to address gaps in the FP/RH market, and build GRM capacity to deliver and lead the FP/RH program at central, provincial and district levels. The project will leverage antenatal care and postnatal care platforms to encourage integrated quality MNCH care and FP/RH services. In addition, the activity will provide technical assistance, mentoring, and training for data management including commodity quantification, forecasting and planning. The new activity will also help the country achieve commitments under the FP2030 Partnership.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$255,000	-	\$255,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$4,000,000	-	\$4,000,000
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$3,500,000	-	\$3,500,000
HL.7.3 Policy Analysis and Capacity Building	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$965,000	-	\$965,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	3.2 ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$150,000	-	\$150,000
TOTAL				\$8,870,000	-	\$8,870,000

IM 109925: Global Health Support Initiative III (GHSI-III)

Mechanism Number	109925
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Global Health Support Initiative III (GHSI-III)
Prime Partner:	Social Solutions International, Inc.
Award Number:	OAA-C-16-00031
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$402,000
Start Date:	12/10/2016
End Date:	12/09/2021
Total Estimated Cost:	\$804,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

This USAID Direct Institutional Administrative Support Services Contract provides human resource-based support services to USAID's health programs worldwide. Persons hired under this contract will be mid-career or senior professionals in technical areas, with support staff, and will supplement USAID's cadre of health professionals. Persons hired under this contract may serve in the Bureau for Global Health, Regional Bureaus in Washington, D.C., or in field missions around the world (excluding support staff), and they will complement USAID's cadre of health professionals in technical and professional specialties. Their duties will focus on supplementing health programs with their specific skills and experience. With FY 2021 funds, USAID/Mozambique will continue to fund a TB Advisor to provide support and expertise to the Mission's TB programs by providing technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique's National TB Program and to the Mission's bilateral and field support TB service delivery mechanisms.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$51,000	-	\$51,000
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$351,000	-	\$351,000
TOTAL				\$402,000	-	\$402,000

IM 110923: WASH Infrastructure A&E

Mechanism Number	110923
Implementing Mechanism Name:	WASH Infrastructure A&E
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$3,574,717
Start Date:	02/15/2022
End Date:	11/02/2026
Total Estimated Cost:	\$17,406,109

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The WASH Infrastructure Architecture and Engineering (WASH A&E) activity, currently under design, will contribute to the project's purpose of increasing resilience of vulnerable populations to key shocks through the provision of design and construction oversight services for the construction or rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems in small towns in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia provinces. Using FY 2021 funding, the activity will contribute to increasing availability of water infrastructure in small towns and peri-urban areas, and improve access to clean water and sanitation services, particularly for women and girls who typically shoulder most household responsibilities, including water collection and childcare. The WASH A&E activity is expected to provide innovative, consumer-responsive, affordable water and sanitation service delivery models. This activity will work closely with the Transform WASH and Small-Town Sanitation activities to improve the capacity of providers and communities to manage and sustain improved water and sanitation infrastructure and services. The implementing partner will be selected under the existing Mozambique Mission A&E IDIQ.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,574,717	-	\$2,574,717
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000
TOTAL				\$3,574,717	-	\$3,574,717

IM 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support

Mechanism Number	110939
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$4,749,000
Start Date:	06/30/2022
End Date:	06/29/2027
Total Estimated Cost:	\$25,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, USAID/Mozambique will procure and start implementation of a follow-on activity to the Mozambique Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism and Services, with the aim to improve USAID/Mozambique's monitoring, evaluation and learning ability. The activity will support USAID in undertaking participatory learning and knowledge-sharing activities that lead to improved portfolio management, implementation, and enhanced organizational learning across all sectors. This activity will improve the capacity of USAID/Mozambique staff and implementing partners to effectively manage and learn from monitoring and evaluation interventions, monitor and enhance the quality of performance data for better evidence-based decision making, and generate high quality evaluations and assessments for the Mission in an efficient and timely manner. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will support data management improvement, MEL skills strengthening, MEL systems and tools improvement, and enable pause and reflect moments.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$140,000	\$140,000
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$245,000	\$245,000
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$580,000	\$580,000
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$735,000	\$735,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$700,000	\$700,000
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$640,000	\$640,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$262,000	\$262,000
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$595,000	\$595,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$572,000	\$572,000
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	-	\$280,000	\$280,000
TOTAL				-	\$4,749,000	\$4,749,000

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & OVERSIGHT BREAKOUT

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	PO.1.1 Funding	PO.2.1 Funding	PO.3.1 Funding
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$140,000	-	-
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$245,000	-	-
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$580,000	-	-
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$735,000	-	-
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$700,000	-	-
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$640,000	-	-
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$262,000	-	-
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$595,000	-	-
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$572,000	-	-
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$280,000	-	-

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	PO.1.1 Funding	PO.2.1 Funding	PO.3.1 Funding
		2.1				
TOTAL				\$4,749,000	-	-

IM 110957: Technical Support Services PANAGORA

Mechanism Number	110957
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Technical Support Services PANAGORA
Prime Partner:	Panagora Group LLC
Award Number:	72067419C00004
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$495,000
Start Date:	09/26/2019
End Date:	09/26/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$495,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Tuberculosis (TB) is the leading cause of death by an infectious disease globally. Yet it receives significantly less funding than other infectious diseases like HIV. Data collection systems for TB are antiquated and less robust than most other disease surveillance systems. Therefore, TB data collection systems are unable to provide data in a timely and comprehensive fashion, which leads to significant delays in understanding program trajectory. TB monitoring and evaluation systems and data analysis need to be rethought for the 21st century. In an effort to address this need and to better understand TB, TB/HIV program performance, and to inform strategic objectives and quality improvement initiatives, USAID/Mozambique will buy into Panagora, a global health and data analysis activity to create an analytic platform that will allow for joint management and performance review across the entire Ministry of Health (MOH) and USG supported TB and TB/HIV Portfolio. With FY 2021 funds, Panagora will focus on updating dashboards for the four PEPFAR TB/HIV indicators and customized TB monthly reports. Additionally, Panagora will develop a shared analytic TB dashboard and will have a strategic information secondment in the MOH. Moreover, the activity will support TB Diagnostic Network Assessment and data analytic support for multiplexing.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$135,000	-	\$135,000
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
HL.2.5 Treatment and Support Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$135,000	-	\$135,000
HL.2.11 Improved TB Infection Prevention and Control	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000	-	\$75,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
TOTAL				\$495,000	-	\$495,000

IM 111059: G2G SPS Sofala

Mechanism Number	111059
Implementing Mechanism Name:	G2G SPS Sofala
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, SPS Sofala
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Host Government Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$187,500
Start Date:	02/02/2022
End Date:	02/01/2024
Total Estimated Cost:	\$1,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will establish a government-to-government (G2G) instrument with the Sofala Provincial Health Services (SPS) to support implementation of HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) activities. In an effort to assist Mozambique on its journey toward self-reliance, USAID/Mozambique is gradually expanding its support to local partners. The overall strategy is to shift to a model in which contractors provide more technical assistance to strengthen local capacity and to establish G2G agreements with provincial level departments of health to lead implementation. With this G2G activity, the Mission will increase SPS Sofala's diagnostic capacity; improve the quality of TB samples; increase TB case detection rate and TB screening capacity; and improve data collection from all TB diagnosed cases. These activities are in alignment with the National Tuberculosis Program and USAID/Mozambique priorities and goals of strengthening the institutional capacity of provincial and district health services to diagnose and manage TB, and of supporting and improving the procurement of TB Lab supplies.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750	-	\$93,750
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750	-	\$93,750
TOTAL				\$187,500	-	\$187,500

IM 111061: TBD PMI Bilateral (IMAP Follow on)

Mechanism Number	111061
Implementing Mechanism Name:	TBD PMI Bilateral (IMAP Follow on)
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Grant/Cooperative Agreement
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$3,030,946
Start Date:	03/01/2022
End Date:	02/28/2027
Total Estimated Cost:	\$20,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

This is a new bilateral mechanism that will serve as a follow-on to the Integrated Malaria Project (IMaP). Through this new mechanism, USAID/Mozambique will continue to strengthen the Ministry of Health's (MOH) capacity in management and service provision at provincial, district, and community levels, through supervision and training on case management, malaria in pregnancy, monitoring and evaluation and program management. This award will also support system strengthening activities to improve reporting, data quality and service delivery. Implementation of activities will be co-led by the Government of Mozambique (GRM) and carried out in coordination with other donors (the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and the Gates Foundation). With FY 2021 funds, this mechanism will operate in Zambézia, Nampula and Manica Provinces. In Zambézia and Nampula provinces, implementation will be complemented by the routine surveillance activities supported through government-to-government agreements with the respective provincial governments. The case management activities will bolster the malaria laboratory quality assurance at provincial, district and health facility levels. The M&E component will include strengthening of the health management information system at the provincial, district, and health facility levels, to improve data quality and decision-making by the GRM. The implementation of these activities will be closely coordinated with other activities supported by PMI and USAID in these provinces.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000	-	\$1,500,000
HL.3.4 Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,030,946	-	\$1,030,946
TOTAL				\$3,030,946	-	\$3,030,946

IM 111063: G2G SPS TETE

Mechanism Number	111063
Implementing Mechanism Name:	G2G SPS TETE
Prime Partner:	To be Determined –Not in SAM, SPS TETE
Award Number:	656-IL-656-20-018-002
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Host Government Managed
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$262,500
Start Date:	01/10/2020
End Date:	09/30/2022
Total Estimated Cost:	\$1,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will continue to fund a government-to-government (G2G) instrument with the Tete Provincial Health Services (SPS). This G2G will support implementation of HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) activities. In an effort to support Mozambique on its journey toward self-reliance, USAID/Mozambique is gradually expanding its support to local partners. The overall strategy is to shift to a model in which contractors provide more technical assistance to strengthen local capacity and to establish G2G agreements with provincial level departments of health to lead implementation. This G2G will support SPS and Tete Provincial Directorate of Health to implement trainings for Health Professionals in TB diagnosis and management, on the job training and mentorship for Health Professionals, conducting supervision visits in all districts of Tete province and procurement of TB Lab supplies and equipment. These activities are in alignment with the National Tuberculosis Program and USAID/Mozambique priorities and goals of strengthening the provincial and district health services institutional capacity to implement TB case management and diagnosis; and supporting and improving the procurement of TB Lab supplies.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750	-	\$93,750
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750	-	\$93,750
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
TOTAL				\$262,500	-	\$262,500

IM 111068: Health Systems Strengthening - HSS Flagship

Mechanism Number	111068
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Health Systems Strengthening - HSS Flagship
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Direct Contracts
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$100,000
Start Date:	03/01/2022
End Date:	02/28/2025
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,500,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

FY 2021 funds will contribute to the development of a new activity that will aim to strengthen health systems in the areas of Human Resources for Health (HRH), financial management, and health sector governance. With respect to HRH, the activity will aim to augment the quality and quantity of competent HRH at facility level in order to advance health-related goals. This will likely involve working closely with Government of Mozambique officials on hiring, deploying, capacity building, and retention strategies for HRH. Additionally, with increased engagement in direct financing to sub-national level health government authorities, selected Public Financial Management, Governance and Reporting technical assistance interventions may be necessary to build public sector capacity to better manage and execute public and donor funds, thereby enhancing the transparency of public resources use and allocation to improve the health of Mozambicans. The theory of change is that by increasing the number of competent health workers at high volume sites, and by improving management and governance practices at national and subnational levels, health authorities will achieve better results in MCH, Malaria, FP and HIV, reduce mortality and morbidity, and improve the health of Mozambicans, specifically women and children. The Mission anticipates launching the five-year program in late 2022.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.10 Host Country Strategic Information System (MCH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000	-	\$100,000
TOTAL				\$100,000	-	\$100,000

IM 111071: PMI Social Behavior Change SBC - TBD

Mechanism Number	111071
Implementing Mechanism Name:	PMI Social Behavior Change SBC - TBD
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	To be Determined
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$1,297,500
Start Date:	03/01/2022
End Date:	02/28/2027
Total Estimated Cost:	\$5,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

This is a new bilateral mechanism that will serve as a follow-on award to the Integrated Malaria Project (IMaP). With FY 2021 funds, USAID/Mozambique will support implementation of the national social and behavior change strategy, which aims to promote uptake of key malaria prevention and treatment interventions. Activities will include support to community radio programming, interpersonal communication activities, and activities related to capacity-building of community structures for malaria social and behavior change. The interpersonal communication activities will be implemented through Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and will include training of influential leaders, community dialogues, and community health talks. The Mission will implement activities under this mechanism in Manica, Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. The implementation of these activities will be closely coordinated with other activities supported by the President's Malaria Initiative and USAID/Mozambique in these provinces. Ongoing violence in Cabo Delgado suggests that radio programming will play a major role in implementation and that community-based activities will be limited to the districts considered safe.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,297,500	-	\$1,297,500
TOTAL				\$1,297,500	-	\$1,297,500

IM 111073: MCH/FP Private Sector - TBD

Mechanism Number	111073
Implementing Mechanism Name:	MCH/FP Private Sector - TBD
Prime Partner:	To be Determined - Unknown
Award Number:	To be Determined
Implementing Mechanism Type:	To be Determined
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$510,000
Start Date:	04/01/2022
End Date:	03/31/2027
Total Estimated Cost:	\$3,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

Recognizing the demand and supply side challenges faced by the public health sector, USAID/Mozambique aims to strengthen the private sector ecosystem for health and increase collaboration between the country's public and private health sectors, resulting in a stronger overall health system. With FY 2021 funds, this activity will support the Government of Mozambique (GRM) in its efforts to strengthen existing private sector providers so as to expand private sector Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Family Planning (FP) service delivery packages. The activity will also increase the number of Primary Health Care services to better serve an increased customer base. It will also nurture public and private partnerships in response to the need for a robust mixed health system in Mozambique. Moreover, the activity will build capacity in private clinics by fostering connections and shared learning between the public and private sector. Furthermore, the activity will strengthen private sector supply chain coordination and planning for MCH and FP commodities, and will strengthen a referral system that leverages private sector service delivery.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$300,000	-	\$300,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$210,000	-	\$210,000
TOTAL				\$510,000	-	\$510,000

IM 111636: Building Social Cohesion in Cabo Delgado

Mechanism Number	111636
Implementing Mechanism Name:	Building Social Cohesion in Cabo Delgado
Prime Partner:	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Award Number:	72065620IO00002
Implementing Mechanism Type:	Contributions to International Organizations
Source Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Implementing Agency:	U.S. Agency for International Development
Planned Funding:	\$500,000
Start Date:	01/02/2020
End Date:	01/02/2022
Total Estimated Cost:	\$6,000,000

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM NARRATIVE

The Building Social Cohesion activity seeks to build resilience to violent extremist influences in the province of Cabo Delgado by understanding and addressing socio-economic needs in affected communities. Violent extremism in Cabo Delgado has displaced more than 800 million people and has created a climate of fear and distrust in communities. Project activities currently develop community-led economic and social opportunities that strengthen positive relationships and support systems, creating conditions for community members to co-exist peacefully and resolve tensions through non-violent means. Current implementation occurs in three districts and eight communities in southern Cabo Delgado. Interventions include income generation activities, community revitalization, government capacity building, and research. Income generation opportunities are identified through community-based planning exercises, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. Community revitalization projects increase community engagement and well-being through infrastructure projects and community livelihood opportunities. Community committees with diverse representation are developed to oversee the projects. The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to extend community stabilization activities in northern Mozambique, which will focus on strengthening social cohesion among IDPs and host community members. Funds will support activities to increase service provision and to build confidence between communities and authorities. Activities will be context specific interventions directed by flexible, adaptable contextual research.

FUNDING SUMMARY

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Direct Funding	PO Total	Total Funding
DR.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
TOTAL				\$500,000	-	\$500,000

KEY ISSUE, PSD, and PROGRAM SUMMARY

Adaptation - Indirect

Mozambique's risk to climate change is a function of its exposure (location and geography) and vulnerability (poverty, weak institutions, lack of infrastructure). Large areas of the country are exposed to tropical cyclones, frequent droughts, and river/coastal storm surge flooding. This vulnerability is heightened by the country's 2,470 kms of coastline, and its socioeconomic fragility. More than 60 percent of the population lives in low-lying Indian Ocean coastal areas, where intense storms and rising sea levels put infrastructure, coastal agriculture, key ecosystems, and fisheries at risk. Although migration to urban areas is increasing, two-thirds of the population still resides in rural areas with limited access to electricity, improved drinking water, and sanitation. Forty-five percent of the population lives below the poverty line and 70 percent depends on climate-sensitive agricultural production for their food and livelihoods. Increased frequency and severity of intense storms, droughts, and floods are likely to exacerbate these development challenges. For example, in 2019, two cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) displaced more than 160,000 people, damaged over 700,000 hectares of crops and, two years later, 2.5 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance.

The projected effects of climate change differ locally, regionally, and nationally. Climate projections for Mozambique, produced by models using historical data, include: 1°C increase in temperatures by 2040; higher temperatures in the interior, southern, and coastal areas; increase in droughts and duration of dry spells for central and southern regions; increase in heavy rainfall events and intensity of cyclones; and 13–56 cm rise in sea levels by 2090.

Mozambique ranks among the highest climate-risk countries in Africa. Climate stressors (rising temperatures, variable rainfall, extreme natural hazards), pose risks to various sectors. For the agricultural sector, risks include: shifts in growing seasons and decrease in duration of rainy season; decrease in crop yields, particularly for drought-sensitive crops like maize and soy; storm damage to crop and tree production; inundation and waterlogging of low-lying crops; and flooding of roads connecting crops to markets. In the water resources sector, risks include: reduced surface water flow in the central region; increased water stress; increased risk of flooding, especially in urban areas with poor drainage networks; decrease of groundwater and available water in reservoirs; increase in saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers and rivers; reduced hydropower generation capacity; decreased revenues from hydropower; and more marked seasonality of power generation. With coastal resources, risks include: loss of, and damage to, ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass; loss of biodiversity; loss of revenue from tourism and fisheries; accelerated coastal erosion that threatens habitats, houses, and infrastructure; forced migration away from the coast; and increased probability of severe storm surge events and damage. In the health sector, risks include: increased incidence of malaria in highland regions; unpredictable timing and location of malaria transmission; increased risk of diarrheal disease and cholera; additional strain on health services; and crop failure/lower yields, aggravating already high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Climate risks are more severe for vulnerable people, places and systems. Rural livelihoods in Mozambique are primarily agriculture-based and climate-dependent. Agriculture accounts for more than 25 percent of Mozambique's GDP and employs more than 75 percent of the country's workforce. Most producers are subsistence, smallholder farmers, and the majority of production is rainfed, vulnerable to rising temperatures and variable rainfall. These impacts on production, combined with the effects of flooding and heavy rainfall events on rural roads, could result in an agricultural GDP loss of 4.5–9.8 percent by 2050.

National policies, strategies, and action plans provide opportunities to mainstream climate change to reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods. In 2016, Mozambique approved a National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) covering the period 2016-2030. It then ratified and put the Paris Accord in force in

2018. Mozambique's nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement prioritizes adaptation, but also highlights an ambitious mitigation commitment between 2020 and 2030, conditional on the provision of financial and technical assistance from the international community. In November 2018, the Government of Mozambique approved a three-year plan to begin implementation of its NDC via the NDC Partnership, an international consortium of member states.

The Feed the Future (FTF) Resilience Activity will support resilient food and market systems. Activities will use a systems-level approach to drive innovations in sustainable and accessible farming technologies and practices, and incentivize the adoption of desired resilient behaviors. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will contribute to improved soil fertility, improved seed, and climate-smart agriculture productivity by supporting service delivery to “last-mile” farmers and private sector companies to utilize climate-resilient technologies. The activities will link food security and WASH with other necessary components of nutrition programming to improve nutrition for women and children.

Working in post-conflict and cyclone-affected districts of Sofala province, the Resilient Gorongosa Activity aims to strengthen nature-based economic growth in the Gorongosa landscape. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will: train low-income, smallholder farmers in climate-smart-agriculture technologies; expand its value-chain approach to shade-grown coffee to promote forest conservation on Mount Gorongosa; develop cashew, honey, and other small-enterprises; and create local labor opportunities in forest-dependent communities by establishing a sustainable forest enterprise linking two core-zone areas of Gorongosa National Park. Profits from coffee, cashew and timber will generate sustainable finance for the Gorongosa Project.

The Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2) activity will strengthen the capacity of Niassa Special Reserve to improve conservation and fire management in partnership with the US Forest Service. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will reduce deforestation of miombo savanna forest and increase water resilience to downstream communities in Cabo Delgado province. Local laborers who lack access to employment opportunities will be hired as seasonal laborers to create fire breaks, maintain access roads, and serve as first responders.

The Resilient Coastal Communities activity under design will improve resilience of coastal communities and their ecosystems, particularly engaging young people to increase their productive participation in food systems, livelihoods, and society. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will support coastal communities to adopt more sustainable fishing practices. The activity will also work to develop more sustainable agricultural systems, such as promoting perennial crops that are more drought tolerant.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107398: Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107398				\$500,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$300,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$300,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$1,000,000
IM# 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107399				\$200,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
TOTAL				\$2,000,000

Anti-Corruption

Corruption is a pervasive problem across programmatic sectors and geographical regions throughout Mozambique. In 2016, the disclosure of over \$2 billion in illegal “hidden loans” taken by Mozambican officials from international banks, caused the IMF and many Western development partners to cut off budget support to Mozambique. An analysis published in 2020 by the local chapter of Transparency International showed that the hidden loan scandal cost the country over \$11 billion and forced more than 2 million people into poverty. The report estimates that with the interest on the money lost, it would have been possible to build 56,000 classrooms or 898 Health Centers to serve Mozambicans. Recognizing that corruption has grave consequences, the Mission will use FY 2021 funding to implement programs to work with government, civil society, and the private sector to promote transparency and accountability in the delivery of services.

The USAID Local Governance Strengthening (LOGOS) activity will utilize FY 2021 funding to strengthen the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of targeted subnational government entities at provincial, district, and municipal levels, by improving public financial management and local revenue collection mechanisms. Interventions will focus on strengthening accountability mechanisms, such as inspection services, to overcome challenges related to corruption. These waste, fraud and abuse-related challenges squander public funds and include such primary health care staff absenteeism, drug and medical supply leakage, primary school teacher absenteeism, failure to issue payments, and other deviations in the provision of public services.

USAID/Mozambique’s policy activity, Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (SPEED), builds on the achievements of past USAID policy reform efforts by strengthening economic governance, especially democratic mechanisms of accountability, and facilitating diversified, inclusive economic growth through policy development and implementation. Specific activities will promote civil society initiatives to ensure full implementation of the Mozambican government’s transparency, governance and corruption reform agenda, as well as increased compliance with international conventions/standards of accountability and good economic governance.

The role of civil society in demanding greater accountability is crucial. Citizens and civil society can only be effective when acting as government watchdogs in demanding accountability and transparency in resource management. Investigative journalism is an appropriate vehicle to furnish this critical and specialized information. The Mission will use FY 2021 funding to support implementation of an investigative journalism training program through the project Reforço da Actividade de Jornalismo Investigativo em Recursos Naturais (REAJIR). This program will provide participants with opportunities to research selected topics, learn and practice interview and investigative reporting techniques, and produce articles or audio/video programs to educate the public. Training will review and reinforce the critical role that investigative reporting plays in democratic societies, especially, the link between sound investigative reporting and greater accountability. The activity will link Mozambican journalists with extractives-focused civil society groups and international networks supporting extractives transparency and advocacy.

The Mission will continue to provide justice sector strengthening to fight corruption through the Justice Sector Technical Support (JUSTA) activity, a G2G activity, aimed at improving prosecution of wildlife crimes and forfeiture of associated assets, thereby reducing the impact of organized crime, corruption and human rights abuses. The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to support training for prosecutors and judges to improve capacity to prosecute wildlife and organized crimes, corruption, assets recovery, and provide technical assistance to improve systems and processes that strengthen access to justice for the vulnerable.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 109325: Justice Sector Technical Support Activity (JUSTA)				
DR.1.1 Constitutions, Laws, and Legal Systems	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109325				\$100,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
EG.3.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$300,000
IM# 109328: Reforço da Actividade de Jornalismo Investigativo em Recursos Naturais (Strengthened Investigative Journalism in Natural Resources Management) - REAJIR				
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109328				\$200,000
IM# 107417: Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity				
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107417				\$200,000
TOTAL				
\$800,000				

Child, Early, and Forced Marriage

Mozambique has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world and the second-highest in the eastern and southern Africa region, according to UNICEF. One in two women aged 20-24 were first married or in a union before age 18, and 14 percent before age 15. NGOs report that, over the last several years, crises in Mozambique—such as cyclones, internal displacement due to violent extremism, and COVID-19—have increased women and girls' vulnerability to CEFM. With FY 2021 funds, two USAID education activities will seek to empower adolescents and prevent CEFM. The Advancing Girls Education (AGE) activity will work closely with community and local radios to deliver key messages toward girls' education, and to reduce girls' vulnerability to early marriage and pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV). Involving parents, guardians, school councils and community leaders will motivate the entire community to act in the best interest of girls by delivering and monitoring the implementation of educational messages promoting gender equality in education, prevention of early marriage, pregnancy and SRGBV at school and household. The activity will work with USAID's Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS), Integrated Family Planning Initiative (IFPI), Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC), and supply chain programs, to support the use of school-based health committee and community health worker platforms to conduct activities aimed at the prevention of early child marriage, and the adoption of key healthy behaviors to seek for counselling and referrals for cases of SRGBV.

The Resilient Gorongosa Project Girls' Club activity will implement household visits to raise awareness of women and equip them with skills to recognize, prevent and refer cases of GBV to the authorities. The activity will revitalize youth and girls 'clubs to provide safe space for girls and boys to discuss and proactively address sociocultural norms favoring Gender-Based violence hindering education for girls. The project will equip young males and females in youth clubs with life skills and awareness about SRGBV, including how to identify and refer cases of violence to the authorities.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107416: Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM)				
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.2	Not Applicable	\$150,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107416				\$150,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$50,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$50,000
IM# 109337: USAID improving learning in primary education grades 4, 5 and 6				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109337				\$100,000
IM# 109333: USAID Advancing Girls' Education				
ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$450,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109333				\$450,000
TOTAL				\$750,000

Combating Wildlife Trafficking

Due to its rich biodiversity and weak law enforcement capacity, Mozambique is a prime target for transnational criminal groups involved in the illegal wildlife trade. One of the largest hubs of wildlife trafficking in southern Africa, Mozambique serves as both a source and end-destination for illegal wildlife parts.

Following a long and bloody conflict, Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975. Having attained independence, Mozambique then suffered a 17-year civil war that left over one million Mozambicans dead and decimated large swathes of the country's wildlife population. Following the 1992 signing of a formal peace accord, the country's wildlife slowly started to recover. Over the last fifteen years, however, Mozambican wildlife has once again come under siege, this time from unrelenting poaching driven by international consumer demand. Since 2000, Mozambique's northern elephant population, concentrated in the vast Niassa Special Reserve, sustained losses of over 90 percent. Fortunately, increased recent engagement from the Government of Mozambique (GRM), including a mandate from the President to deploy rapid intervention police forces, has led to a 78 percent decrease in elephant poaching incidences.

In addition to ivory, Mozambique is also closely linked to the highly lucrative rhinoceros (rhino) horn trade. While the country lost its last native rhino in 2013 to excessive poaching, Mozambicans continue to play an active role in the killing of rhinos and trafficking of rhino horn across southern Africa. Beyond rhinos, Mozambique's lions and leopards are also targeted for their paws, bones, and skin, while native pangolins are prized for their scales. In marine areas, Mozambique's shark fins, seahorses, and sea cucumbers are sold in Chinese markets. Though not the target of trafficking, the country's highly endangered population of African wild dogs continues to be killed due to the perceived threat they pose to livestock, while numerous species of ungulates and other mammals are hunted as bush meat. Snaring for bush meat injures and kills non-targeted species, putting additional pressure on lions, wild dogs and other carnivores. Though not receiving the same level of attention, numerous marine species including sea turtle, shark, manta ray, and coral are also caught and trafficked throughout the country.

Major factors driving the country's illegal wildlife trade include international demand, poverty/lack of alternative livelihoods, and corruption. The vast majority of Mozambique's rural population lives on less than two dollars a day, providing fertile ground for criminal syndicates to establish poaching networks. Corruption among government officials, law enforcement officers, and even judges also contribute to poaching and wildlife trafficking as criminal bosses escape conviction despite evidence of their crimes. In addition to accepting bribes from poachers and traffickers to allow their activities to proceed unimpeded, officials have been implicated in the theft and sale of ivory from national stockpiles. Mozambique's extensive and porous land and maritime borders enable transnational organized crime syndicates to easily transport wildlife parts to destination countries. Having recently increased the penalties for wildlife crime, the GRM continues to lack the human, financial, and technical resources for proper enforcement.

With FY 2021 funds, the Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development activity (SPEED) will support the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) to continue its partnership with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime and expand wildlife and timber crime training for rangers, investigators, prosecutors, and judges beyond the three landscapes of Gorongosa, Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Conservation Area, and Niassa, and support the National Directorate for Environment to integrate Key Biodiversity Area maps and investment plans—and help mitigate direct threats to biodiversity and tropical forests.

With FY 2021 funds, the Mission will invest in two follow-on activities that will support ANAC and communities to conserve and manage high-priority landscapes and address illegal and unsustainable

wildlife trade. The Resilient Gorongosa Global Development Alliance will strengthen the capability of ANAC rangers to patrol and arrest illegal loggers and poachers operating in the Gorongosa landscape of central Mozambique, which includes a mosaic of protected areas ranging from the mountainous Chimanimani National Park along the western frontier to Gorongosa National Park and eastward to privately operated concessions and the Marromeu Reserve along the western Indian Ocean. The new Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2) activity will continue to provide critical aerial support to ANAC scouts and privately operated guards in the vast Niassa Special Reserve—home to one of the largest remaining African elephant populations in Africa and building on the success of zero elephants poached in the Reserve since May 2018.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107398: Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,300,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107398				\$1,300,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$1,200,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$300,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$300,000
TOTAL				\$2,800,000

Countering Violent Extremism

In October 2017, northern Cabo Delgado province—the location of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exploration—began experiencing violent extremist incidents involving suspected Islamist militants. The group carried out attacks varying in frequency and intensity, burning houses and government facilities, terrorizing villages, and violently killing, and often beheading, civilians. In June 2019, the group pledged its allegiance to the Islamic State, which has claimed credit for multiple attacks since then.

What began as a seemingly weak organization with unclear aims and limited capacity has become known as Islamic State-Mozambique (IS-M), and in March of 2021, was designated by the Department of State as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. IS-M has shown increasing capability and sophistication in its attacks. In fact, the OTI-funded Armed Conflict Location and Event Project (ACLED) reports that, between October 2017 and July 2021, there were more than 900 attacks, resulting in over 3,100 deaths, including 1,500 civilian deaths. Since March 2020, IS-M has orchestrated its most brazen and sophisticated assaults, including the occupation and partial destruction of four district capitals. It has also attempted to win over citizens' hearts and minds with more concerted efforts to integrate into communities and distribute stolen loot with them.

The violence has led an estimated 800,000 people to flee their homes, seeking shelter in other parts of Cabo Delgado and surrounding provinces. Nearly half of Cabo Delgado remains inaccessible due to insecurity and roads and bridges that were damaged or destroyed in 2019 by Cyclone Kenneth and late-year flooding. Allegations of human rights abuse by the Government of Mozambique (GRM) in response to the insurgency have increased fear and distrust between local communities and the GRM, further deteriorating an already poor relationship. While the GRM (with support from the Rwandan armed forces) has recently managed to retake control of key areas, the future of the province and surrounding areas remains precarious.

As part of the U.S. Government's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) effort at post, FY 2021 resources will complement and continue the efforts of the outgoing OTI Mozambique Community Resilience Program in Cabo Delgado. To the extent possible, given security and access issues, USAID will address instability by expanding development programs in northern Mozambique—in both Cabo Delgado and nearby provinces vulnerable to IS-M. Activities implemented across the governance, health, and environment sectors will support achievement of Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Goals one, two and three, focused on strengthening democratic institutions, improving the quality of health and education services, and countering violent extremism and transnational crime. These efforts will seek to counter IS-M's ability to exploit grievances against the provincial, district, and municipal governments, and to complement the USAID humanitarian response to the growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Using FY 2021 funds, the Local Governance Strengthening (LOGOS) activity will support GRM efforts to strengthen decentralized governance to improve delivery of public services in Cabo Delgado Province, and in neighboring Nampula Province, where IS-M has begun recruiting youth. LOGOS will strengthen local governments' effectiveness, transparency, accountability, and service delivery in health, education, and WASH sectors.

The Building Social Cohesion activity will continue to build resilience to violent extremist influences in the province of Cabo Delgado by understanding and addressing socio-economic needs in affected communities. The Mission will use FY2021 funds to extend community stabilization activities in northern Mozambique, which will focus on strengthening social cohesion among IDPs and host community members.

The Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (CORAGEM) activity will improve the quality and accountability of radio stations in Cabo Delgado and Nampula by responding to rural citizen information needs. The project will also enable 30 community radios to establish youth centers that will build youth leadership and empowerment, to discourage youth from engaging in illegal and violent activities.

The Mission's efforts under the new Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique activity will counter transnational criminal networks, illegal logging, mining and fishing. It will strengthen the capability of rangers to enforce conservation laws and regulations; counter transnational criminal networks with aerial surveillance and ranger patrols; and promote the security and resilience of ecosystem services (food security, tourism, water) to political, economic, and natural shocks and stresses. The project will partner with the private sector to build skills, identify alternative-income generation opportunities, and target youth leadership in community conservation and community based natural resource management.

The Resilient Coastal Communities (RCC) activity will support the highly vulnerable coastal communities south of Pemba and north of Maganja da Costa in Zambézia Province. This activity will improve the resilience of coastal communities with rich, yet fragile land and marine ecosystems at risk of climatic shocks and human-inflicted degradation. The activity will focus on increasing skills and employment opportunities for youth to improve livelihoods and reduce pressures on natural resources.

Using FY 2021 President's Malaria Initiative funding, the Mission will establish a new government-to-government (G2G) instrument with Cabo Delgado Province authorities. The agreement will support the sustainable improvement of malaria control in Cabo Delgado province by transitioning some activities from the Integrated Malaria Program to the provincial authorities. Funding for this agreement will support management and service provision at provincial, district and community levels through supervision and training on case management and malaria in pregnancy.

Provision of clean water and sanitation ranks among Cabo Delgado citizens' top unmet expectations—particularly following COVID-19 outbreaks in the province and the surge of internally displaced persons into urban areas with limited WASH resources. USAID's Transform WASH activity, currently under design, will support public and private actors to increase availability of water infrastructure in small towns and peri-urban areas of Cabo Delgado.

Violent extremism is gaining focus for GRM and Mozambican Armed Defense Forces leadership. To help address this challenge, the Office of Security Cooperation will program counterterrorism, law of armed conflict, and human rights courses. Future International Military Education and Training will increasingly address Army professionalization to help improve counterterrorism response.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107398: Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107398				\$200,000
IM# 107416: Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM)				
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107416				\$100,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 50366: IMaP – Integrated Malaria Project				
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$50,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50366				\$50,000
IM# 109353: G2G with DPS Cabo Delgado				
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$50,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109353				\$50,000
IM# 50232: International Military Education and Training (IMET)				
PS.8.1 Defense and Security Operational Capacity-Building	IMET	ICS 08/15/2018 4.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50232				\$100,000
IM# 111636: Building Social Cohesion in Cabo Delgado				
DR.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111636				\$200,000
IM# 107402: Transform WASH				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107402				\$250,000
IM# 107417: Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity				
DR.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107417				\$200,000
TOTAL				\$1,150,000

Extractive Industries

The discovery of large natural gas reserves in Northern Mozambique offers the potential for transformative economic growth and development in Mozambique. While violent extremism has halted development of these reserves, it is projected that Mozambique will be a major gas exporter in the next ten years, with an anticipated \$50 billion in investments. In addition, Mozambique's large coal reserves in the northwestern part of the country, and its mining resources, have all provided substantial revenue. As the government seeks to maximize the country's natural resource potential, there are major environmental and social concerns, including destruction of natural habitats, negative impacts on water for agriculture investments, lack of transparency in revenue flows, corruption, and lack of inclusion of affected communities. While there are systems of accountability such as the National Supreme Audit Institution that audits capital gains from the extractive sector, and the National Government's Accounts Audit, these institutions alone cannot promote transparency. The engagement of diverse stakeholders including civil society is critical in promoting transparency and accountability in the sector.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Board in 2019 stated that Mozambique had made meaningful progress and considerable improvements in implementing the EITI international standard for promoting transparency in the extractives sector. However, the Board also noted that more investments are required to ensure the sustainability of interventions, including the institutionalization of the EITI Secretariat, and the engagement of diverse stakeholders such as civil society. The EITI Board outlined 19 corrective actions for the Mozambican government to implement in 2021 to maintain compliance to EITI standards.

With FY 2021 funds, USAID will promote greater transparency in the extractives sector and compliance to the EITI standards. The Mission's Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (SPEED) will build on the achievements of past USAID policy reform efforts by strengthening economic governance, especially democratic mechanisms of accountability within the extractives sector. Specific activities will promote civil society engagement in the development of a sovereign wealth fund, as well as initiatives to ensure full implementation of the GRM's Transparency, Governance and Corruption reform agenda, and increased compliance with EITI standards.

In an effort to strengthen civil society's capacity to increase government accountability in the extractive sector, USAID will implement the activity, Reinforcement of Investigative Journalism in Natural Resources (REAJIR). Training and technical assistance will be provided to journalists to build their skill to report on critical issues of public interest in the technically complex area of extractives, including increased transparency and accountability in the use of extractive revenues, and greater understanding of the effects of extractives on local communities. Investigative journalism will provide critical information to communities about the impact of extractive projects and will facilitate engagement between communities, civil society, private sector, and the government to promote transparency, accountability and to protect the environment.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$400,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$400,000
IM# 109328: Reforço da Actividade de Jornalismo Investigativo em Recursos Naturais (Strengthened Investigative Journalism in Natural Resources Management) - REAJIR				
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$300,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109328				\$300,000
TOTAL				\$700,000

Focused Resilience

The Mozambique Mission's resilience approach will be guided by the third Development Objective (DO) of its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS 2020-2025): "Resilience of Vulnerable Populations to Key Shocks Increased". The DO includes five IRs 1) Increased household nutrition and food security; 2) Increased sustainable management and use of water and sanitation services for target populations, 3) Improved natural resources management; 4) Targeted communities prepared to withstand and mitigate conflict; and 5): Targeted communities better prepared for natural disasters. Activities contributing to resilience are undergoing a joint design process which will enable an integrated theory of change focused on identifying and addressing the drivers of chronic poverty and vulnerability. The Resilience Focus Zone (RFZ) will prioritize Nampula, Zambézia, and Cabo Delgado provinces. The Mission is committed to a pragmatic, integrated implementation structure across partners, across the theory of change, and its pathways. The Mission anticipates joint work planning, including relevant Mozambican Ministries at the provincial and/or district levels, and institutional support for adaptive management. The Mission will continue to work with Resilience and Food Security (RFS) and Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Bureaus to identify innovations for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resilience approaches.

Using FY 2021 funds, The Feed the Future (FTF) Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (RESINA) activity will implement system-level interventions that will address drivers of chronic poverty, while also working to mitigate the shocks and stresses of recurrent disasters. Potential areas of targeted support include seed systems, resilient agriculture, food security, food fortification, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, multi-use water systems, food systems innovations, and information systems. The activity will layer, integrate, and sequence programming in coordination with other USAID mechanisms, including the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) Resilience and Food Security Assistance (RFSA) program that is currently under procurement.

The Resilient Coastal Communities (RCC) activity will blend Biodiversity and Feed the Future resources, possibly with other funding sources, to improve the resilience of coastal communities with rich, yet fragile, land and marine ecosystems at risk of climatic shocks and human-inflicted degradation. Activities will include conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems (e.g., mangroves, seagrasses, coral reefs) and important fish habitats to support improved climate resilience, fisheries management, food security, and sustainable livelihoods.

The Feed the Future Premier: Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems activity will support the resilience of these systems, allowing them to endure in crises. The activity will support the role of the private sector to increase incomes and create employment, through technical support to businesses and other system actors that are either direct participants in the agricultural market (e.g. buyers of commodities or sellers of agricultural inputs) or that support agricultural markets (e.g. logistical support and information communication technology).

FY 2021 WASH funding will include support for improved management and governance of water resources in the RFZ. The WASH component of this integrated resilience activity will focus on multi-use water provision and management to increase the availability of clean water for households and other productive uses. Nutrition investments will build the resilience of vulnerable populations to key shocks by increasing household nutrition and dietary diversity among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under the age of two. Strengthening quality nutrition services at the community level to prevent and treat malnutrition and building the fabric of the community to prevent stunting through efficient multi-sectoral coordination will increase the general health of the population, thus hastening their ability to recover from shocks and stresses.

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107390: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$300,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107390				\$300,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$1,000,000
IM# 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107399				\$1,500,000
IM# 107402: Transform WASH				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107402				\$500,000
TOTAL				\$3,300,000

Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary

With FY 2021 funds, USAID will continue to address gender inequality and women's empowerment across all sectors. In the education sector the Mission will implement its Advancing Girls Education (AGE) program so as to increase the retention of female students, aged 10-19 by: (1) improving access to school for girls and increase community support for girls' education; (2) improving girls' retention, and performance in upper primary and secondary schools; (3) increasing girls' access to key social services such as health, WASH; and (4) increasing girls' safety at home and in school by reducing vulnerability to early marriage and pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and school related gender based violence. Working with USAID's Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS), Integrated Family Planning Project (IFPP), Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC), and other supply chain programs, AGE will support the use of school-based health committee and community health worker platforms to conduct inclusive activities aimed at the prevention of early child marriage, and the adoption of key healthy behaviors, including counselling and referrals for family planning services for boys and girls.

With FY 2021 democracy and governance funds, the SPEED activity will develop informational materials, including online resources, to disseminate information to a broader group of stakeholders in civil society and the private sector addressing gender inequality. The activity will provide small grants to local organizations to strengthen capacity to proactively engage in policy development and implementation that includes gender equality and female empowerment reform through partnership with Mozambican civil society organizations. In addition, the activity Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM) facilitates advocacy with decision makers and communities and plays a significant role in reducing GBV, FY 2021 funding will be used to promote the investigation, reporting and discussion of gender/GBV issues in the core journalism training programs to be delivered to journalists for 50 Community Radios (CRs) located in the provinces.

The ALCANÇAR activity focuses on increasing gender equity in health programs and services by strengthening community systems, referrals and linkages between health facilities and communities. In select districts, community-level activities include working with community health workers and community health committees to refer pregnant women and sick children to health facilities, promoting health education and engaging with the community on topics like obstetric and pediatric warning signs, encouraging care-seeking and adherence to follow-up protocols. Community activities also address social and gender norms that limit appropriate care-seeking and use of facility services.

The Integrated Family Planning Program (IFPP) continues to respond to the demand for modern contraceptives by improving service delivery at the community and facility levels, addressing gender-based violence, unmet needs for family planning and reproductive health, and encouraging male engagement. Men and boys are now systematically engaged in efforts to shift inequitable gender norms. The Family Planning Project, currently under design, aims to build upon the gains of the previous IFPP activity in the provinces of Nampula, Sofala and Zambézia. Additionally, the Transform Nutrition mechanism will continue to support community-based interventions for pregnant women and families and will address cultural practices around the consumption of gender-specific foods during pregnancy.

In FY 2021, the Mission will launch the Momentum Round 3A mechanism to support ongoing Ministry of Health efforts in the areas of obstetric fistula prevention and treatment in medical training programs. This approach breaks down stigmas and gender-related barriers to fistula repair. Activities will include training multidisciplinary teams including surgeons, gynecologists, surgical technicians, physiotherapists, to identify, classify, and treat uncomplicated obstetric fistula, and increase access to treatment, rehabilitation, and psychosocial support. Activities will also include access to safe and medically indicated caesarean delivery, especially for women living in fragile settings, who currently have limited

access to quality surgical care.

In the agriculture, environment and business sector, the new Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (SPEED) activity identifies and works with partners to analyze and eliminate barriers that make it difficult for women to engage as traders and business entrepreneurs. The Mission will promote policies that enable local women to participate in community decision-making, and play active roles in the promotion of conservation, government performance monitoring, and transparency. The Resilient Gorongosa project will continue to promote gender empowerment, recruiting and training women as scouts in the battle against illegal wildlife trafficking. Through the Resilient Gorongosa project, more scholarships are planned to be awarded from year 2021 to selected girls from the Girls Clubs (GC) to attend secondary schools in Sofala province-Nhamatanda, Gorongosa and parts of Chiringoma area. The “Model Moms” program (women’s program) which is designed to combat chronic malnutrition by giving talks related to nutrition and culinary demonstration workshops to community members will also continue being implemented.

Seeking increasing capacity of Biodiversity projects to address girls and young women's educational needs: USAID Biodiversity projects (ECOSMART -2 and Resilient Gorongosa) will continue establishing partnership with provincial government entities to promote improvements in employment opportunities for women and youth. The Mission will continue to fund biodiversity projects, promoting girls' participation in local enterprises, such as honey processing, and the production of fruits, crops, and fish.

With Small Town Sanitation (STS) activity the Mission intends to put a significant focus on social and behavior change (SBC) to increase adoption of key WASH behaviors and address harmful gender norms that prohibit women and girls from equally benefiting from WASH investments.

The Transform WASH activity will focus on social behavior change, increased engagement of women in WASH decision making, and better access to improved water and sanitation facilities. The Feed the Future Mozambique Integrated Resilience activity is a five-year cross-sectoral investment to increase resilience capacities of systems and people (women, men, girls, boys) in the defined zone of influence. Potential areas of targeted support include land and resource tenure, seed systems, resilient agriculture, food security, food fortification, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, multi-use water systems, food systems innovations, and information systems. Gender issues will be considered in all selected areas of support.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107398: Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107398				\$100,000
IM# 107416: Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM)				
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107416				\$100,000
IM# 109361: MOMENTUM Safe Surgery in Family Planning and Obstetrics (MSSFPO)				
HL.6.2 Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$500,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
		3.2		
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109361				\$500,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$100,000
IM# 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children				
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$550,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103604				\$550,000
IM# 109391: Improved Family Planning Initiative (IFPI)				
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109391				\$100,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$200,000
IM# 109322: Small Town Sanitation (STS)				
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109322				\$100,000
IM# 107402: Transform WASH				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107402				\$100,000
IM# 105394: Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$50,000
HL.6.6 Treatment of Child Illness	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105394				\$150,000
IM# 109333: USAID Advancing Girls' Education				
ES.1.3 Lower Secondary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109333				\$500,000
IM# 105352: Transform Nutrition in Nampula				

Office of Foreign Assistance
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105352				\$100,000
TOTAL				\$2,600,000

Gender-Based Violence

USAID Mozambique's health development objectives aim to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) and increase gender equity by training traditional and religious leaders, promoting male engagement, and advancing the status of women and girls. The Mission will program FY 2021 health funding through multiple mechanisms to encourage communication, promote healthy family decision-making, encourage male involvement in health decisions, and build the capacity of Community Health Workers (CHWs) and community influencers, such as religious and traditional leaders.

In the Democracy and Governance sector, the Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (CORAGEM) will use FY 2021 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) funding to promote the investigation, reporting and discussion of gender/GBV issues in the core journalism training programs to be delivered to journalists from at least 50 Community Radios (CRs) located in the provinces of Zambézia, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo-Delgado. The activity will also support the establishment of a network of gender/GBV focal points in those CRs to improve gender/GBV awareness, prevent Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM), and build GBV knowledge, techniques, and reporting approaches of journalists in an effort to increase the space and attention paid to gender/GBV in the media. CORAGEM will carry out its gender focus activities in collaboration with the gender equality project ASAS, funded by Canada.

In the health sector, the ALCANÇAR program will focus on increasing gender equity in health programs and services. This activity will systematically engage men and boys to address norms and behaviors around masculinity and sexuality in support of efforts to shift inequitable gender norms.

In the agriculture, environment and business sector, the Resilient Gorongosa project aims to reduce gender-based violence through after school youth clubs and girls' clubs, where girls are discouraged from marrying early and encouraged to prioritize education.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children				
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103604				\$100,000
TOTAL				\$100,000

Global Food Security

Mozambique's programming supports achievements of all three Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) objectives: 1) inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth; 2) strengthened resilience among people and systems; and 3) a well-nourished population, especially among women and children. Activities are increasing incomes by developing markets while targeting the causes of hunger and malnutrition. The Mission's strategy integrates a range of agricultural and nutrition interventions to increase production and yields while reducing poverty and malnutrition in Mozambique. Activities link smallholder farmers to input/output markets, advocate for improved government policies, work with private sector partners, expand the availability of fortified foodstuffs, and work directly with communities to change nutrition and sanitation behaviors. At the systems level, activities utilizing FY 2021 will increase access to finance for agribusinesses and stimulate private sector investments.

The Feed the Future Mozambique Agricultural Innovations activity is USAID's primary mechanism to achieve the GFSS objective of inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth in Mozambique. Interventions will use a market systems approach to improve the overall competitiveness, profitability, and productivity of farms and agribusinesses in select value chains. This will lead to increased private investments in the agricultural sector, increased adoption of improved technologies, reduced post-harvest losses, and improved business, organizational, and managerial skills that will increase competitiveness throughout the value chain.

Other activities are designed to contribute to the GFSS objectives while supporting the journey to self-reliance in the food security sector. These activities focus on improving the policy enabling environment for agriculture, increasing the production, supply, and adoption of breeder, pre-basic, basic, and certified seeds; working with the government to secure land use rights, supporting the expansion of financial services to micro, small, and medium-sized agribusinesses affected by climate, social, and political shocks; and stimulating private sector investment to support smallholder farmers including women in Mozambique.

The Feed the Future Mozambique Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture Activity will support the ability of agrarian people, households, and their communities to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses to reduce vulnerability and facilitate inclusive growth. Focus will be on the resilience of women and youth and leveraging multi-sectoral USAID investments to address complex shocks and stresses. The activity will support coping strategies to avoid negative impacts, such as by increasing access to financial services or piloting insurance products. It leverages partnerships to expand extension services and market access, and expands community based initiatives with savings groups as a platform to raise gender awareness and empower women. Agriculture funds will also contribute to the Transform Nutrition activity, which supports the development of a comprehensive multi-sector approach to nutrition. Activities will include the promotion of improved nutrition through social behavior change communication, including demonstration gardens and cooking classes with nutritious crops coupled with increased access to and management of multi-use water systems.

The WASH program will contribute to objectives two and three of the GFSS to strengthen resilience among people and systems, and a well-nourished population, especially among women and children, by layering with maternal and child health activities. Utilizing FY 2021 funds, a new Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program, called Transform WASH will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, and the adoption of key hygiene behaviors. The activities will continue to work in communities that lack sustainable access to safe water and sanitation and those with high risk of diarrheal disease.

Biodiversity is essential to managing ecosystem services needed for agricultural landscapes. USAID's

biodiversity programs in Mozambique focus on policy and landscape-level interventions that promote self-reliance, business engagement, and resilience to shocks and stresses. The Resilient Gorongosa activity is a renewed partnership between USAID and the Carr Foundation's Gorongosa Project that integrates biodiversity conservation and agriculture interventions for 200,000 Mozambicans living in the park's buffer zone. FY 2021 funds will be used for food security activities to support cyclone-affected farmers with farmer field school training and assist coffee, cashew, and honey enterprises, mother-child nutrition, and improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107471: USAID Advancing Nutrition				
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$553,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107471				\$553,000
IM# 107390: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$4,616,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107390				\$4,616,000
IM# 100186: GHSC - Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project TO4				
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100186				\$200,000
IM# 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,050,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100264				\$1,400,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,600,000
EG.3.3 Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$5,100,000
IM# 50367: UNICEF Umbrella Grant II				
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,110,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50367				\$1,110,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$75,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$1,075,000
IM# 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children				

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103604				\$250,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
EG.3.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$2,000,000
IM# 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$3,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107399				\$3,000,000
IM# 105336: Last Mile Supply Chain				
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105336				\$100,000
IM# 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$262,000
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$572,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110939				\$834,000
IM# 105394: Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105394				\$100,000
IM# 105352: Transform Nutrition in Nampula				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,341,667
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$863,333
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,295,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105352				\$3,500,000
TOTAL				\$23,838,000

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition

USAID multi-sectoral nutrition programming will include several new activities in FY 2021. These activities are critical to reach U.S. government objectives because more than 60 percent of Mozambique's population live in rural areas, where agriculture is the main activity in a country prone to cyclones and droughts. The country's per capita gross domestic product decreased by \$26 since 2008, bringing it to \$490, placing it among the poorest five countries in the world (World Bank).

These facts show the central importance of multi-sectoral nutrition programming as part of an effective health strategy, including broader food security to achieve objective three of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) – a well-nourished population, especially among women and children. To support the Agency's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy and nutrition goals, the GFSS strengthens capacity throughout the food and agriculture system. GFSS activities incorporate nutrition interventions to achieve a well-nourished population. The Feed the Future: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems and the Feed the Future Mozambique Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA) activities will be the primary mechanisms to strengthen community and private sector nutrition and food systems. These activities increase the adoption of improved, resilient agricultural technologies, increases agricultural productivity and incomes, leverages partnerships, and expands community initiatives with savings groups which raise gender awareness, women's empowerment, and nutrition sensitive agriculture. The activity tailors interventions to improve nutrition at the community level through greater dietary diversity and improved food utilization.

In FY 2021, USAID will also invest in nutrition interventions through FTF-RESINA to promote agricultural livelihoods and food systems that effectively contribute to household food security and nutritional status through the promotion of diversified production at the smallholder level, increased income through profitable agribusiness, and the empowerment of women.

Multi-sectoral programming has been recognized as an important priority in Mozambique for at least a decade, since the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey showed that 43 percent of children under five are stunted, and over half of women and children are anemic. Stunting reached its highest level at 55 percent in Nampula, Mozambique's most populous province where USAID is focusing its programming. While the Government of Mozambique has had a strategy to address chronic malnutrition since 2014, the strategy has not been fully operationalized. The government's new Food Security and Nutrition Strategy now under consideration has incorporated a new entity, the National Food Security and Nutrition Council, under the Prime Minister, to coordinate multi-sectoral programming, including health, agriculture, food security, education, public works, water resources, gender, social action, and fisheries.

USAID's program also supports three of the four intermediate results of the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy: 1) Increased equitable provision and utilization of high-quality nutrition services; 2) Increased country capacity and commitment to nutrition; and 3) Increased multi-sectoral programming and coordination for improved nutrition outcomes. A primary goal for USAID with FY 2021 funds, through the Advancing Nutrition activity and Transform Nutrition activity, is to support the Nampula province to stand up, and then operationalize, the Provincial Food Security and Nutrition Council and the District Councils. Effective programming directed from these units is expected to address the challenge presented by low levels of coordination over the last decade.

With FY 2021 funds, Transform Nutrition will coordinate with USAID's maternal-child health activity in Nampula, the ALCANÇAR activity, and will use a quality improvement approach to ensure that target

populations, particularly children under two, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescents (for nutrition), have access to quality health services at all levels. Transform Nutrition will focus at the household level on achieving practice of key health promoting behaviors; interventions will be coordinated with water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities described in that relevant key issue narrative. Transform Nutrition will receive WASH and agriculture funding to allow it to focus on agriculture, in addition to nutrition, WASH, and maternal and child health. Agriculture activities will include the promotion of improved nutrition through social behavior change, including demonstration gardens and cooking classes with nutritious, locally available crops.

The Advancing Nutrition activity will also focus on improving the nutrition human resources situation. Shortages of nutrition human resources negatively affect critical supervisory and training roles. USAID will also provide funding to the Global Health Supply Chain activity and a bilateral Last Mile Supply Chain activity to improve logistics management, reduce stockouts, and promote a consistent availability of key health commodities. The commodities will include ready-to-use therapeutic food, ready-to-use supplemental food, micronutrient powders and iron/folic acid tablets to treat anemia, therapeutic milks to treat patients with severe acute malnutrition, and products to treat diarrheal disease.

With FY 2021 funds, USAID will improve intersectoral programming, make social behavior change more effective, address human resource constraints, and improve logistics management to improve the nutritional status of target populations during the next five years, establishing a replicable model and increasing self-reliance.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107471: USAID Advancing Nutrition				
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$553,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107471				\$553,000
IM# 100186: GHSC - Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project TO4				
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100186				\$200,000
IM# 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100264				\$350,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
EG.3.3 Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$2,500,000
IM# 50367: UNICEF Umbrella Grant II				
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,110,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50367				\$1,110,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment	GHP-	ICS 08/15/2018	Not	\$75,000

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SPSD and Capacity	Account	MO	Program	Funding
	USAID	2.1	Applicable	
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$75,000
IM# 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children				
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103604				\$250,000
IM# 105336: Last Mile Supply Chain				
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105336				\$100,000
IM# 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$262,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110939				\$262,000
IM# 105394: Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105394				\$100,000
IM# 105352: Transform Nutrition in Nampula				
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,341,667
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$863,333
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,295,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105352				\$3,500,000
TOTAL				
				\$9,000,000

Private Sector Engagement

Mozambique remains a difficult place for the private sector to operate, as highlighted in the World Bank Doing Business 2020 Report that ranked Mozambique 138 among the 190 countries surveyed, down three spots from 2019. Partnering with enterprises that have managed to operate within this context presents important opportunities to jointly address shared concerns and pressing development challenges. The Mission's Private Sector Engagement (PSE) Action Plan prioritizes (i) an effective and efficient delivery of products and services in health, education, and agriculture; (ii) market-based policy incentives and business enabling environment; (iii) increased diversity and competitiveness in the market; and (iv) youth and women's leadership and entrepreneurship. Some priority actions include establishing a PSE mission working group and continuing to build the capacity of the Mission staff in PSE through trainings and collaborative PSE-focused sessions.

With FY 2021 resources, the Mission will continue to implement this PSE Action Plan and build on historical experiences with a broad range of private sector partnerships, such as international corporations, local banks, foundations, and farmer organizations. The Mission will identify opportunities to leverage private sector capital to achieve strategic objectives and move Mozambique along its Journey to Self-Reliance.

Resilient Gorongosa is a renewed Global Development Alliance with a vision for nature-based economic growth in the Gorongosa landscape. From 2008 to 2020, USAID has invested \$20 million, matched more than 1:1 by American philanthropist Greg Carr, in the conservation and development of Gorongosa National Park. By reintroducing key species lost during the civil war, enforcing conservation law, and improving farm-based livelihoods, the Gorongosa Project has restored wildlife populations and changed the park's perception among communities in the buffer zone. Under a 25-year public-private co-management agreement, the activity will restore and protect natural capital for agriculture, tourism and other ecosystem services; strengthen conservation enterprises (such as shade-grown coffee) designed to reinvest profits into the project; and improve access to and use of education, health and water services. FY 2021 funds will scale successful approaches in the areas of youth development, and improved community health. FY 2021 funds will also expand training for agricultural enterprises to generate sustainable financing for the Gorongosa Project.

The new Feed the Future Mozambique Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA) activity will assist beneficiaries in the pursuit of pathways out of poverty. It will also increase inclusive and sustained economic and social growth, appropriate system-level interventions to address drivers of chronic poverty and will mitigate the effects of shocks and stresses from recurrent disasters. With FY 2021 funds, FTF-RESINA will support farmers and small and medium enterprises as they seek to increase the use of improved production and processing technologies, strengthen the seed system, and invigorate private sector extension while stimulating job and employment opportunities to target youth and women.

The new five-year Feed the Future: Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems (FTF Premier) activity builds on previous USAID investments and experience with FTF Inova and Partnering for Innovation (P4I) activities. FTF Premier will incentivize responsible private investment, improve access to finance, and expand job opportunities for youth. The activity will use multiple pathways to stimulate agricultural growth, working with private sector value chain/food system actors including commercial farmers, processors, service providers, and others to build competitiveness of market system actors. Working through market system actors, the activity will create the necessary "pull" or incentives for smallholders to commercialize while creating off-farm opportunities for non-commercialized farmers. With FY 2021, FTF Premier will build a strong learning component by using adaptive management to adjust interventions; the activity will strive to move beyond transactional to

transformative results to deepen and accelerate inclusive and resilient agricultural growth, improve food security and nutrition, increase incomes for agricultural producers and SMEs and expand off-farm economic opportunities.

The new Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development Activity (SPEED) will build on the achievements of previous policy reform efforts by facilitating broad-based and inclusive economic growth. Strengthening economic governance is critical to achieving SPEED's economic growth objective as well as supporting a constructive business enabling environment, an inclusive public-private dialogue, enhanced opportunities for private sector engagement, and conservation of Mozambique's natural resources. In addition, the SPEED activity will encourage greater involvement of the local private sector in the extractive sectors and in the health sector. With FY 2021 funds, the Biodiversity component will continue to support BIOFUND, a local NGO, to support wildlife scouts employed by seven private wildlife safari operators in conservation areas and to work with the private sector in coastal and marine conservation. SPEED will also support the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) in the northern region which brings together the private sector, civil society organizations, government and the development community to support sustainable economic growth.

The new sanitation activity, Small Town Sanitation (STS), will focus on increasing access to sanitation by strengthening the sanitation market to deliver sanitation products and services, and test and scale innovative financial and business models coupled with hygiene and sanitation behavior change. This activity will strengthen the business environment to better attract private sector participation and expand WASH service delivery and will support the expansion of sanitation services access.

With FY 2021 funding, the Integrated Health Office (IHO) will continue its engagement with the private sector through direct contracting of Fourth Party Logistics (4PL) for the distribution of health commodities to the last mile. IHO will build local capacity to increase demand for high quality voluntary family planning (FP) services for youth within the context of informed choice. Building on the recommendations developed as part of the USAID-funded assessment "Strengthening Private Sector Provision of Voluntary Family Planning and Select Primary Health Care (PHC) Services in Mozambique," we will also collaborate with key local stakeholders to expand availability of high-quality voluntary FP and PHC services in the private health sector.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107390: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107390				\$1,000,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
EG.3.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$600,000
IM# 107516: Commodities for Health: Ensuring Guaranteed Access and Reliability (CHEGAR)				
HL.3.7 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107516				\$200,000

Office of Foreign Assistance
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
TOTAL				\$1,800,000

Science and Innovation

USAID/Mozambique recognizes that our development impact is more profound and sustainable when we find opportunities to use science, technology, and innovation to enhance our development impact. With FY 2021 funds, USAID plans to use technology and innovation to increase the efficiency of health commodity transport and storage and improve food security in the country with better agriculture products.

In the area of health commodity supply chain, the Mozambique Global Health Supply Chain Program Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM) will continue to use temperature and humidity monitoring sensors to monitor the conditions in which medicines are stored. There are over 100 sensors monitoring temperature and humidity in 11 warehouses, 11 clinic and hospital storerooms, and 8 trucks. This ensures that medicines are stored and transported securely and safely and arrive at their final destinations ready to be used by healthcare professionals. GHSC-PSM has been collecting and analyzing data collected from the sensors and sharing with the Central Medical Stores (CMAM) to inform temperature and humidity fluctuations during storage and transportation of health commodities. In fact, the Mission plans to install recently procured sensors in the newly constructed Chimoio Intermediate Warehouse. Additionally, GHSC-PSM is implementing transportation and fleet management web tools and mobile apps (TransIT and ePOD). The TransIT tool and ePOD applications are implemented to optimize medical supply transportation fleet management throughout the entire country. The tool aggregates end-to-end data — from distribution planning through delivery to the recipient — to track performance, location, and costs as commodities move through the in-country distribution network. Through the supply of constant information, this tool creates an “instant report card,” enabling distribution managers to better track shipments, make data-driven decisions, optimize distribution resources and assets, and use historical data to show trends over time. GHSC-PSM has been using both TransIT/ePOD to track shipments between warehouses and evaluate transporters’ performance. Data collection, analysis and reporting have been reliable and useful for decision-making to improve transportation activities. PSM has received CMAM approval to train CMAM staff, including the Distribution Manager and Transportation Advisor, starting in July 2021 in Maputo and Sofala provinces. Following the training, CMAM transporters will use the mobile app (ePOD) in the two provinces with a plan to expand to other provinces.

The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to enable UNICEF to continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique to implement its national strategy for the improvement of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH). Through support to the national community health worker (CHW) program, UNICEF, Alcançar and Transform Nutrition will continue to provide technical assistance to expand mobile electronic technology through the uPSCALE mobile phone application. The use of uPSCALE will improve the quality of integrated management of childhood illness and family planning activities by providing timely, actionable information for decision-making. Additionally, UNICEF will work with the National Program of Community Health Workers (APEs), the Nutrition Department, key stakeholders in nutrition and UpScale, and USAID to improve community data systems for nutrition, to reduce missed opportunities, and to provide timely quality nutrition services among children under five, pregnant women and adolescent girls.

The Mission will support science and technology through its Feed the Future activity by integrating digital applications for: agricultural marketing, advisory services, payments, and access to finance; technologies to improve agricultural productivity, particularly access to better seed varieties ; food safety technologies (e.g. to counter aflatoxin); food fortification and processing technologies; simplified applications for monitoring malnutrition; renewable and solar energy for household and agricultural production needs; and improved methods for financing and managing clean water provision.

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Moreover, through FTF Premier activities, FY 2021 funds will support innovations in science and technology to drive transformational change in input and service markets to reach last mile beneficiaries, and link producers to markets while prioritizing activities to generate youth and women engagement and employment.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 100249: Supporting Malaria and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Research				
HL.3.6 Malaria Research	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100249				\$100,000
IM# 100186: GHSC - Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project TO4				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100186				\$250,000
IM# 50367: UNICEF Umbrella Grant II				
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50367				\$100,000
IM# 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children				
HL.6.3 Newborn Care and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103604				\$500,000
IM# 107474: Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM) TO3 TA				
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107474				\$250,000
TOTAL				\$1,200,000

Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

USAID supports micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) growth in Mozambique directly through targeted agriculture and business development programs, and indirectly through programming to improve Mozambique's business enabling environment. The predominant form of microenterprise in the country continues to be the millions of rural poor who derive their livelihoods from subsistence farming, although the cities are growing fast and a significant class of urban micro-entrepreneurs is struggling to turn their microenterprise into a real or formal business.

With FY 2021 funding, USAID programs will work to strengthen agricultural enterprises, linking smallholder farmers to functioning markets, improving the seed sector that supplies all seed in the country, and improving the policy framework for inclusive economic growth. Activities will have a direct positive effect on Mozambican smallholder farmers, who are among the poorest in the world, as well as an indirect positive effect on non-farm microenterprises, through an improved business enabling environment. Activities will reduce the vulnerability of households in rural areas by increasing food security at the household level, improving the commercially available seed supply for smallholder farmers, supporting the introduction of higher-yielding varieties of certain targeted crops, and enhancing the production practices of smallholder farmers.

The new five-year Feed the Future (FTF) Premier: Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity for financing agriculture builds on previous USAID experience with the Partnership for Innovation (P4I) activity to leverage private-sector investments in the agricultural sector and the existing FTF Inova activity to adopt a systemic approach to achieve more competitive, inclusive, and resilient agriculture markets. With FY 2021 funds, FTF Premier will incentivize responsible private investment; improve access to finance (including through matching grants); engage relevant actors to favorably influence the policy environment; provide technical assistance to foster entrepreneurship (especially for youth and women); and work with existing firms to diversify products and services and expand market share -- all with the end goal of expanding job opportunities and increasing agriculture-based incomes in northern Mozambique.

The new Feed the Future Mozambique Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA) activity will assist beneficiaries in the pursuit of pathways out of poverty in order to take part in inclusive and sustained economic and social growth. This activity will also mitigate the effects of shocks and stresses from recurrent disasters. Interventions will include support to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and other private sector partners to establish sustainable market-led solutions and partnerships to improve links between smallholder farmers and input/output markets. With FY 2021 funds, RESINA will support farmers and SME to increase the use of improved production and processing technologies, strengthen the seed system, and invigorate private sector extension while stimulating job and employment opportunities to target youth and women.

The new five-year Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (SPEED) activity will build on the achievements of previous policy reform efforts by facilitating broad-based and inclusive economic growth with a focus on benefiting micro, small, and medium enterprises. Strengthening economic governance is critical to achieving SPEED's economic growth objective as well as a constructive business enabling environment, an inclusive public-private dialogue, enhanced opportunities for private sector engagement, and conservation of Mozambique's natural resources. In addition, the SPEED activity will encourage greater involvement of the local private sector in the extractive sector and health sectors.

The new sanitation activity, Small Town Sanitation (STS), will focus on increasing access to sanitation by strengthening institutions and private sector actors to deliver sanitation services, and test and scale

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innovative financial and business models coupled with hygiene and sanitation behavior change. This activity will strengthen the business environment to better attract private sector participation and expand WASH service delivery through SMEs and will support the expansion of sanitation services access.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107390: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107390				\$2,500,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$1,500,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
EG.3.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$400,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$400,000
IM# 109322: Small Town Sanitation (STS)				
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109322				\$100,000
TOTAL				\$4,500,000

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Mozambique ranks poorly on the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs index, as access to these types of services is low. The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) estimated that in 2017, only 56 percent of the Mozambican population had access to basic water services. While 84 percent of urban households had access to at least basic water service, only 40 percent of rural households had such access. Moreover, while 39 percent of the population had access to basic sanitation facilities, rates of open defecation were at 27 percent. In light of these statistics, Mozambique ranks 12th out of 190 countries (with 1 indicating highest need) on the USAID WASH Needs Index. There are large differences in access to water and sanitation between rural and urban areas and between geographic regions, with the north and center of the country particularly underserved. Low levels of water and sanitation services and poor hygiene practices result in high levels of diarrheal disease and malnutrition, reducing the ability of Mozambicans to benefit from and participate in sustainable, long-term, economic growth. To address these challenges, the Mission seeks to increase access to sustainable water and sanitation services in priority geographic areas in Mozambique, working through programs in a variety of technical sectors.

Using FY 2021 funds, the Mozambique Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (M-WASH) Project, will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, and the adoption of key hygiene behaviors. It will also strengthen water sector governance, financing, and institutions - priorities under the U.S. Global Water Strategy. The M-WASH activities will link with existing WASH activities that focus on private sector water mapping and regulatory framework development; financing for private sector water providers; and increasing access to water, sanitation, and improved hygiene practices at health care centers. The M-WASH Project Purpose is: Increased use and sustainable management of water and sanitation services. Six activities are planned under M-WASH and will focus on increasing water and sanitation access in selected small towns and peri-urban areas. Activities will focus on increasing the water regulator and the water fund agency capacity and enabling increased private sector financing (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Financing (WASH-FIN), Small Town Sanitation (STS), Transform WASH (TW)); expanding water service delivery (The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PRONASAR), WASH in Health Facilities); technical and managerial training of central, provincial, and district level public sector WASH officials (TW, Local Governance Strengthening (LOGOS) activity); constructing new water points, particularly at community institutions such as schools and health facilities (WASH in Health Centers, PRONASAR, Resilient Gorongosa); facilitating behavior change by promoting hand-washing and latrine use (Transform Nutrition, TW, STS, WASH in Health Centers, PRONASAR); sharing innovative water and sanitation technologies (PRONASAR, STS, TW); and alleviating COVID impact through the support on water services continuity (Continuity of Water Services). Social marketing may promote improved hygiene and sanitation practices and increase the demand for household and communal sanitation services and public latrines (TW, STS). The TW and STS activities will work in communities that lack sustainable access to safe water and sanitation and those with high risk of diarrheal disease. The geographic focus will be further defined during design, but is likely to include the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia, which align with the Mission's strategic geographic interests, and which will allow for layering with maternal and child health and nutrition activities, and build on USAID's relationships with municipalities in northern Mozambique. Funding for the upcoming FTF RESINA activity will include support for improved management and governance of water resources the Resilience Focus Zone (RFZ). The WASH component of this integrated resilience activity will focus on multi-use water provision and management to increase availability of clean water for households and other productive uses.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not	\$1,100,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
		3.2	Applicable	
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100264		\$1,100,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395		\$1,000,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400		\$200,000
IM# 110923: WASH Infrastructure A&E				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,574,717
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110923		\$3,574,717
IM# 109324: Small Towns Water Fund				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$250,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109324		\$250,000
IM# 109322: Small Town Sanitation (STS)				
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$800,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109322		\$2,800,000
IM# 107402: Transform WASH				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107402		\$1,500,000
IM# 107417: Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$325,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107417		\$325,000
IM# 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$640,000
		SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110939		\$640,000
IM# 103612: PRONASAR				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not	\$2,000,000

Office of Foreign Assistance
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
		2.1	Applicable	
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103612				\$5,250,000
IM# 105352: Transform Nutrition in Nampula				
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$622,283
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105352				\$622,283
TOTAL				\$17,262,000

Youth Development and Emerging Leaders

Mozambique is a young country, with 68 percent of its population of 29 million below 25 and 45 percent below 15 years of age (Population Census, 2017). While 94 percent of girls in Mozambique enroll in primary school, more than half drop out by the fifth grade. Only 11 percent of youth continue to study at the secondary level and just one percent continue to college. Regardless of class, gender, or cultural and religious backgrounds, many youths cannot afford to become fully independent and partake in the privileges and responsibilities of adult life. According to the African Development Bank, youth unemployment rates in Mozambique were at 30 percent in 2019.

Education programs will use \$1,100,000 in FY 2021 funds to address problems that negatively impact youth, including loss of learning opportunity resulting from COVID-19-related closure of schools, unemployment, and poor access to education especially for young women. These activities will provide life skills courses and communications skills development, vocational, and entrepreneurial skills training, enabling youth to develop skills useful to securing formal employment in the economy, and to initiate income generating activities on their own. Education programs will establish greater partnerships and collaboration with USAID health programs to strengthen referral systems linking school corners, community, and health facilities addressing issues of early marriage and teen pregnancy, and cases of violence and sexually transmitted diseases that affect youth socially, psychologically, economically, and educationally.

The Mission will continue to support the “Programa Inter-Religioso Contra a Malaria” (PIRCOM) activity, to disseminate key health messages using sermons, community radio and other interpersonal communication strategies. PIRCOM’s “Health for Faith Project” strives to improve the behaviors of youth, pregnant and lactating women, newborns, children under five through complementary communication approaches to behavior change. As pointed out by the USAID/Mozambique nation-wide youth assessment, most youth report to be active participants in faith-based community organizations. PIRCOM’s training and communications packages will help religious leaders incorporate health messages into sermons, with an emphasis on materials for adolescents and young people. This package of activities will be implemented using interactive debates, literary contests and, when the covid conditions allow, sports activities.

The Feed the Future Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems (FTF-Premier) and Resina (FTF-Resina) activities will support growth-oriented agricultural markets and food system development. These activities will have an increased focus on youth, and engaging youth in agriculture as a viable means of employment and entrepreneurship. The activities will focus on increased incomes, employment, and resilience in the agriculture systems where 80% of Mozambicans earn their living.

The Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED+) activity builds on the achievements of past USAID policy reform efforts by facilitating diversified, inclusive economic growth through policy development and implementation. Working together with other activities in the Mission portfolio, SPEED+ will focus on policy and regulatory changes that have positive impacts on women and youth in the areas of agriculture, trade and investment and biodiversity conservation, and will work on regulations promoting greater private sector engagement in health and strengthening economic governance.

The Resilient Gorongosa activity will use FY 2021 funding to improve access to and use of education, health and water services, particularly for women and girls. These funds will scale successful approaches for positive youth development in girls; youth and teacher clubs in 50 schools; and model moms, traditional birth attendants, and community health extensionists in six districts. Activities will also

strengthen adolescent numeracy, literacy, and life skills, particularly for girls. It will also develop soft skills and multiple technical and vocational competencies, preparing youth for formal employment, and for engaging as active participants in society.

The Advancing Girls Education (AGE) activity will empower adolescent girls and promote girls' school attendance in several communities with low female school enrollment. Through community mobilization to increase girls' safety at school, AGE will expand girls' safe access to quality education and improve girls' learning outcomes. Working with Mission health activities, AGE will support the use of school-based health committee and community health worker platforms to conduct activities aimed at the prevention of early child marriage, and the adoption of key healthy behaviors, including counselling and referrals for family planning services.

With FY 2021 funds, the new Improved Family Planning Initiative will continue to support the GRM in its efforts to increase use of modern contraceptive methods, and, thus, reduce unmet need. Expanding into new provinces, this activity will prioritize male youth, in and out of the school system, although it will continue to work with couples and women with high unmet needs in the areas of family planning and reproductive health.

The Mission's community radio activity, CORAGEM, will use FY 2021 funds to create youth hubs to teach journalism, financial literacy, civic engagement, and leadership development to youth around the country. Each cohort contains 6 youths that are engaged for 2 months in a training program by the community radio stations. In addition to the training they receive, they produce radio programming that informs and educates the population on issues important to youth, such as early marriage and civic engagement.

FY 2021 funds will support a new activity focused on resilient livelihoods of coastal communities. This activity will serve the needs of youth and use positive youth engagement methods to empower youth as leaders and change agents, collaborate with GRM, civil society and the private sector to sustainably manage natural resources and more equitably adapt, mitigate, and respond to shocks and stresses. Strategies to engage youth in environmental issues and livelihood opportunities will guide the co-creation process.

The Enhancing Youth Life Skills and Employability activity will use FY 2021 funds to secure economic pathways for youth, women, and IDPs in Cabo Delgado through the creation of market-relevant technical courses. Additionally, the Mission will invite youth entrepreneurs to submit business plans and will support authors of the best plans with mentoring and startup funding. The activity will offer counselling to help youth choose appropriate career development paths. The activity will also collaborate with local primary schools to identify children, prioritizing girls, to receive scholarships to facilitate a smooth transition into, and completion of, secondary education. Additionally, the activity will provide teacher training course scholarships to grade 12 graduates.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107390: Premier Promoting Innovative and Resilient Agriculture Market Systems Activity				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107390				\$100,000
IM# 107416: Community Radios Assistance for Greater Empowerment of Mozambicans (USAID'S CORAGEM)				

Office of Foreign Assistance
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
DR.5.1 Enabling Environment for Media and Free Flow of Information	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107416				\$100,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
EG.3.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$100,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$100,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$200,000
IM# 109336: USAID Enhancing Youth Life Skills and Employability				
ES.1.5 Literacy and Numeracy for Youth and Adults	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109336				\$500,000
IM# 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities				
EG.11.3 Climate-resilient Practices	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107399				\$100,000
IM# 109337: USAID improving learning in primary education grades 4, 5 and 6				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109337				\$250,000
IM# 105394: Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105394				\$100,000
TOTAL				\$1,550,000

HL Health

SECTION I: COUNTRY CONTEXT AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Mozambique, a largely rural country of 31 million inhabitants, ranks near the bottom of the Human Development Index (181 out of 189 countries in 2020). The population has doubled since 1995 and is projected to double again by 2050. According to the World Bank, as of 2019 Mozambique was one of six countries with the highest incidence of births among 15–19-year-old girls, along with Niger, Mali, Angola, Chad, and Guinea. This burgeoning population has the potential to drive economic transformation in Mozambique if key barriers to progress can be overcome in the near term. However, Mozambique's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrank by 35 percent between 2014 and 2016 and has rebounded slowly, hindered by back-to-back cyclones in 2019, and the ongoing SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Real GDP shrank 1.2 percent in 2020, and projections remain modest for 2021 at just 2.1 percent. Slowed economic growth detracts from the Government of Mozambique's (GRM's) ability to finance the national health system, constraining the flow of key inputs and drastically reducing opportunities for vital investment in human resources and infrastructure. While Mozambique's abundant natural resources, including natural gas reserves discovered in recent years, could pave the way for long-term, sustainable development, Mozambique needs support to address the population and health challenges that threaten to stymie the journey to self-reliance.

In addition to the demographic challenges that Mozambique faces, the country must now implement systems to sustain health service delivery amidst the COVID-19 pandemic that will extend at least into the medium term. Since the first confirmed case of SARS-CoV-2 was diagnosed in Mozambique in March 2020, Mozambique has registered more than 143,000 cases and more than 1,800 deaths, as of August 25, 2021. COVID's toll is likely to rise in the near term as vaccination coverage remains low and the spread of the delta variant is once again driving increases in infections, hospitalizations, and deaths. Early prevention and mitigation efforts enacted under the national state of emergency declared by the GRM slowed the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and curtailed two previous waves of transmission but the current third wave has significantly strained the health care system. Increasing vaccination coverage during 2021 and 2022 will further help to disrupt chains of transmission. In the interim, however, Mozambique's health system must continue to implement innovative ways to maintain demand and quality of routine, life-saving services during successive waves of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic as well as the “new normal” to follow.

SECTION II: HOST COUNTRY NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN, PRIVATE-SECTOR ENGAGEMENT, AND DONOR LANDSCAPE

In order to support the GRM's journey to self-reliance and recovery from the stressor of SARS-CoV-2 and other shocks, USAID has aligned assistance with the GRM's Strategic Plan for the Health Sector (PESS) 2014-2019 (extended to 2021). With FY 2021 funds, USAID will support Ministry of Health (MOH) priorities, such as the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Investment Case (2018-2023), the National Strategy for Quality Improvement and Humanization (2017-2023), the TB National Strategic Plan (2019-2023), and other key strategies to achieve PESS goals and objectives. The GRM and the U.S. government signed a TB Strategic Partnership to bolster joint efforts to improve TB control programs. Mozambique is the fifth country globally to sign the TB Partnership Statement.

Collaborative partnerships with the GRM, civil society, faith-based organizations, the private sector, and other key stakeholders are expected to accelerate progress in reduced maternal, infant and neonatal mortality; increased modern contraceptive prevalence (mCPR); reduced chronic malnutrition; and reduced burden of malaria, HIV and TB. The Mission will make efforts to sustain gains made to improve

the health of children under five years. Addressing drivers of mortality in the first month of life is key to reducing under-five mortality over the next few years.

USAID's Health Goals in Mozambique are:

Goal One: Prevent Maternal Deaths

Goal Two: Prevent Under-5 Deaths

Goal Three: Increase Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Goal Four: Reduce Undernutrition among Women and Children

Goal Five: Reduce the Prevalence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

To achieve these goals, FY 2021-funded activities will work to improve access, accountability, quality, and utilization of facility-level and community-based health services. There will be continued emphasis on directing a larger proportion of USAID resources to local entities to inculcate Mozambican ownership of solutions to development challenges, and thus better support Mozambique's path to self-reliance.

Private Sector Engagement: While 92 percent of Mozambique's health services are provided by the public sector, the government faces significant constraints in providing high-quality health services at the scale needed to address the country's health challenges. Nonetheless, a recent market assessment found that consumers procure some services at higher-than-average rates in the private sector, including family planning and malaria treatment. To expand service delivery options, the Mission will adopt a multi-pronged approach with the private sector. One FY 2021 activity will work to reduce policy and legal barriers to create a more market-friendly environment, including facilitating the dialogue to improve access to finance for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the health value chain to stimulate increased private sector presence in the health sector. Other activities will contract companies directly to provide specialized services that benefit from private sector expertise and efficiency, including last-mile delivery of health commodities and renovation of health facilities. Public-private partnerships will strengthen USAID's relationship with stakeholders who can leverage private sector resources to improve health outcomes in Nampula and in Cabo Delgado; the latter province is currently battling violent extremism.

Donor Activity: USAID served as the "Focal Partner", the primary liaison between the GRM and health sector donors, until May 2021. For five years, USAID co-led sector progress reviews, aid effectiveness coordination, and health systems policy reform with the GRM to address barriers to quality delivery and access to integrated high-impact health services. As part of the national Covid response, USAID was invited to participate in a national Covid response coordination structure, led by the Ministry of Health, and consisting of key host government institutions and selected donor partners.

USAID is also an active member of the Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC) and the Global Fund Country Coordinating Committee. The Mission actively participated in writing new grant proposals for HIV, TB, and malaria. USAID provided extensive support to the GRM in the design of its 'Investment Case' (IC) for RMNCAH and actively participates in sector dialogue platforms focused on reproductive, adolescent, and maternal health. The Mission has aligned two of its flagship programs with IC principles and goals. Additionally, FY 2021 funds will support implementation of the IC through increased investments in UNICEF and bilateral partners to support recruitment, training, and support supervision of community health workers and sustainable community health digital platforms. The Mission will coordinate with the Global Fund to harmonize plans and resources for provision of medicines and supplies, supply chain strengthening, other health systems support, and community programming, particularly in the areas of TB, malaria, and HIV.

USAID participates in the Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC) with GAVI Alliance partners, and in the National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) to support the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the country's expanded immunization program. USAID leverages

GAVI investments by supporting the scale up of the Reach Every District/Community (RED/REC) approach, introduction of new vaccines such as the HPV vaccine, and other routine immunization interventions in the COVID-19 context in Nampula and Zambézia provinces.

SECTION III: IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH BY PROGRAM

Goal One: Prevent Maternal Deaths

Mozambique has made progress in improving access to maternal health services, including an increase in skilled birth attendance to 73 percent of deliveries and an increase in pregnant women who attend four antenatal visits to 54 percent (IMASIDA 2015). However, low quality of care continues to hinder progress in addressing drivers of maternal mortality, including hemorrhage (25 percent), ruptured uterus/obstructed labor (19 percent), postpartum/post-abortion sepsis (15 percent), eclampsia (13 percent), HIV (13 percent), and malaria (10 percent).

Through a coordinated effort across multiple implementing mechanisms (IFPI, Alcançar, UNICEF, government to government agreements (G2Gs), and the MOMENTUM Safe Surgery project), USAID will support the Ministry of Health (MOH) in its efforts to improve the quality of primary health care services, focusing on high-impact interventions. At the central level, technical assistance will work with the Directorate of Management and Quality Assurance, on finalizing and operationalizing the National Strategic Plan for Quality Improvement and aligning broader efforts to advance the RMNCAH Investment Case. USAID will extend its support to the central level by embedding a maternal and child advisor and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) advisor to assist the Maternal and Child department of the MOH in updating and overseeing implementation of policies, strategies, and guidelines.

FY 2021 resources will support activities at sub-national levels (provincial, district, health facilities, and communities) to improve the management of quality health services. Efforts will focus on Nampula Province, home to 20 percent of the country's population, and will gradually expand to Niassa province whose communities suffer large maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) disparities. Direct and sub-awards to sub-national government entities will help build GRM capacity to more effectively manage and implement MNCH programs.

To improve access and use of quality MNCH services for underserved pregnant women, the Mission will use FY 2021 funds to strengthen supervision and expand the number of Community Health Worker (CHWs) cadre. Interventions will include the use of maternity waiting homes, as a means to bridge the geographical gap in obstetric care between rural and urban areas, along with safe referral transport. Mobile brigades will complement CHW maternal health activities to bring critical services directly to families. Activities will strengthen the referral and communication system platform with emphasis on linkage from communities to facilities providing Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care signal functions (EmONC) services.

FY 2021 funds will support service improvement at facilities, including antenatal care, basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care including cesarean deliveries, fistula prevention and treatment, and postpartum care, including family planning (FP). The Alcançar mechanism will scale innovations such as mParto, a digital tool to improve intrapartum care and admission/discharge screening.

The Alcançar activity will work collaboratively with the GRM to improve health worker skills in EmONC, including the use of the partograph to prevent prolonged labor, magnesium sulfate for treatment of pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, misoprostol and oxytocin for postpartum hemorrhage, and antibiotics to prevent and treat sepsis. The implementing partner will also provide technical support in conducting

antenatal consultations and will conduct screening of pregnant women to identify treatable diseases such as anemia, malaria, and hypertension.

USAID will continue to support MOH efforts and inclusion of obstetric fistula prevention and treatment in medical training programs and expand its support to increase access to safe and medically indicated caesarean delivery. FY 2021 funds will help to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to quality surgical care. These programs will contribute to the reduction of unmet need for obstetric fistula repair by expanding and decentralizing obstetric fistula prevention and treatment.

To ensure sufficient focus is placed on postpartum and newborn care, USAID will support community-based interventions, working with CHWs to improve understanding of danger signs and care-seeking for newborn illness. To enhance integration of services, women will receive information on FP methods, immunization and nutrition counseling during the pregnancy and postpartum period. Social behavior change activities implemented by a local partner, PIRCOM, will promote healthy RMNCH practices.

USAID will build upon previous efforts to strengthen the health system's RMNCAH services, transitioning to a model that places accountability and responsibility for public sector success with the government. The Mission will incorporate operational responsibilities (complemented by training) into USAID's supply chain and commodity management work through the Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) activity, with provincial, district, and site staff assuming greater responsibility for logistics management and stock monitoring. USAID will work with health managers to improve processes for data collection, management, and analysis to ensure availability of reliable data for timely decision-making.

USAID will finalize and launch a new agreement directly with the Nampula Provincial Health Directorate (DPS) to coordinate and oversee MNCH, FP, malaria and nutrition programming in this pivotal province. Mozambique is undergoing a governmental decentralization process, which will elevate the role of provinces in serving the needs of their communities. Direct investment in the DPS places accountability for stewardship of the response directly in the hands of those empowered to lead these programs. To strengthen this governmental decentralization process and contribute to improved MCH and FP, two additional G2G agreements are planned with Niassa and Zambézia provinces.

Goal 2: Prevent Under-5 Deaths

In 2019, the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN-IGME) reported an under-five mortality rate of 73 per 1,000 live births, an infant mortality rate of 54 per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births in Mozambique.

Malaria and HIV/AIDS contribute 42 percent and 13 percent, respectively, to all deaths of children under-five. Neonatal complications, pneumonia, and diarrhea are the next leading causes. At 43 percent, chronic malnutrition continues to be a key underlying cause of child mortality.

The majority of neonatal deaths occur in the first six days of life, mainly due to preventable diseases such as prematurity (43 percent), asphyxia (27 percent) and sepsis, (13 percent). Despite substantial increases in coverage of key MNCH interventions, newborn mortality has not decreased as expected. In response, the Alcançar activity will support patient-centered MNCH services and address the quality of intrapartum care through improved adherence to labor management practices, newborn essential care and referral protocols. Alcançar and Transform Nutrition will coordinate to ensure that sound feeding practices are consistently integrated into postpartum care. In sparsely populated areas, these activities will improve access by training community health workers (CHWs) to deliver comprehensive MNCH services.

Alcançar's facility-based programs will focus on clean delivery, hygienic cord and skin care, and the use of chlorhexidine to prevent infections and management of sick newborn care. Implementation of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) will be expanded, as will promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding. Alcançar will support and align integrated case management of neonatal sepsis, meningitis, and pneumonia with maternal health interventions.

USAID will work in partnership with UNICEF to support the MOH in the implementation of the 2019-2023 Every Newborn Action Plan as a priority. Under this partnership, USAID will strengthen the sick care newborn units (SCNU) in 16 district hospitals of Nampula, Zambézia, Niassa, Sofala, and Tete to improve and sustain quality of care for the sick newborn. This partnership will support training and mentorship programs for MCH providers in integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), essential newborn care, ANC, labor and postnatal care in Zambézia, Tete, and Niassa.

FY 2021 funding will continue to support GRM's effort to strengthen the Integrated Management of Childhood and Neonatal Illness (IMCNI) Action Plan, focusing on public sector health facilities. Care-seeking for childhood illness in Nampula province, particularly among the lower wealth quintiles, occurs almost exclusively in public sector facilities. To improve treatment of diarrhea, USAID will support training of health providers on the use of combined kits of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and Zinc Sulfate and printing of job aids for health facility and community levels. With FY 2021 funds, USAID will continue training, deploying and supervising CHWs to strengthen integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) and other prevention activities such as demand creation for immunization.

USAID, through M-RITE, will complement existing investments from GAVI to scale up the use of new and underutilized vaccines. Technical assistance will support the implementation of the Reaching Every District (RED) and Reaching Every Community (REC) strategy and on addressing community misperceptions through social behavior change activities to encourage demand and utilization of immunization for children. Through Alcançar, USAID will complement GAVI and M-RITE support in Nampula province to bring vaccination services directly to communities. USAID will continue to support the Manhiça Health Research Center (CISM) to monitor the impact of introduction and roll out of PCV13 vaccine and change to the PCV13 schedule on pneumococcal colonization, disease, and death among children under five.

USAID will use FY 2021 funds to continue training CHWs and volunteers to strengthen care-seeking for acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and to promote home-based prevention and treatment of diarrhea. Fever and malaria management, including diagnosis and treatment, will be delivered through the iCCM platform. In addition, USAID will support UNICEF in its efforts to strengthen CHW activities including health promotion, prevention, and curative services of common illnesses among children under five.

USAID has worked closely with GRM through PSM to sustainably strengthen information systems on MNCH, nutrition, FP/RH, and malaria commodities. With FY 2021 funds, PSM will continue to use the remote supervision model, "e-supervision," to improve the quality of program data gathered by these programs through the SIGLUS system. USAID will continue to support forecasting and supply planning for commodities and expand the logistics management information system to provide timely data on the utilization and stocks. Complementary activities implemented through CHEGAR and the Last Mile Supply Chain (LMSC) projects, will ensure distribution, transportation, and monitoring of MNCH commodities to health facilities.

In FY 2021, USAID will build on previous work to solidify a robust MOH platform for conducting Data Quality Assurance (DQA), expanding its reach to include key indicators for MCH, FP, and nutrition. FY 2021's initiative will involve the contracting of technical advisors to work at the MOH to refine Standard

Operating Procedures for conducting national and sub-national DQAs. Assessment results will establish a baseline for future DQAs in the health sector and will shed insight into geographies and/or programs that face significant data quality challenges. The Government-led DQA initiative is expected to yield better data quality for USAID-supported programs as numerous projects rely on the MOH Health Information System for routine reporting to USAID.

WASH activities are detailed in the OP under the WASH key issue narrative.

Goal 3: Increase Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Use of modern contraception more than doubled in Mozambique between 2011 and 2015 from 11.3 percent (DHS) to 25.3 percent (IMASIDA 2015) and to 36.4 (Track 20 projections). This rapid increase in contraceptive use can be attributed to increased government commitment and prioritization of FP as demonstrated by its FP2020 commitments. Moreover, task shifting allowing community health workers to provide FP methods provided opportunities to expand the method mix. Despite this progress, Mozambique's mCPR still ranks lowest when compared with neighboring countries. To strengthen government leadership in FP, USAID will help Mozambique achieve FP2030 commitments and support the reiteration of the commitment for the FP2030 partnership.

Early age of marriage, sexual debut, and childbearing, as well as lack of strong demand for, and limited access to, family planning services, results in a total fertility rate of 5.2 according to the 2017 Census, one of the highest fertility rates in the region. The median age at first sex and first marriage are 16.8 and 18.2 respectively, and an alarming 46 percent of adolescent girls aged 15-19 have begun childbearing.

With FY 2021 funds, USAID will continue programming in Nampula and Sofala and will expand coverage to Zambézia province with a focus on:

1. Increased demand for adoption of healthy reproductive behaviors,
2. Expanded equitable quality service delivery options, and
3. Improved leadership and commitment to support the FP program at all levels of the health system.

Through USAID's Improved Family Planning Initiative project, FY 2021 funds will implement high impact practices, including: immediate postpartum FP and integration of FP with immunization services or other services offered at different entry points (e.g. maternity, pediatrics, outpatient, HIV); post-abortion care (counseling and service provision); and adolescent-friendly family planning services. Community health workers and mobile brigade units will target isolated and hard-to-reach communities, with training and a mandate to offer youth-friendly services.

In 2019, a mid-term evaluation of the previous flagship mechanism, IFPP, recommended that the program redouble efforts to focus on youth education and services, and bolster its social and behavior change (SBC) program. IFPI will focus its support on shifting norms and behaviors around early pregnancy, family size, gender-based violence, and male involvement. Recognizing that increasing uptake of contraception in Mozambique requires shifting inequitable gender norms, all intervention packages will engage men and boys.

Recent data indicate an average of 13.25 percent stock out rate of the most common contraceptive method type, injectables, at family planning service delivery points (compared to 19 percent observed in the same period in the previous year). USAID will continue to support activities aimed at reducing stock outs at service delivery points. PSM focuses on improving supply chain management practices, including forecasting, procurement, storage, distribution of essential commodities at the central and provincial

levels, and expansion of facility-based logistics management information systems to monitor and track stock-outs. With FY 2021 funds, PSM will continue to support the Reproductive Health Technical Working Group on commodity security and Mozambique participation in the Global Family Planning Visibility and Analytics Network (GFPVAN), a shared platform to capture and use supply chain data from multiple sources and organizations to provide global procurers long-term commodities vision and timely visibility for effective decision-making to estimate supply needs, act when products arrive, and advocate for resources mobilization.

CHEGAR and the Last Mile Supply Chain (LMSC) project will complement these activities, thereby improving the distribution and transportation of commodities to service delivery points. Support through Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP) will procure high quality contraceptives. Funds will procure oral contraceptives; injectables (intramuscular and subcutaneous); implants; and IUDs. USAID is also supporting tubal ligation, to further expand the available method mix.

Goal Four: Reduce Undernutrition among Women and Children

In Mozambique, 43 percent of children under five are stunted and 69 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 54 percent of women of reproductive age are anemic. Only 43 percent of children between 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed (DHS 2011). Many of these problems occur as a result of inappropriate feeding practices, lack of availability and access to nutritious foods, and WASH-related infectious diseases.

FY 2021 funds will support the flagship nutrition mechanism, Transform Nutrition (TN), which aims to reduce under-nutrition among pregnant and lactating women, children under age two, and adolescent girls. TN's nutrition interventions aim to reduce stunting, wasting, and anemia with a focus on the first thousand days, from pregnancy until a child's second birthday. Since growth and development accelerate rapidly during adolescence, this period will also be a priority for USAID.

Transform Nutrition is building local ownership and capacity by working with and through government systems. By focusing on strengthening multi-sectoral nutrition planning at the provincial and district levels, USAID will create a base for long-term sustainability of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. Local organizations will implement TN and will work with other local organizations to build capacity. The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to scale up evidence-based interventions in targeted areas, including several former Feed the Future (FTF) Zone of Influence districts in Nampula province, which has the largest population and highest stunting level in the country.

Transform Nutrition will support community-based nutrition interventions which promote adoption of “accelerator behaviors” and support consumption of a more diverse and quality diet, particularly for women and children. Social behavior change (SBC) interventions focus on increasing early, exclusive, and continued breastfeeding; improving age-appropriate complementary feeding; increasing dietary diversity among pregnant and lactating women and children under five; improving sanitation and hygiene practices; and eliminating open defecation in communities. FY 2021 funds will also support a separate locally awarded organization that harnesses the influence of religious leaders to deliver SBC messaging on nutrition through religious services. USAID will support referrals to health clinics for treatment of severely malnourished children and to community health workers for moderately malnourished children. TN will support CHWs in the provision of Vitamin A, micronutrient powders, deworming, and in the promotion of fortified food consumption. USAID will also use FY 2021 nutrition funds to support Alcançar, which is collaborating with TN in Nampula to improve nutrition at health facilities.

FY 2021 funding will support USAID Advancing Nutrition (UAN), the Bureau for Global Health's multi-

sectoral nutrition activity. UAN will provide technical assistance (TA) to the local partner implementing TN in the areas of SBC, gender, sanitation, and hygiene, and multisectoral nutrition. UAN will also work with the GRM to (1) strengthen the MOH human resource capacity to plan and manage nutrition programming and (2) improve multi sectoral nutrition planning, programming, and evaluation.

USAID, through UAN, and gradually transitioning over the next year to TN, will work with the GRM to support the established National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN), under the Office of the Prime Minister. USAID will embed an advisor in the technical directorate for CONSAN to help the effective coordination among the ministries supporting the mandate to reduce stunting, including MOH, Public Works, Education, and Agriculture and Food Security. At the provincial, district, and community levels, TN will assist health managers to develop and implement food security and nutrition action plans.

Transform Nutrition will work with community leadership councils, health and water committees, Nutrition Groups and Girls' Clubs, CHWs, and community-based health and hygiene volunteers to improve nutrition behaviors and strengthen links between community and health facilities, thus helping to prevent stunting and undernutrition.

USAID's TN will support improved community monitoring of nutritional status through routine, community-based screening for acute malnutrition. The activity will train the CHWs who treat those identified as acutely malnourished at community level or refer them to health facilities for care and rehabilitation, in accordance with GRM policy. FY 2021 funds will also support the delivery of the MOH Nutrition Interventions Package (PIN), through the GFF. An embedded advisor at the MOH will link the central to the provincial level, sharing learnings and best practices, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation.

Lack of key nutrition commodities is one factor that has hindered efforts to improve the nutritional status of Mozambicans. The Mission will use FY 2021 nutrition funds to support delivery of nutrition products to health facilities and communities. USAID will support a logistics advisor in Nampula through PSM, to support procurement, forecasting, and data analysis in conjunction with the GRM and development partners. USAID will also support two other supply chain projects, CHEGAR, which delivers products to the last mile, and the Last Mile Supply Chain, which monitors quality and oversees delivery. Use of nutrition funds in these mechanisms will ensure that key nutrition commodities reach the intended beneficiaries.

Nutrition funds will support a new cross-cutting resilience activity that will focus on nutrition-sensitive agriculture, increasing availability of nutritious foods to households. The Mission will also continue to use FY 2021 Nutrition, MCH, and FP funds to support activities in the integrated activity, Resilient Gorongosa.

Goal Five: Reduce the Prevalence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) presents a formidable public health problem in Mozambique, with a low case detection rate for bacteriologically confirmed TB that allows the disease to spread throughout the community, resulting in over ten thousand unnecessary deaths each year. As one of the world's top 20 high-burden TB countries, Mozambique reported a 2019 estimated incidence rate of 361 per 100,000 people per the results of a recent TB prevalence survey. In 2020 only 97,093 cases were identified out of an estimated 110,000 total TB cases. Concerningly, of those that were notified only 33% were bacteriologically confirmed, about half the expected percentage, suggesting a low quality of TB diagnosis and an over-reliance on clinically diagnosed TB.

TB is one of the top five leading causes of death in Mozambique, with an estimated 11,000 Mozambicans dying of TB in 2019, including 5,600 who died with a TB/HIV co-infection. With the second-highest estimated burden of multi drug-resistant (MDR) TB in Southern Africa, the rise of MDR-TB is an increasing concern in Mozambique. The estimated number of MDR-TB cases annually is 4,900, but in 2020 only 1,364 (28%) percent of these cases were laboratory-confirmed and started treatment. This implies that 72% of MDR-TB cases were not diagnosed or effectively treated.

Mozambique is also a high TB/HIV burden country, with an estimated 34% of all TB cases co-infected with HIV, and a national HIV prevalence of 13.2 percent. Infection with HIV is the most powerful known risk factor for TB infection and progression to active disease. The country also has low capacity to diagnose and treat pediatric TB, although the annual number of children under 15 years diagnosed with TB has increased and then plateaued at 11-13% of the total patients notified. Scale-up of contact tracing for children with a positive adult case remains a challenge. MDR-TB rates in the pediatric population continue to rise.

The GRM's National TB Program (NTP) is constrained by limited staff and high turnover; insufficient infrastructure to support basic TB diagnosis and treatment; a lack of quality-assured laboratory services; a weak drug management system; and a lack of accurate data for planning and measuring performance. However, the NTP has made progress in improving case detection with a 23 percent increase in cases detected between 2015 and 2016, and another 19 percent increase from 2016 to 2017 and a stable number from 2019 to 2020. However, the Mission saw a ~25% drop in Q1 2021 likely related to the COVID-19 surge and lockdown in Mozambique. Much of this increase in TB notifications over the last five years is due to the engagement of community-based organizations that implement TB education, screening, and referral services. However, most of these additional TB notifications were clinically diagnosed and the notification gap remains high particularly for bacteriologically confirmed TB. The percentage of laboratory-confirmed TB cases declined from 43 percent in 2015 to 33 percent in 2020, indicating the TB diagnostic network has not achieved high enough coverage to provide quality diagnosis services.

Aligned with NTP priorities outlined in the upcoming TB National Strategic Plan, USAID's TB Accelerator Guidance and UNGAS 2018's HLM goals, USAID will leverage PEPFAR, Global Fund and World Bank investments to increase coverage of high-quality, patient-centered TB diagnosis and treatment services to reduce TB-related morbidity and mortality through the following priority actions:

- Identify and treat at least 90% of incident TB cases.
- Successfully treat 90% of all people with drug sensitive TB regardless of HIV status.
- Identify and appropriately treat all cases of drug resistant TB.
- Identify and treat 90% of all TB cases occurring within vulnerable populations
- Improve diagnostic network coverage, especially for rapid tests.
- Advocate for increased domestic resources to support the strategic objectives.

With FY 2021 funding, USAID will continue to work with Local TB Response (LTBR) Project to increase coverage of patient-centered services at facility and community levels, improve access to quality MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, and increase the availability and use of high-quality TB data focusing on the provinces of Sofala, Nampula, Zambézia, and Tete.

USAID is also supporting the TB STAR mechanism to second a MDR-TB and M&E advisor to the NTP. Other key activities include scale up of the LTBR electronic TB database and the TB patient tracking system in parallel with similar systems in use by the NTP based on the DHIS2 platform. USAID and its partner LTBR, will develop data analysis and dashboards necessary to support these efforts, with guidance and support from NTP and MOH. Close collaboration with GRM through finalization and joint

implementation of the National MDR-TB strategy will continue to be a critical component of programming, along with improved management of TB medications and laboratory commodities.

USAID will also work with the GRM, through G2G agreements, to improve TB diagnostic and case notification access, community TB care delivery, and to improve TB screening in communities.

SECTION IV: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

Cross-cutting goals: Health System Strengthening

The Mission will continue to procure, manage, and support distribution of health commodities through PSM and will complement these efforts with private sector contractors to fill last-mile delivery gaps. Informed by routine monitoring and oversight, USAID will expand its direct collaboration with local private sector actors to assure availability of medicines and health products at facility-level. Research shows that working with local, private sector partners for commodity delivery is effective, sustainable and provides excellent value for money. To facilitate the transition toward self-reliance, PSM will support the development of a costed action plan for the local procurement of health commodities by the GRM and for outsourcing appropriate technical assistance activities. To strengthen the logistics system, the Mission will direct resources toward supply chain management capacity development of MOH Central Medical Stores' (CMAM), provincial medical depots. USAID's activities will also expand the number of drug therapeutic committees and health facilities with electronic logistics management information systems. With USAID's support, the GRM will implement the Essential Medicines List, and testing for quality control of medicines will continue. USAID will assist MOH to implement its Pharmaceutical Logistics Strategic Plan (PELF), improving efficiency of the national supply chain through implementation of the intermediate warehouse strategy, increased use of outsourced transportation, and implementing of information systems that will allow for end-to-end visibility and increased accountability for commodities across the national supply chain.

The mission posits that catalytic investments in selected, well defined, and time bound health systems areas, such as strengthening data systems and improving data use, promoting supply chain reforms aimed at increasing efficiency, diversifying the partner mix by increasing the proportion of funding managed by local partners, and augmenting the human resources for the health workforce, will collectively improve the performance of the national health system and directly improve the health of Mozambicans, thereby contributing to the development of Mozambique.

Flexibility and adaptive management are instituted in program implementation. By building a data use culture, the supply chain programs will provide feedback analysis on program performance to USAID/Mozambique and to the Ministry of Health counterparts to better inform decision-making. Each program has a monitoring and evaluation plan based on a theory of change.

FY 2021 funds will support last mile delivery of MCH, nutrition, malaria, and family planning commodities to health facilities through USAID's direct contracting with "fourth-party" logistics providers (4PLs). To meet the objectives of the PELF, USAID will contract with the private sector to support the national scale up of outsourced commodities transportation and will significantly build the capacity of government and private sector to work together to achieve public health goals.

Lack of sustainable financing is a significant constraint to improving Mozambique's health system. This has had a disproportionate impact on provincial and district-level health services, impacting their ability to deliver a full package of services. In FY 2021, USAID will ramp up direct funding to national and subnational government entities. This approach is expected to yield sustainable health system improvements that will impact service delivery.

Quality of care remains a significant challenge in Mozambique. Patients routinely experience long waiting times and poor service (a recent study revealed that the average patient/provider consultations take less than 2 minutes). Rollout of nationally approved guidelines remains a challenge. USAID has relied on international partners to provide mentoring and QA/QI support. USAID will fund the newly established National Directorate of Quality Improvement to design, pilot and roll out QA/QI tools at provincial, district and health facility levels. USAID will also prioritize the scale up of QI approaches for delivery of evidence-based approaches.

USAID is scaling up local partnerships and continues to strengthen the capacity of local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). One such example is through USAID's support to a local organization-led project, LEAD, which seeks to build local CSO capacity. As Mozambique moves along its journey to self-reliance, it is increasingly important that USAID activities strengthen the government and local CSOs capacity to effectively manage resources, implement their agenda, and contribute to development outcomes in Mozambique. By building local capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to local development challenges, USAID will help ensure the sustainability of development initiatives and will broaden the partner base for future initiatives. Additionally, G2Gs are cost effective, and contribute to strengthening government financial management capacity.

USAID will also explore innovative financing options, including those to expand the participation of private and/or social franchises in the health sector. USAID will seek private sector partners to engage in the design, renovation and/or construction of target health facilities.

Malaria Operational Plan (MOP)

The FY 2021 Malaria Operational Plan is fully aligned with the PMI goals. The approved plans can be found at: <https://www.pmi.gov/resource-library/mops/fy-2021>

Country Operational Plan (COP)

The FY 2021 COP is fully aligned with the PEPFAR goals, and has already undergone an inter-agency review and been approved by the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. Approved plans can be found at: <http://www.pepfarii.net>.

SECTION V: MONITORING, EVALUATION, RESEARCH, AND INNOVATION

After extensive preparation and COVID mitigation planning, training and fieldwork for Mozambique's next Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is expected to begin in late FY 2021. The Demographic and Health Surveys Program is USAID's major source of nationally representative and cross-nationally comparable population, health, WASH, and nutrition data. The survey addresses host country and global data needs to guide policies and programs. USAID will implement survey activities under the leadership of the Government of Mozambique, including through the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Health. USAID funds will cover the costs of technical assistance from the DHS mechanism, the majority of consumables needed to implement the survey, and support for data dissemination and use. USAID's contribution will leverage support from cooperating donor institutions to cover direct costs of fieldwork. Results from the survey will provide valuable data that will help inform the design and implementation of USAID's health programs, as well as broader Government of Mozambique health sector priorities and interventions.

USAID will continue to fund Mozambique Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism Services (MMEMS), as well as a planned follow-on activity with similar core competencies, to design and implement select

evaluations and assessments. MMEMS recently completed a baseline nutrition survey across six districts in Nampula province, demonstrating that Transform Nutrition is serving districts with highest need for nutrition services. In the coming year, MMEMS will also complete a midterm assessment of Alcançar to gather early experiences with the health innovations being piloted. This assessment also explores whether Alcançar's quality improvement approach at health facilities providing high-volume RMNCH services is perceived as sufficient to address program needs and drive improvements in MCH indicators over the life of the activity. Lastly, it is envisioned that MMEMS and its follow-on will continue to support both routine and targeted needs Data Quality Assessments (DQA). The current round of DQAs will conclude in late FY 2021 and it is anticipated that a subsequent DQA round in FY 2022 will assess additional indicators across a more expansive geographic scope.

Several mechanisms, including Alcançar and Transform Nutrition, will continue to harness mHealth technology to improve the effectiveness and quality of CHW programs, provide data on the populations served with community-based activities, and improve the ability of facility-based supervisors to track and support their efforts. Through Alcançar, a strong focus will be placed on operations research. Lessons learned from implementation in Nampula will contribute evidence for policy development efforts at the central level to ensure that the most effective approaches to address causes of morbidity and mortality are identified and adopted. Among the health innovations Alcançar will pilot and assess is the electronic partogram, mParto. Use of electronic partograms has been associated with reductions in adverse fetal outcomes, providing potential efficiencies in both clinical management of labor as well as programmatic monitoring. Moreover, USAID will support the planning and implementation of, and related training for, additional emerging health care innovations to bring quality health services closer to vulnerable populations.

Mozambique's Countrywide Mortality Surveillance for Action (COMSA) system is a sample-based prospective surveillance network that generates routine data on key civil and vital statistics, including birth rates and mortality by cause. At the end of calendar year 2021, COMSA will transition to financing via the Global Fund. Mozambique's National Institute of Health (INS) will assume the primary responsibility for leadership, data collection and management of the system. USAID will support this successful transition and maintenance of robust data quality via an investment in technical assistance provided by MOMENTUM Country and Global Leadership. The data collected from COMSA will allow prospective monitoring of mortality reductions we anticipate from USAID programming. As an actively maintained, provincially-representative sample, the COMSA system also offers the possibility of hosting future high-priority health surveillance efforts.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 111061: TBD PMI Bilateral (IMAP Follow on)				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000
HL.3.4 Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,030,946
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111061				\$3,030,946
IM# 107471: USAID Advancing Nutrition				
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment	GHP-	ICS	Not	\$553,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
and Capacity	USAID	08/15/2018 3.2	Applicable	
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107471				\$553,000
IM# 50120: Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP)				
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$6,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50120				\$6,000,000
IM# 107468: TB STAR				
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$91,500
HL.2.8 Host Country Strategic Information Systems	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$91,500
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107468				\$183,000
IM# 100249: Supporting Malaria and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Research				
HL.3.6 Malaria Research	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100249				\$500,000
IM# 100186: GHSC - Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Project TO4				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,440,000
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100186				\$1,640,000
IM# 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support				
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$320,000
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,515,300
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$845,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$804,700
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,100,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition	GHP-	ICS	Not	\$350,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
Practices	USAID	08/15/2018 3.2	Applicable	
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100264				\$4,935,000
IM# 107585: G2G with DPS Zambézia				
HL.3.3 Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to Prevent Malaria	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,800,000
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107585				\$2,150,000
IM# 111071: PMI Social Behavior Change SBC - TBD				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,297,500
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111071				\$1,297,500
IM# 111073: MCH/FP Private Sector - TBD				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$300,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$210,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111073				\$510,000
IM# 105345: Peace Corps SPA PAPA Inter-agency Agreement No. 5				
HL.3.5 Epidemic Preparedness and Response	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$20,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105345				\$20,000
IM# 107395: FTF Integrated Resilience in Nutrition and Agriculture (FFT-RESINA)				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107395				\$2,000,000
IM# 50367: UNICEF Umbrella Grant II				
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,110,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50367				\$1,110,000
IM# 109361: MOMENTUM Safe Surgery in Family Planning and Obstetrics (MSSFPO)				
HL.6.2 Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,100,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-	ICS	Not	\$600,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
	USAID	08/15/2018 3.2	Applicable	
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109361				\$1,700,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
HL.6.3 Newborn Care and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$125,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$75,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$700,000
IM# 110957: Technical Support Services PANAGORA				
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$135,000
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000
HL.2.5 Treatment and Support Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$135,000
HL.2.11 Improved TB Infection Prevention and Control	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110957				\$495,000
IM# 110923: WASH Infrastructure A&E				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,574,717
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110923				\$3,574,717
IM# 103604: Alcançar - Achieving Quality Health Services for Women and Children				
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,350,000
HL.6.2 Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,350,000
HL.6.3 Newborn Care and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,350,000
HL.6.4 Immunization	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000
HL.6.6 Treatment of Child Illness	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,424,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$2,900,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$160,000
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103604				\$13,284,000
IM# 111063: G2G SPS TETE				
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111063				\$262,500
IM# 107506: MOMENTUM Routine Immunization Transformation and Equity (M-RITE)				
HL.6.4 Immunization	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,750,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107506				\$1,750,000
IM# 107470: G2G with DPS Nampula				
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107470				\$350,000
IM# 109391: Improved Family Planning Initiative (IFPI)				
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$255,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$4,000,000
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$3,500,000
HL.7.3 Policy Analysis and Capacity Building	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$965,000
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$150,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109391				\$8,870,000
IM# 105342: PMI Vector Link Project				
HL.3.3 Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to Prevent Malaria	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,060,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105342				\$1,060,000
IM# 50366: IMaP – Integrated Malaria Project				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,576,254
HL.3.4 Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$450,000
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,355,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 50366				\$3,381,254
IM# 109925: Global Health Support Initiative III (GHSI-III)				
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$51,000
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$351,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109925				\$402,000
IM# 54747: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention IAA Agreement II				
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$675,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 54747				\$675,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107474: Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM) TO3 TA				
HL.2.2 Improved TB Drug Management	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$50,000
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,600,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107474				\$1,650,000
IM# 109353: G2G with DPS Cabo Delgado				
HL.3.9 Host Country Strategic Information Systems (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$125,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109353				\$125,000
IM# 109354: G2G with DPS Niassa				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$360,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$101,300
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109354				\$461,300
IM# 109324: Small Towns Water Fund				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109324				\$250,000
IM# 109322: Small Town Sanitation (STS)				
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$800,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109322				\$2,800,000
IM# 107511: Global Health Supply Chain Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC/PSM) Task Order 2				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$13,390,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107511				\$13,390,000
IM# 107402: Transform WASH				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$500,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
		2.1		
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107402				\$1,500,000
IM# 105337: Promoting the Quality of Medicines Plus (PQM+)				
HL.7.6 Procurement and Supply Chain (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105337				\$100,000
IM# 105336: Last Mile Supply Chain				
HL.3.7 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$65,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
HL.9.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Nutrition)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105336				\$365,000
IM# 107417: Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$70,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$30,000
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$325,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107417				\$425,000
IM# 111059: G2G SPS Sofala				
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$93,750
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111059				\$187,500
IM# 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support				
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$245,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$580,000
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$735,000
HL.7.1 Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$700,000
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$640,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$262,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110939				\$3,162,000
IM# 103601: TB Response				
HL.2.1 Universal Access to TB Diagnosis and Treatment	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,435,160
HL.2.4 Programmatic Management of Multi Drug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$717,580
HL.2.5 Treatment and Support Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$717,580
HL.2.9 TB Laboratory Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,342,100
HL.2.11 Improved TB Infection Prevention and Control	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$717,580
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103601				\$4,930,000
IM# 105394: Integrated Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activity				
HL.3.1 Diagnosis and Treatment with Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000
HL.6.1 Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$75,000
HL.6.6 Treatment of Child Illness	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
HL.7.2 Communication and Knowledge Management (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$135,000
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition	GHP-	ICS	Not	\$100,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
Practices	USAID	08/15/2018 3.2	Applicable	
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105394				\$760,000
IM# 105386: Local Empowerment to Advance Development (USAID LEAD)				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$50,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105386				\$150,000
IM# 107516: Commodities for Health: Ensuring Guaranteed Access and Reliability (CHEGAR)				
HL.3.7 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (Malaria)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$400,000
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$250,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$350,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107516				\$1,000,000
IM# 103612: PRONASAR				
HL.8.1 Safe Water Access	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$2,000,000
HL.8.3 Water and Sanitation Policy and Governance	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,250,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 103612				\$5,250,000
IM# 111068: Health Systems Strengthening - HSS Flagship				
HL.6.10 Host Country Strategic Information System (MCH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$100,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 111068				\$100,000
IM# 105352: Transform Nutrition in Nampula				
HL.6.8 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$406,000
HL.7.4 Cross-cutting Health Systems Strengthening (FP/RH)	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$194,000
HL.8.2 Basic Sanitation	DA	ICS 08/15/2018	Not Applicable	\$622,283

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
		3.2		
HL.9.1 Promotion of Improved Nutrition Practices	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,341,667
HL.9.2 Population-based Nutrition Service Delivery	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$863,333
HL.9.3 Nutrition Enabling Environment and Capacity	GHP-USAID	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$1,295,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105352				\$4,722,283
TOTAL				\$101,762,000

ES.1 Basic Education

Under the Mission's Country Development Strategy (CDCS) for the 2020-2025 period, Education falls under Development Objective (DO) 1, which sets a 5-Year Goal of promoting "Healthier and Better Educated Mozambicans, especially the Young and Vulnerable". This goal is in line with both the USAID global education policy and the government of Mozambique's (GRM) education sector strategic plan, which encourages investment in education to focus on improving access to quality education services, ensuring quality learning outcomes.

Using 2021 funds, the Mission will support the Ministry of Education (MINEDH) efforts to extend bilingual education services. Specifically, USAID/Mozambique will improve reading and math instruction and learning outcomes using bilingual methodology in primary grades 4, 5, and 6 in Nampula and Zambézia Provinces. The Mission will also deliver remedial math and reading instruction to students in grades 1 to 3 and will build upon prior results achieved with USAID technical-professional and material assistance, including the provision of quality bilingual teaching and learning materials. The Mission will support improved reading and math skills by improving teacher abilities to deliver effective bilingual reading and math instruction, and by increasing parental involvement and support. USAID will focus on equitable teaching and learning techniques which will facilitate children's learning and academic success. The program will work in collaboration with Mission's policy and nutrition activities to assist MINEDH in the reduction of teacher absenteeism in schools and in educating communities and caregivers on the importance of enhancing children's nutrition for successful learning. USAID will also support MINEDH efforts to ensure an effective and gradual transition to the Portuguese media of instruction in higher grades.

Using 2021 funds, the Mission will implement its Advancing Girls Education (AGE) program so as to increase the retention of female students, aged 10-19 by: (1) improving access to school for girls and increase community support for girls' education; (2) improving girls' retention, and performance in upper primary and secondary schools; (3) increasing girls' access to key social services such as health, WASH; and (4) increasing girls' safety at home and in school by reducing vulnerability to early marriage and pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and school related gender based violence. Using 2021 funds, the Mission will contribute to the Education Sector Support Fund (ESSF) which receives financial contributions from more than 13 education donors to support the implementation of the Education Strategic Plan (ESSP) whose priorities include improving access to quality education and school governance. USAID will become a full member of the ESSF and work with the other donors to elevate policy dialogue with the MINEDH in pursuit of increased investment in education. The Mission will also continue to strengthen the MINEDH's capacity to lead Bilingual Education at the central and provincial levels. Additionally, the Mission will continue to work to ensure that the wealth of USAID-supported teaching and learning material and supplementary readers are made more widely available for use by stakeholders.

The Mission will use FY 2021 funds to secure economic pathways for youth and women, to include internally displaced persons, through the creation of market-relevant technical courses. Additionally, the Mission will invite youth entrepreneurs to submit business plans and will support authors of the best plans with mentoring and startup funding. The activity will offer counselling to help youth choose appropriate career development paths. The activity will also collaborate with local primary schools to identify children, prioritizing girls, to receive scholarships to facilitate a smooth transition into, and completion of, secondary education. Additionally, the activity will provide teacher training course scholarships to grade 12 graduates.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support				
ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$612,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100264				\$612,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$500,000
IM# 109336: USAID Enhancing Youth Life Skills and Employability				
ES.1.5 Literacy and Numeracy for Youth and Adults	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$1,893,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109336				\$1,893,000
IM# 105269: USAID Education Sector Support Fund (FASE)				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$700,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105269				\$700,000
IM# 109337: USAID improving learning in primary education grades 4, 5 and 6				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$10,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109337				\$10,000,000
IM# 107417: Local Governance Strengthening (USAID LOGOS) activity				
ES.1.7 Education Systems	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 1.1	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107417				\$500,000
IM# 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$595,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110939				\$595,000
IM# 105386: Local Empowerment to Advance Development (USAID LEAD)				
ES.1.2 Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 105386				\$200,000
IM# 109333: USAID Advancing Girls' Education				
ES.1.1 Pre-Primary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
ES.1.3 Lower Secondary Education	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 109333				\$2,000,000
TOTAL				\$17,000,000

EG.10.2 Biodiversity

Mozambique's diverse and globally significant biological resources provide a variety of ecosystem services that support food systems, resilience to natural hazards, and educational/recreational benefits. Competing pressures to exploit natural resources (e.g., natural gas, gems/minerals, tropical hardwoods), particularly in pristine terrestrial landscapes and seascapes, present governance challenges for the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and civil society to promote economic growth, while ensuring sufficient natural capital is conserved for future generations.

According to the Mozambique Biodiversity and Tropical Forests Analysis (2019), direct threats to biodiversity include the conversion, loss, degradation, and fragmentation of natural ecosystems and the overexploitation of high-value fauna and flora species. Many drivers of biodiversity loss exist, including: political, institutional, or governance-related; economic; and social (e.g., cultural beliefs and lack of awareness). Centralized decision-making processes, insufficient financial resources, and weak stakeholder engagement in land-use and natural resource management are significant political drivers. Additional challenges include lack of political will; armed conflicts in protected areas (e.g., Gorongosa); violent extremists in the north (e.g., Quirimbas); and transboundary wildlife crime syndicates (e.g., Limpopo and Niassa).

The National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) is USAID's principal partner responsible for managing a network of conservation areas. According to the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC 2019), Mozambique has 44 conservation areas including 7 national parks, 9 reserves, 4 transboundary conservation areas, 13 forest reserves, and 17 hunting concessions. Conservation areas (170,500 km²) cover about 22 percent of Mozambique's land surface, but only 2 percent (12,800 km²) of its marine territory (WCMC 2019). In 27 globally significant Key Biodiversity Areas, community-based natural resources management provides an opportunity to share benefits of ecosystem services with local communities, particularly in under-represented coastal and marine ecosystems.

USAID's Journey to Self-Reliance FY 2019 Country Roadmap for Mozambique lists Mozambique's "biodiversity and habitat protections" score as 0.9 out of 1—taking into consideration the extent to which protected areas cover the range of terrestrial and marine biomes and relative scarcity of wildlife in these areas. While Mozambique has an advanced conservation legal framework, the country lacks sufficient public finance, management capacity, and political will to end wildlife crime and corruption. COVID-19 travel bans devastated Mozambique's nature-based tourism economy, which adversely affected ANAC's revenues, which funds conservation law enforcement.

USAID's biodiversity programs in Mozambique promote self-reliance, business engagement, and resilience to shocks and stresses. These programs address USAID Environment and Natural Resources Framework (2019) objectives: 1) conserve and manage high-priority natural areas; 2) manage natural resources for sustainable human use; and 3) combat conservation/natural resource crime. These programs also contribute to achieving USAID/Mozambique's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (2020-2025) Development Objective #3: Resilience under the Improved Natural Resources Management Intermediate Result.

Under a renewed GDA with the Greg Carr Foundation, the Resilient Gorongosa activity builds on USAID's \$20 million investment in integrated conservation and development in and around Gorongosa National Park since 2008. By reintroducing key species lost during the civil war, enforcing conservation laws, and improving sustainable livelihoods, the partnership will: manage and protect natural capital (forests, water, wildlife) for agriculture, tourism, and other ecosystem services; strengthen conservation enterprises (such as coffee and honey) designed to reinvest profits into the project; and improve access to education, health, and water services. Activities will strengthen conservation science and community-

based natural resource management; the capability of forest rangers to arrest illegal loggers and poachers; adolescent numeracy, literacy, and life skills, particularly for girls; farmers' access to agribusiness buyers and suppliers; family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition services; and access to, and improved management of, water supply and sanitation.

The Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2) activity follows USAID's \$15 million Alliance for Ecosystem Conservation Systems, Markets and Tourism (ECOSMART) in the Niassa Special Reserve (NSR), which harbors Mozambique's largest remaining populations of elephant, lion, and wild dog. Under a co-management agreement between the Ministry of Land and Environment and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) signed in 2020, the activity will strengthen shared governance (among ANAC & WCS) by developing a NSR Business Plan, defining standard operating procedures, and drafting an NSR Tourism Development Plan; concession coordination and compliance, particularly with local communities; law enforcement training for wildlife scouts patrolling in and around the NSR, which is increasingly under pressure of bushmeat trapping by armed forces and internally displaced persons; community conservation, including alternative livelihood options; and scientific monitoring. In partnership with the US Forest Service, the activity will also strengthen community-based fire management (e.g., controlled burns and fire breaks), design a community education center, and develop locally produced tactical uniforms. With State/INL support, the activity will operate aerial surveillance, conduct counter wildlife crime training for prosecutors and judges, and expand scout patrols in remote border areas.

The Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (SPEED) activity continues USAID's technical support for the GRM to meet international commitments and implement the 2017 Law of Protection, Conservation, and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. The law strengthens penalties, fines, and prosecution of wildlife trafficking and illegal logging crimes and provides new powers and regulatory tools for authorities to counter threats to biological diversity. In FY 2021, SPEED will support wildlife crime training for rangers, investigators, prosecutors, and judges; strengthen ANAC's capacity to manage marine protected areas; and support the National Directorate of Environment to integrate newly mapped Key Biodiversity Areas into investment plans.

The new Resilient Coastal Communities activity will strengthen local fishing associations in Nampula and Zambézia coastal districts by raising awareness of no-take reserves and destructive fishing practices, monitoring fish catch yields, and enforcing locally managed marine areas in coral reef, seagrass, and mangrove habitats. Additional indirect-biodiversity funds will support alternative livelihoods, savings groups, as well as youth leadership and job opportunities in these economically fragile seascapes.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 100264: USAID/Mozambique Program Support				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 3.2	Not Applicable	\$500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 100264				\$500,000
IM# 107398: Environmental Security and Resilience in Northern Mozambique (ECOSMART-2)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,500,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107398				\$1,500,000
IM# 107400: Resilient Gorongosa				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,775,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107400				\$1,775,000
IM# 107394: Supporting the Policy Enabling Environment for Development (USAID SPEED)				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,945,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107394				\$1,945,000

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SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107399				\$1,000,000
IM# 110939: Mission-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support				
EG.10.2 Biodiversity	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$280,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 110939				\$280,000
TOTAL				\$7,000,000

EG.11 Adaptation

Mozambique's risk to climate change is a function of its exposure (location and geography) and vulnerability (poverty, weak institutions, lack of infrastructure). Large areas of the country are exposed to tropical cyclones, frequent droughts, and river/coastal storm surge flooding. This vulnerability is heightened by the country's 2,470 kms of coastline, and its socioeconomic fragility. More than 60 percent of the population lives in low-lying Indian Ocean coastal areas, where intense storms and rising sea levels put infrastructure, coastal agriculture, key ecosystems, and fisheries at risk. Although migration to urban areas is increasing, two-thirds of the population still resides in rural areas with limited access to electricity, improved drinking water, and sanitation. Forty-five percent of the population lives below the poverty line and 70 percent depends on climate-sensitive agricultural production for their food and livelihoods. Increased frequency and severity of intense storms, droughts, and floods are likely to exacerbate these development challenges. For example, in 2019, two cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) displaced more than 160,000 people, damaged over 700,000 hectares of crops and, two years later, 2.5 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance.

The projected effects of climate change differ locally, regionally, and nationally. Climate projections for Mozambique, produced by models using historical data, include: 1°C increase in temperatures by 2040; higher temperatures in the interior, southern, and coastal areas; increase in droughts and duration of dry spells for central and southern regions; increase in heavy rainfall events and intensity of cyclones; and 13–56 cm rise in sea levels by 2090.

Mozambique ranks among the highest climate-risk countries in Africa. Climate stressors (rising temperatures, variable rainfall, extreme natural hazards), pose risks to various sectors. For the agricultural sector, risks include: shifts in growing seasons and decrease in duration of rainy season; decrease in crop yields, particularly for drought-sensitive crops like maize and soy; storm damage to crop and tree production; inundation and waterlogging of low-lying crops; and flooding of roads connecting crops to markets. In the water resources sector, risks include: reduced surface water flow in the central region; increased water stress; increased risk of flooding, especially in urban areas with poor drainage networks; decrease of groundwater and available water in reservoirs; increase in saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers and rivers; reduced hydropower generation capacity; decreased revenues from hydropower; and more marked seasonality of power generation. With coastal resources, risks include: loss of, and damage to, ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass; loss of biodiversity; loss of revenue from tourism and fisheries; accelerated coastal erosion that threatens habitats, houses, and infrastructure; forced migration away from the coast; and increased probability of severe storm surge events and damage. In the health sector, risks include: increased incidence of malaria in highland regions of Tete and Niassa; unpredictable timing and location of malaria transmission; increased risk of diarrheal disease and cholera; additional strain on health services; and crop failure/lower yields, aggravating already high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Climate risks are more severe for vulnerable people, places and systems. Rural livelihoods in Mozambique are primarily agriculture-based and climate-dependent. Agriculture accounts for more than 25 percent of Mozambique's GDP and employs more than 75 percent of the country's workforce. Most producers are subsistence, smallholder farmers, and the majority of production is rainfed, vulnerable to rising temperatures and variable rainfall. These impacts on production, combined with the effects of flooding and heavy rainfall events on rural roads, could result in an agricultural GDP loss of 4.5–9.8 percent by 2050.

National policies, strategies, and action plans provide opportunities to mainstream climate change to reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods. In 2016, Mozambique approved a National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest

Degradation (REDD+) covering the period 2016-2030. It then ratified and put the Paris Accord in force in 2018. Mozambique's nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement prioritizes adaptation, but also highlights an ambitious mitigation commitment between 2020 and 2030, conditional on the provision of financial and technical assistance from the international community. In November 2018, the Government of Mozambique approved a three-year plan to begin implementation of its NDC via the NDC Partnership, an international consortium of member states.

The Feed the Future (FTF) Resilience Activity will support resilient food and market systems. Activities will use a systems-level approach to drive innovations in sustainable and accessible farming technologies and practices and incentivize the adoption of desired resilient behaviors. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will contribute to improved soil fertility, improved seed, and climate-smart agriculture productivity by supporting service delivery to "last-mile" farmers and private sector companies to utilize climate-resilient technologies. The activities will link food security and WASH with other necessary components of nutrition programming to improve nutrition for women and children.

Working in post-conflict and cyclone-affected districts of Sofala province, the Resilient Gorongosa Activity aims to strengthen nature-based economic growth in the Gorongosa landscape. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will: train low-income, smallholder farmers in climate-smart-agriculture technologies; expand its value-chain approach to shade-grown coffee to promote forest conservation on Mount Gorongosa; develop cashew, honey, and other small-enterprises; and create local labor opportunities in forest-dependent communities by establishing a sustainable forest enterprise linking two core-zone areas of Gorongosa National Park. Profits from coffee, cashew and timber will generate sustainable finance for the Gorongosa Project.

The COSMART-2 activity will strengthen the capacity of Niassa Special Reserve to improve conservation and fire management in partnership with the US Forest Service. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will reduce deforestation of miombo savanna forest and increase water resilience to downstream communities in Cabo Delgado province. Local laborers who lack access to employment opportunities will be hired as seasonal laborers to create fire breaks, maintain access roads, and serve as first responders.

The Resilient Coastal Communities activity under design will improve resilience of coastal communities and their ecosystems, particularly engaging young people to increase their productive participation in food systems, livelihoods, and society. With FY 2021 funds, the activity will support coastal communities to adopt more sustainable fishing practices. The activity will also work to develop more sustainable agricultural systems, such as promoting perennial crops that are more drought tolerant.

SPSD	Account	MO	Program	Funding
IM# 107399: Resilient Coastal Communities				
EG.11.3 Climate-resilient Practices	DA	ICS 08/15/2018 2.1	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL FOR IM# 107399				\$1,000,000
TOTAL				\$1,000,000

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

Document Type	Title	Uploaded By	Uploaded Date
Policy Alignment Narrative	Mozambique - Foreign Policy Alignment Narrative	Dossa, Momed	2021-08-30 10:32
Country/Bureau Narrative	Mozambique Country Narrative	Dossa, Momed	2021-08-30 11:11
Signed Verification	Approval Verification Statement	Dossa, Momed	2021-08-30 07:14
Environmental Compliance Report	Environmental Compliance Report	Dossa, Momed	2021-08-17 15:19

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE NARRATIVE

In FY 2021, USAID/Mozambique continued integrating environmental compliance (EC) consideration throughout the Mission's activities. Key actions included designing new Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Categorical Exclusion documents covering Mission's activities under the new CDSCS. The Mission prepared three IEEs and three Categorical Exclusion documents including their respective Climate Risk Screening reports, with two additional IEEs under preparation. The Mission reviewed and approved a total of two Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (EMMPs) and one water Quality Assurance Plan. In 2022, the Mission will review several EMMPs covering several new Mission activities being awarded. Environmental compliance monitoring in project sites has been limited due to COVID-19. The Mission will prepare a new Agriculture Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe User Action Plan (PERSUAP) to replace the active one expiring in January 2022. To ensure continued improvement in EMMPs implementation during COVID-19 Pandemic, the MEO, with MEMMS support developed a remote monitoring tool that the Implementing Partners will use to communicate environmental compliance monitoring actions to the Mission, with normal site visits to resume once the COVID-19 Pandemic situation is under control. The Mission will conduct online refresher training for AORs/CORs/AMs and Implementing Partners to meet environmental compliance requirements during the time of COVID-19 pandemic.