

## Mozambique

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### Executive Summary

2015 was a year of looking back, and ahead. With the impetus of planning for the UNDAF and the UNICEF Mozambique Country Programme Document 2017- 2020, the Country Office reflected on the situation of children, and how UNICEF Mozambique can best contribute towards their equitable development in line with the Strategic Plan, the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The year was one of transition in Mozambique, with the installation of a new President and Cabinet in late 2014, followed by changes in counterpart Ministries. Tensions remained high between the two main political parties, with concerns of on-going escalation of episodic violence. Government fiscal space was not expanded as expected, with prospective liquefied natural gas revenues yet to materialise and large debts constraining prospects for spending across all sectors. These realities were exacerbated by significant currency fluctuations, and weakening confidence from donors with less willingness to cover 'gaps'.

Early in the year, flooding and cholera outbreaks required UNICEF Mozambique support to Government, principally in areas of health, water and sanitation. UNICEF Mozambique also played a key role in supporting the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as the focal point in the province of Zambézia and by co-chairing the HCT working group.

Advocacy efforts were rewarded when the Council of Ministers approved the national Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage in Mozambique. UNICEF Mozambique saw the successful launch of SMS Biz in November, a U-Report-style system targeting youth with peer counselling on HIV and sexual reproductive health. UNICEF Mozambique also partnered with Radio Mozambique to produce the first national entertainment-education radio drama, Ouro Negro, broadcast twice a week on 53 community and two private radio stations, reaching more than 1.2 million people.

UNICEF Mozambique worked to enrich national discussions on poverty, highlighting the multi-dimensional nature of poverty that affects children. In Health, a significant achievement was the introduction of new vaccines including Rotavirus, IPV and Measles 2nd Dose, and on-going success in training and deployment of Community Health Workers, frontline actors who support child survival throughout the country.

At a decentralised level, UNICEF Mozambique's emphasis on convergence programming in Tete and Zambézia (focus provinces based on analysis of child indicators) continued with the establishment of co-location offices to support cross sectoral delivery of programming to reduce disparities, and support Government partners to reach the most vulnerable children with programmes and services.

Despite success, there were also shortfalls against planned actions, most notably due to changes in counterpart Ministry leadership after the 2014 elections, and the lack of new civil service recruitments, which constrained programme delivery. The Education sector suffered

from delays of this nature. Leadership changes in the Directorates of Ministry of Education and Human Development created uncertainty in relation to key education policies. Poverty analysis was delayed, due in part to the slow roll-out and completion of the national household budget survey. The reassignment of Government staff at decentralised levels continued to challenge WASH programme implementation and capacity building efforts.

Programme impact was also challenged by long-standing social norms that, though key programme focus areas, were slow to change. On-going research was required to better understand root causes, and to identify and mobilise key gatekeepers at the community, district, provincial and national level for real social change, and innovations in delivery are required to adapt to high rates of illiteracy and limited Portuguese spoken in many rural areas.

As one of the main mechanisms of the SWAp, the Health Common Fund struggled recently to attract donor support. While considerable work was undertaken to redesign the fund, several bilateral donors have withdrawn. In spite of such challenges, UNICEF Mozambique maintained a leadership role in Common Fund/SWAp and partnership mechanisms in Education, Health, WASH, and Social Protection. While collaboration was challenging at times, UNICEF Mozambique's prominent role in these key sectors allowed it to maintain a strong credibility and 'reliability' factor among donors and Government partners alike, allowing significant voice and impact for children. UNICEF Mozambique was also pivotal in leading the UN Nutrition Group towards focused advocacy work with the wider Nutrition Partners Forum. Better UN alignment and coordination contributed to the Government for the adoption of stunting reduction as a priority result of the National Development Plan.

UNICEF Mozambique's work for children in Mozambique remains rooted in the Strategic Plan, National Development Plan priorities, and the SDGs. Progress with 2016 will build on these strengths, and offer the opportunity for new innovations for children in the 2017- 2020 Programme of Co-operation.

## Humanitarian Assistance

Heavy rains and overflow of major river basins led to flooding and cholera outbreaks in the centre and north of the country between January and April 2015. In addition to UNICEF Mozambique support during this period, assistance was provided for a cholera outbreak, in Zambézia in November and one in Niassa in December. UNICEF Mozambique worked with partners to closely monitor the El Nino impacted drought situation in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

UNICEF Mozambique's intervention in flood response followed activation of an Institutional Orange alert on 8th January by the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and the declaration of an Institutional Red Alert for the central and northern regions of the country on 12 January, by the Council of Ministers. By 10th April, the Government of Mozambique downgraded the by now institutional Orange alert to Green, officially ending of the flood emergency.

During the critical three month period, floods affected over 370,000 people country-wide resulting in 163 deaths, with cholera cases reaching more than 8,300 in Tete, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces.

UNICEF Mozambique's involvement in both flood and cholera response centred on cluster co-leadership and coordination in WASH, Education, Protection, and Health & Nutrition, including

support to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), government line ministries, and support to Central Emergency Operation Centres' (CENOE) sectors. In cholera response, with life-saving interventions in WASH and Health, UNICEF Mozambique assisted over 171,000 people: 3,953 were cholera patients, 10,179 patients with acute diarrhoea and 158,000 people were reached with C4D using sensitive WASH and hygiene promotion multimedia preventive messaging.

In flood response, the WASH cluster reached 63,000 flood-affected persons, including women and children, with water treatment and supply, and a total of 79,533 people adopted the 'point-of-use' water treatment option by using CERTEZA (a 1.25 per cent chlorine-based water purifying/disinfecting solution used for household water treatment). In resettlement centres, WASH reached 48,680 families with improvement of 47 water supply facilities and the construction of 510 emergency and family latrines. The protection cluster reached 172,294 people with social mobilisation and awareness on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), violence prevention and reporting mechanisms. This number also included 6,340 children who received psychological support, screening for distress and benefitted from child-friendly spaces set up by community activists. In addition 400 vulnerable families (2,000 people), including children-headed households and families with disabilities, received 400 family kits. In Education, a total of 34,700 school-aged children were reached with the distribution of 26 school tents to restore access to education; 23,760 school-in-a-box/leaners' kits to restore lost didactic material and ensure minimum disruption to education delivery; and 43 black boards.

Additional results were as follows:

- Children ages 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) enrolled in OPT and Nutrition Rehabilitation Units programmes. Target: 120; Result: 195
- Children under five receiving adequate health services in accommodation centres. Target: 12,000; result: 10,896
- Flood-affected people supported with access to safe water and sanitation. Target: 50,000; result: 63,000
- Flood-affected school children benefit from school supplies (school-in-a-box and recreation kits). Target: 20,000; Result: 23,760
- Families with children under-five in affected provinces were reached with key life-saving messages. Target: 11,000; Result: 39,000

UNICEF Mozambique's 2015 flood and cholera action supported the Government response both in terms of pre-positioning key emergency items, technical support (joint assessments), and multi-sectoral coordination. UNICEF Mozambique also led the coordination of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Zambézia, acting as HCT focal point and coordinating overall HCT flood and cholera interventions in Zambézia.

Since March, UNICEF Mozambique co-chaired with WFP the HCT working group that supported leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator in emergency preparedness and response. Lessons learned exercises (both internal to UNICEF and inter agency with the HCT) were conducted in May 2015 to take stock of the flood and cholera response, and to identify preparedness required ahead of the next emergency season. UNICEF Mozambique also facilitated a workshop to support National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) in the development of a Government led multi-sectoral assessment framework to strengthen both rapid assessment as well as recovery assessments following an emergency.

The lessons learned exercises led to UNICEF Mozambique support to Government for the

development of multi-sector response plans in the provinces of Tete and Zambézia. Finally the internal exercise led to a comprehensive update of the Early Warning Early Action system and to basic emergency preparedness and response training for our provincial teams in both Tete and Zambézia.

## Mid-term Review of the Strategic Plan

Overall strategy provided a clear description of the new strategic focus, but was less clear in guiding the implementation:

- The Strategic Plan was able to bridge the final two years of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) timetable, and contributed to the debate for the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). However, it may require adaptation to absorb the full set of SDG principles and objectives.
- The focus on equity is part of all UNICEF Mozambique interventions at CO level. However, the extent of the inequalities in the country is not fully reached by UNICEF Mozambique interventions, and requires a dramatic shift in Government decisions.
- While the need of bottleneck analysis is increasingly recognized as a critical step to improve programming, the capacity of COs and UNICEF as a whole to practically apply it remains limited, particularly given the scope and breadth of programme interventions and the depth of inequalities that must be assessed and addressed.
- UNICEF embraced the call for innovation as a way to generate important opportunities to advance progress for children, particularly in the area of technology for development (such as in the case of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics or youth peer counselling). The challenge remains in broadening innovation beyond technology for development.

Outcomes: the new outcomes list provides a better match with CO structure and sections.

- Social inclusion remains the only exception. The term “social inclusion” is not understood by partners, and does not match with current professional titles and sections (Social Policy). Yet, it is probably the most innovative component of the Strategic Plan, clarifying the importance of working on multidimensional poverty, child-sensitive financial management (Public Finance for Children/PF4C) and social protection. It is also an outcome fostering cross-section collaboration, such as in the area of social protection. Despite being recognized as the most important area for future UNICEF interventions, unfortunately it remains underfunded.

Data and Evidence: right in principle, challenging in practice

- Research supports policy dialogue and advocacy related to all the Strategic Plan’s seven outcomes. However the call for data and evidence is always challenging in practice.
- UNICEF is supporting the routine collection of data on violence, exploitation and abuse of children, with functioning multi-sectoral prevention and response systems to children victims of violence. The 2016 Violence against Children (VAC) survey is a good start for a nationwide baseline, but the inclusion of an HIV component raised some important ethical issues.
- A strengthened case-management system is linked to a functioning child helpline, but this, as well as a strengthened multi-sectoral response system, needs further expansion.
- A detailed analysis of data helped the office to identify new-borns as a growing share of under-five mortality.

- In the context of streamlining and standardizing global indicators (including regional indicators), there is a need to leave space for context-specific indicators that reflect local specificities. This is all the more important given the upcoming need to support countries on SDGs monitoring.
- UNICEF capacity to produce research at higher levels of quality remains limited, and in many cases it is difficult to perceive the importance to associate academic rigor with advocacy and communication purposes.

Programming: bridging the divide between humanitarian and development programming

- Risk-informed programming and capacity strengthening for emergency response and risk reduction are an integral part of the work of all sections in UNICEF that contributes to bridging the divide between humanitarian and development programming.
- Though it is widely acknowledged as a critical area, strengthening integrated/convergent programming on key issues requiring a multi sectoral response (such as the reduction of malnutrition) is still a challenge, especially since counterparts are often structured and working in a sectoral way.
- UNICEF needs to position itself and increase its capacity in relation to performance-based programming/financing, that is being increasingly used by some of the largest donors.

## Summary Notes and Acronyms

APE – Agentes Polyvalentes Elementares (Community Health Worker)

AU – African Union

C4D – Communication for Development

CDC – Centre for Disease Control

CHW – Community Health Workers

CMT – Country Management Team

CO – Country Programme

CRVS – Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

CSO – Civil Society Organization

DFID - Department for International Development

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

eCRVS – Electronic CRVS

EWEA – Early Warning Early Action

EU – European Union

FASE – Education Common Fund (Education Sector Basket Fund)

GSSC – Global Shared Service Centre

HACT - Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer

HCT – Humanitarian Country Team

ICEIDA - Icelandic International Development Agency

IMEP – Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

IMF – International Monetary Fund

INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics)

INGC – Instituto Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades (National Institute for Disaster Management)

KOICA - Korea International Cooperation Agency

KPI – Key Performance Indicators

LTA – Long Term Agreement

MGCAS – Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action)  
MINEDH – Ministério de Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano (Ministry of Education and Human Development)  
MOSS – Minimum Operational Security Standards  
MTR – Mid-Term Review  
NGOs – Non Governmental Organizations  
ORR – Other Resources Regular  
ORE – Other Resources Emergency  
PAMRDC – Plano de acção Multisectoral para a Redução da Desnutrição Crónica em Moçambique (Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition)  
PAS – Performance Appraisal System  
PF4C - Public Finance for Children  
POEMA – Planificação, Orçamentação, Execução, Monitoria e Avaliação (Planning, Budgeting, Execution, Monitoring and evaluation)  
PPP – Public Private Partnership  
RMNCH - Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health  
RR – Regular Resources  
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals  
SETSAN – Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security  
SGBV – Sexual and Gender-based Violence  
SitAn – Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique  
SLA – Service Level Agreement  
SOP – Standard Operating Procedures  
SWAp – Sector Wide Approach  
UNCT – United Nations Country Team  
UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework  
UNDSS – United Nations Department for Safety and Security  
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund  
UNVs – United Nations Volunteers  
USAID – United States Agency for International Development  
VAC – Violence Against Children  
WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
WFP – World Food Programme  
WHO – World Health Organization

## Capacity Development

District water and sanitation plans were developed for 12 districts (and seven finalised) with UNICEF Mozambique technical and logistical support. The plans provide a strategic way of scaling up water and sanitation services and ensuring community accountability for management and sustainability of sanitation and other WASH services. They were developed with systematic data collection by district technicians and partner NGOs in collaboration with Government, identification of human resource capacity and calculation of investments required to eliminate open defecation in 12 target districts by 2025.

UNICEF Mozambique supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to train 100 new community health workers (CHWs) in Zambézia. In addition, following an accelerated process of cascade training, UNICEF Mozambique provided support to training 1,850 health workers in integrated management of childhood illnesses, on a simple algorithm to provide evidence-based management of common childhood illnesses.

UNICEF Mozambique supported the Ministry of Education (MINEDH) at the district level to roll-out public sector management modules, known as POEMA, covering 13 districts. Education officials responsible for planning, budgeting and human resource issues from seven districts in Tete and six districts in Zambézia were trained. In inclusive education, UNICEF Mozambique supported MINEDH to strengthen the capacity of key education institutions to apply an inclusive education approach, organising regional workshops in that 150 officials and 240 teachers were trained on how to identify and support children with special needs.

Finally, UNICEF Mozambique worked with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action on an integrated case management system to monitor the well-being of children, currently being done by 1,140 community committees. What was a manual system has been digitized and endorsed by Government as an official tool to monitor child's well-being at micro and macro level.

### **Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy**

Key research and data-collection objectives for 2015 were strengthening quality assurance mechanisms and improving the use and dissemination of research. Sectors continued collaboration with universities and individual researchers in areas such as C4D, education, health, child protection, public finance and child poverty. In Public Finance for Children regular sectoral budget briefs on Education, Health and Social Protection were produced. The Budget Briefs were key documents influencing the national debate on budget allocation in social sectors. A Statistical Analysis on Child Marriage was the basis for the development of the first national strategy on child marriage. UNICEF Mozambique initiated the preparatory work for the upcoming VAC study, in collaboration with CDC and Government with a specific focus on ethical consideration, and the development of the questionnaire and research protocol.

Significant achievements were made in advocacy 2015. Joint UN Advocacy resulted in the inclusion of the reduction of stunting in new National Development Plan and initiated discussion with the Prime Minister's office to take a stronger leadership role in Nutrition. In WASH, continued advocacy contributed to the Government decision to approve an Integrated Sanitation Programme with specific budget lines for both rural and urban sanitation.

UNICEF Mozambique worked with the Economic Policy Research Institute to advocate for a child sensitive social protection strategy, with the council of Ministers for approval, that includes a Child Grant for families with children under two years old and a grant for child-headed households and foster families. UNICEF Mozambique sought evidence from other countries how a child grant can positively impact malnutrition rates and access to services. Advocacy efforts were rewarded when the Council of Ministers approved the National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage in Mozambique.

### **Partnerships**

SWAP involvement: UNICEF Mozambique led the Troika in charge of the coordination of the education sector basket fund (FASE), and took up the lead of the coordination of the Primary Education Interest Group. Discussions on teachers' issues, including career, pre-service and in-service teacher training took place, resulting in a position paper on behalf of partners. In health, UNICEF Mozambique helped the MoH to reinvigorate the Service Delivery Working Group that provided a platform to engage partners to advance policy and implementation around new-born health, community health workers and health promotion.

In partnership with other UN agencies, UNICEF Mozambique supported a number of multi-agency proposals, including the development of a US\$ 14 million proposal with WHO to Canada on CRVS. UNICEF Mozambique worked with UNFPA and other agencies to advance the adolescent agenda and deliver results in health with a multi-agency contribution from the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health (RMNCH) Trust Fund. UNICEF Mozambique also worked closely with relevant partners to support the Government to prepare for the Global Financing Facility and ensure that it was leveraged maximum results for children. The UN Nutrition Group developed a common UN Agenda for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (2015-2019).

UNICEF Mozambique continued its Public Private Sector Partnership in Nampula with the Ministries of Justice and Interior, the Swedish Government and a company called Lurio Green Resources to help Government accelerate birth registration rates of children three districts in Nampula and provide ID cards to its citizens older than 18 years of age. This project led to registration of about 35,000 children and provision of 12,000 adult I.Ds. Based on this work, discussions started with a company interested to follow this example in Cabo Delgado province.

## External Communication and Public Advocacy

UNICEF Mozambique updated its country advocacy strategy that identified priority areas as reduction of chronic malnutrition; HIV prevention and treatment for children and adolescent girls; maternal and child health; WASH; quality education and keeping children in school, especially girls; and ending child marriage.

The CO updated its local digital communication strategy to better align with UNICEF Global Strategy. As a result, global initiatives were regularly adapted to the Mozambican context and audience, including #FightUnfair campaign.

UNICEF Mozambique reached almost 43 million people on both Facebook and Twitter, and 137 thousand on the CO website and microsities. The engagement rate per post on Facebook is above 8 eight per cent. Twitter numbers fell in 2015, due to a changed measurement approach that now follows the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and Measuring recommendation from Headquarters. For the first time, Instagram, Google Plus, Pinterest, LinkedIn and Sound cloud were also monitored. A new UNICEF Mozambique website was launched in June providing an integrated platform to promote UNICEF Mozambique programmes and advocacy agenda.

A US Fund/Gucci filming mission to Mozambique was supported that resulted in the launch of a film on education as part of the celebration of 10 years of Gucci-UNICEF partnership. Visibility support was provided to partnerships with The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) for WASH and with the EU for WASH and child protection.

International media visits were hosted to highlight advocacy issues in Mozambique, including a key visit on child marriage prior to the AU Girl Summit in November, results from that impacted key decision makers.

Awareness raising events were organized with the participation of decision makers, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), donors, children, journalists and UNICEF Ambassador Neyma, including: Feast of Music (during Children's Month in June), launch of the radio drama "Ouro Negro", SMS Biz (U-report) and an innovative 2014 child-friendly Annual Report.

## South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Mozambique facilitated the engagement of the Government of Mozambique with several other African countries with the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) led Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of CRVS

Mozambique served as a model for the CRVS Digitization Handbook, highlighted at the African Union Ministerial meeting in Yamassoukro (February 2015), at the African Conference on a Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics in Gabon, and at the Africa Population Statistics Conference.

## Identification and Promotion of Innovation

**SMS-Biz (U-Report):** This system was launched in October 2015 and mandated to serve as an adolescent and youth engagement platform with the use of SMS technology for HIV & AIDS peer counselling, Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and violence. To date over 6,800 youth and adolescents subscribed to the platform across the country and around 200,000 messages were communicated so far. The project was fully owned by the Ministry of Youth and Sports with the technical support of UNFPA, Coalizao, Nweti and a number of other partners. A comprehensive and user-friendly M&E framework has been established for the evaluation and impact assessment of the project.

**Monitoring of Community Health Workers (CHWs/APEs):** The CHW programmes faced a number of challenges. This project builds on an e-platform developed by the NGO Malaria Consortium, and resulted in the formulation of a Project Cooperation Agreement with the NGO starting in January 2016.

**Electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (eCRVS):** The development of a full Information Management System for Civil Registration was developed with integrating components of USSD, SMS and web based interfaces. The system was primarily designed to focus on the registration of births and deaths; however there was plan to register other events such as marriage, divorce, etc. The pilot system was developed and expanded testing is scheduled in 2016 with support from the Government of Canada.

## Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

In the 2013 Strategic Reflection, five cross-sectoral priority areas were identified for the last two years of the CP: reducing incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS; addressing Social Norms that underlie and impact critical outcomes for children; enhancing Child Participation and engagement; increasing Investment in Children with evidence based budgeting and planning; and reducing the impact from Natural Disasters by building resilience and support systems. Key work continued in 2015, ensuring programme integration and impact.

Wider cross-sectoral work developed in 2015, most significantly in areas of nutrition and social protection. Investing in children with social protection has become integrated as a flagship programme, and is central in the new Social Protection Strategy due for endorsement by the Council of Ministers in early 2016. Once approved, UNICEF Mozambique will be working together with the Ministries of Social Action, Finance, and Health in support of the design of the child grant in 2016. The policy environment for nutrition, currently in place, provided a conducive environment that led to the finalization in nine out of 11 provinces' provincial plans for reduction of chronic malnutrition (PAMRDC).

On the ground, UNICEF Mozambique's convergence programming in Tete and Zambézia provinces (focus provinces throughout the programme cycle, based on analysis of child indicators at the outset of programme implementation) continued with the establishment of co-location offices in each province to support cross sectoral delivery of programming to reduce disparities, and integrated support to Government partners, helping them reach the most excluded and vulnerable children with services and support. Programme convergence in these provinces will allow for direct impact on child indicators, as well as replicable models of integrated child development and child centred, evidence-based planning that may be expanded in the future.

## Service Delivery

**National Health Weeks.** Each year Mozambique conducted two national rounds of "National Health Weeks", an integrated campaign providing preventative health and nutrition services to every community in Mozambique. Originally focused on immunization, vitamin A and deworming, this year the campaign was expanded to include birth registration (300,000 children registered) and in selected food insecure provinces nutritional screening (16,000 children screened). During 2015, more than four million children under-five years old were reached.

**Community Health Workers.** To accelerate access of life-saving care, in 2010 Mozambique re-introduced CHWs (APEs by their Portuguese acronym) to communities over seven kilometres away from existing health facilities. To date, more than 3,200 workers were trained and deployed. Importantly, during 2015 the curriculum was expanded to include vitamin A supplementation, infection prevention amongst new-borns (chlorhexidine), HIV/AIDS treatment retention, prevention of post-partum haemorrhage, and family planning as a complement to existing health promotion and curative aspects focused on malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia.

**Immunization.** Mozambique introduced three new vaccinations in 2015, including rotavirus, a second round of measles, and the in-activated polio virus vaccine. UNICEF Mozambique worked closely with the MoH to communicate to care-givers about the new opportunity for additional vaccination and helped expand the cold chain to accommodate the significant increase in cold chain storage space required for these additional vaccines.

**WASH service provision results.** 148 new water points were constructed and serving an estimated 44,400 new users with protected water supplies. In addition, 148 new water committees were trained and functional with responsibility for providing community health promotion, quality assurance and operation and maintenance support for WASH infrastructure. This was complemented by ensuring at least 236,474 new beneficiaries in target communities accessed sanitation and participated in hygiene promotion activities.

## Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

The 2012 – 2015 UNDAF and the UNICEF Programme of Co-operation were founded on principles of Gender, Culture and Human Rights, an emphasis that continued throughout programme implementation. The 2014 Situation Analysis was anchored within the CRC, focusing on Mozambique's progress in ensuring the rights of children, relating outcomes for children to their immediate and underlying determinants and providing evidence on structural causes of non-realization of rights.

2015 was to have been a preparatory year for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), providing

inputs relating to children's rights. Mozambique submitted its last UPR report in 2010. While the UN was mobilized for this support, both Government and shadow (civil society) reporting were delayed, but are planned for 2016.

## Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

In November 2015, UNICEF Mozambique conducted an external gender analysis of its programming. Done with support of an ESARO-based gender consultant, it aimed to review UNICEF Mozambique's current programme against the UNICEF Gender Action Plan (GAP) and support the development of a gender focus for new UN and UNICEF programming. Results included confirmation of UNICEF Mozambique's focus on the GAP priority of "child marriage", as well as commitment to several gender mainstreaming priority areas in line with national and regional priorities. This focus was reinforced with the development of UNDAF planning, in that an entire Outcome area was developed that will focus on gender issues, that will, in turn be echoed with a similar Gender outcome in the UNICEF Mozambique 2017-2020 Programme of Co-operation.

Concerning implementation, key gender highlights included the approval by the Council of Ministers of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage in Mozambique.

The revised Education Gender Strategy for 2016-2020 has a strong focus on supporting girls' completion of a full cycle of primary and secondary education, and now integrating the fight against violence and abuse in schools as well as early marriage and pregnancy. Acceleration of girls' education is linked to reduction of early marriage. Support was also given to mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (gender, ending VAC, prevention of HIV, life-skills) in curricula, training and teaching with the development and dissemination of guides and manuals, and training of relevant actors at the provincial, district and school level.

Finally, the Basic Social Action Council was endorsed by the Council of Ministers on the 8th of December. This body will coordinate all programmes for the elderly, children, disabled persons and deal with gender issues under one umbrella. It replaced the current National Council for Children.

## Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF Mozambique supported WASH interventions in country that reduce the impact of climate vulnerability with environmental sustainability measures, including the construction of boreholes in rural schools that conform to defined groundwater protection standards. The construction is preceded by a geophysical survey to estimate the depth recommended for the borehole and to ensure availability of water even in the dry season. To reduce potential environmental effects on groundwater resources, particularly with excreta disposal facilities and faecal contamination, the groundwater levels must be deep enough to eliminate sub-surface water pollution.

In semi-arid areas where historically no successful drilling was done, and/or in areas where the hydrogeology-geophysics clearly indicated that groundwater resources were very difficult to be found and/or not available and/or only brackish water aquifers are available, UNICEF Mozambique promoted the adoption of rain water harvesting for drinking water supply. This intervention was strategically linked to school WASH and covered sanitation and hygiene promotion components. In 2015, an estimated 1,750 children from five schools in Changara district in Tete province benefitted from rain-water harvesting. Given the technical limitations of

the hand pump below 45 meters, UNICEF Mozambique also adopted the option of deep boreholes driven by solar panels in areas where water of acceptable quality is available at great depths. In 2015, six of these pumping systems powered by solar panels were built in Tete (four) and Zambézia (two). Combined, the six systems benefited over 2,100 children and 3,000 community members. These initiatives guaranteed access to safe drinking water and improved environmental sustainability with climate resilience.

The CO conducted its first Environmental Footprint Assessment (EFA) to determine its contribution to greenhouse gas emission. The overall per staff GHG emission (tones CO<sub>2</sub>E) is 2.2 (below the average for UNICEF between four and seven), however 70 per cent of GHG emission is caused by staff travelling by air, often necessary for field travel in a large country like Mozambique. In 2016 the CO will assess measures to reduce GHG emission with the overall UN goal of UN becoming net-zero climate neutral.

## Effective Leadership

The CMT met in regular meetings eight times in 2015. Two other planned CMT meetings were expanded into planning and review meetings, accommodating key milestones in the CPD planning process, bringing the total number for the year to 10.

In its Annual Management Plan (AMP) for 2015, UNICEF Mozambique highlighted a series of Management and Operations indicators to guide programme support and implementation. These were reviewed on a monthly basis as standing agenda items in CMT meetings, with reminders/updates on progress circulated among management team members more frequently as required. Other CMT standing agenda items included HACT, Office Learning, ICT and Staff Association.

The Risk and Control Self-Assessment updated at the start of 2015 confirmed that fraud and natural hazards were still the highest risk for the CO. Progress of the action plan was reviewed on a quarterly basis in the CMT with almost all actions implemented by the end of the year. The BCP was also updated in 2015

Another key CMT action was the review of 20 of the CO's Standard Operating Procedures, updating these and/or streamlining as appropriate. As of December 2015, all but two of these had been completed, or endorsed as still valid, with the other two scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2016.

The composition and membership of office committees were reviewed during the year, limiting the number of committees and members for efficiency and effectiveness. The TOR of the Partnership Review Committee (PRC) (previously the PCA Review Committee) was revised as of June 1st in line with the new Global Procedure on CSO Partnerships. A total of 16 partnerships were reviewed by the PRC during the year. Internal coordination of emergency preparedness and response during floods and cholera outbreaks was carried with regular meetings of the DRET (Disaster Reduction and Emergency Team).

## Financial Resources Management

Overall financial utilization was 83 per cent of funded resources (99 per cent for Regular Resources (RR), 74 per cent for ORR, 86 per cent for ORE and 75 per cent for BMA) with US\$ 26.2 million ORR re-phased into 2016. BMA utilization would be 100 per cent, excluding the balance of allocation for the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Specialist to be

carried over to 2016.

Outstanding DCTs of six to nine months totalled US\$ 849,885 representing 11 per cent of the total, higher than the CMT target of less than five per cent. For over nine months, the total is US\$ 17,498 that is less than one per cent, in line with CMT targets.

Good progress was made in HACT assurance. Four planned micro assessments were completed, with coverage of all 52 partners that receive above US\$ 100,000 a year. In line with the new HACT policy, 32 spot checks and 118 programmatic visits were done. Twenty-one audits planned for 2015 were completed. Fourteen HACT trainings were conducted with 235 Partners, 100 UNICEF staff and 12 UN staff.

Bank reconciliation statements were approved on time and reconciling items were acted upon on a timely manner.

General Ledger Account balances were monitored with review of reports from Insight and the Division of Financial and Administrative Management SharePoint site. The analysis and clearing of open items and GL accounts was a priority, with emphasis on monthly reviews as preparation for the mid-and year-end accounts closure. Cash flow forecasting was closely monitored to reduce the risk of unrealistic estimates and ensure sound financial management.

The CO adopted the centralized invoice 'filing' in the second quarter to better prepare for transition to the Global Shared Service Centre and streamline the processing of financial transactions.

Implementation of the 2014 agreed internal audit action points was a priority resulting in the closure of all the 13 agreed action points. Sustained implementation of agreed action points will continue to be a priority for 2016.

## **Fund-raising and Donor Relations**

Mozambique's bilateral donor landscape was complex, with shrinking donor commitments to direct budget support. Only 14 of the previous 19 bilateral donors signed the new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government in September 2015.

For UNICEF Mozambique in 2015, bilateral donor engagement focused on key partners including Canada (CRVS), the European Union (Nutrition/WASH) and USAID (CHN, PROT). In addition, the CO remains closely aligned with DFID in terms of programmatic priorities.

In 2015, UNICEF Mozambique observed an overall decline in NatCom contributions, currently receiving only 18 per cent of the contributions received in 2012. The implications were most significant for HIV and Education programming, although the latter is beginning to diversify the funding base (see below).

Throughout 2015, UNICEF Mozambique also engaged new donors including finalising a US\$ 7 million multi-sectorial proposal to KOICA (WASH and education) to improve the quality of primary education and student learning outcomes in basic literacy and numeracy in selected districts in Tete and Zambézia. In addition, a US\$ 24 million multi-sectorial proposal covering nutrition, WASH and behaviour change was submitted to the European Union and is likely to be funded from Q4 2016.

In terms of contribution management, UNICEF Mozambique received total programmable funds of US\$ 48.7 million (RR, OR, ORE) with Annual Programme Budget utilisation of 83 per cent of funds received. UNICEF Mozambique submitted 100 per cent of donor reports on time with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on donor reporting recently revised and endorsed by the CMT.

## Evaluation

In view of the CO's strong commitment to demonstrate results, transparency and accountability, the process of re-thinking the evaluation function was initiated in 2015, aimed to identify gaps in financial and human resources devoted to the evaluation function and develop a comprehensive evaluation and research strategy for the future.

One evaluation was finalized in 2015 (Summative External Evaluation of the Catalytic Initiative Integrated Health Systems Strengthening Programme in Mozambique) and one evaluation was conducted as a part of a Global Programme.

There was significant space to promote evaluation culture in the CO and with national partners, to strengthen human resource capacity, as well as to improve CO's budget allocations for evaluations. To that end, the CO engaged a Research and Evaluation Specialist at the end of the year and started developing the CO's evaluation strategy to strength the evaluation function within office and evaluation competence among national partners.

There was a general interest by sectors in using data and evidence for influencing policy, programming and advocacy efforts, but there was need to strengthen the CO capacity to produce quality product and further improve its dissemination. The IMEP structure and utilization was strengthened, as one of the steps to improve the plan, use and impact of research and evaluation in the CO. The new structure helped sections organize their work and when necessary adjust their work plans on regular basis. It also allowed the CMT to estimate the total investment in research, the percentage of research being shared, and to improve the efficiency and quality of research produced, and its dissemination.

## Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

Direct online booking service (using Amadeus) continued saving considerable time and workload, cutting the time needed for making a reservation from five days to one day; providing better control and application of flight entitlements and reducing costs by providing better cost comparisons. Total savings is around US\$ 40,000 in 2015.

In May the UNCT initiated 2015 the UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS) formulation process. A Task Team, established by the UN Operations Management Team and led by UNICEF, is developing the BOS that is to be finalised in 2016. It is expected that BOS will result in significant savings in the operational areas of Procurement, ICT and Headquarters.

Office-wide review and update of existing SOPs continued to focus on a limited SOPs that are required to ensure effective and efficient processes.

The CO established the Centralized Invoice Processing service model to simulate the Global Shared Service Centre (GSSC) set-up and it was running since the second quarter of the year. Bottlenecks were identified and solutions sought to resolve them and processes were simplified to improve timeliness and efficiency in processing financial transactions.

By refocusing on qualitative and quantitative internet services, the CO reduced by over 60 per cent the number of servers in its data centre resulting in significant savings of resources.

## Supply Management

The Supply Plan (US\$ 9.8 million) identified the need for US\$ 7.2 million of supplies, US\$ 2.6 million in services and 21 Long Term Agreements (LTAs). Requisitions raised amounted to US\$ 7.8 million covering supplies (US\$ 6.2 million) and institutional services (US\$ 1.6 million).

Total value of actual procurement (excluding Procurement Services) in 2015 was US\$ 4.6 million, of that 76 per cent was performed locally. The CO had 34 LTAs in place, many shared within the UN, covering the most frequently procured goods and services such as printing, airline bookings, car rental, fuel, transport, graphic design, HACT and internet.

Total value of supplies received amounted to US\$ 39.5 million as detailed in the table below:

UNICEF Mozambique 2015	Local in US\$	Off-shore in US\$	Total in US\$
Programme supplies	1,845,367	35,958,979	37,804,346
Operational supplies	171,033	24,089	195,122
Institutional services	1,471,652		1,471,652

Value of supplies channelled via Procurement Services in support of the MoH reached US\$ 34.9 million. The CO involvement in planning, coordination and logistics is crucial for the World Bank financed Nutrition Project, introduction of new vaccines and related cold chain upgrades; complementing more structural Procurement Services Management support and programme interventions.

Supplies channelled via UICEF in support of MoH	Total in US\$
Regular Procurement Services	2,187,332
GAVI Procurement Services	32,689,492

Mozambique utilized the supply and logistics dashboards for monitoring supply chain activities.

The value of the inventory of programme supplies controlled by Mozambique CO recorded as physically in the warehouse was US\$ 1,044,267. Of that, US\$ 990,469 were supplies prepositioned for emergencies in line with the EWEA plan. The value of programme supplies issued from local warehouses controlled by Mozambique CO was US\$ 418,870, bringing the total value of supplies managed by the Mozambique CO to US\$ 1.5 million.

## Security for Staff and Premises

While the situation remained overall peaceful after the elections in October 2014, the threat of a return to violence remained throughout 2015. Significant and sustained dialogue and peace building efforts are required if further unrest is to be avoided. Although the overall security situation remained stable in the country, sporadic kidnapping cases continued in Maputo City.

The Security SOP with Warden/communication tree plan was updated in July, and

communication tree activation simulations were successfully undertaken thereafter. The CO conducted a fire drill exercise in October as well as regular bi-monthly radio checks.

Early 2015, UNICEF Mozambique opened two co-located offices in Zambézia and Tete provincial capitals. Both offices were assessed by UNDSS that conducted the Facility, Safety and Security Survey (FSSS). Most of the FSSS recommended MOSS improvements were implemented although at a slower pace than expected.

Mozambique experienced increased external debt, decreased revenues from commodities exports and direct foreign investments that all contributed to a decreased stock of state foreign currency and reserves. With a very high budget deficit, the Government started increasing prices of basic services and goods; not only because of the high depreciation of the local currency (so far in 2015 the Metical depreciated by >50 per cent in comparison with the US dollar) but also reducing subsidies provided for basic food items, fuel and electricity. Retroactively and without notice, the Government increased in October prices of bread, electricity and water by more than 20 per cent. Similar increases are to be expected for fuel and other basic commodities which would significantly heighten the risk of social protest and unrest, a scenario the country experienced on several occasions in the last few years.

## Human Resources

Focus in 2015 was to implement a results-based analysis of staff capacity needs and profiles with staff selection and planning focused on competencies required to serve programme needs. This included continued application of technical and competency-based criteria for recruitment, with the closure of 18 processes during 2015. Aggressive local recruitment continued to attract a huge number of potential candidates for new or vacant national posts. (Vacancy rate KPI achieved.) The percentage of female staff remained close to 53 per cent and geographical diversity of IP staff remained at one third from programme countries (another achieved KPI).

Performance Appraisal System (PAS) compliance has also been highlighted, with open discussions between staff members and their supervisors and the alignment of identified capacity gaps with the learning plan. Completion of 2014 year-end review reached 99 per cent.

Management and staff continued to address the results of the last staff survey, implementing an action plan incorporating the recommendations of the 2014 team-building exercise. Results from the 2015 all-staff retreat that focused on communication and conflict resolution will inform the 2016 learning plan. The KPI for the implementation of the 2015 learning plan will be reached. As well, in collaboration with the UN Cares Coordinator, the CO ensured full implementation of the minimum standards on HIV in the workplace throughout the year. Current training focus is on preparedness for the expected 2016 rain/drought season, building on lessons from past emergencies and ensuring that staff capacities are in place and ready for mobilisation as required.

The first cohort of Youth UNVs were successfully supported work across all programme and operations sections under a UNV Co-ordinator. An evaluation of this project is underway, to determine the most effective and efficient way to manage the second cohort of Young Professionals in 2016.

## Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

By refocusing on qualitative and quantitative internet services, the CO reduced by more than 60 per cent the number of servers in its data centre, resulting in significant savings. At the same time the CO introduced two major value-added processes: IT service management tool and the move from incident management to problem management by tackling root cause of incidents and implementing sustainable ICT solutions. The latter resulted in a high infrastructure and service availability reaching 99 per cent of the SLA. End-Users received training and on-the-job support in cloud-based office automation tools resulting in increased mobility and user satisfaction. End-Users engaged more effectively with both internal and external stakeholders from any location with the use of new age video and audio conference, improving efficiency.

The CO launched an open-source SMS mobile platform called SMS Biz with potential to foster open dialogue on issues of sexuality, reproductive health and HIV prevention. SMS Biz is built using individualized channels respecting users' privacy and offers the young and adolescents the opportunity to be at the centre of the response to their challenges. Officially launched on 24 October 2015 in Maputo, SMS Biz registered 4,711 users a month after the launch.

Digital/social media presence in Mozambique increased with the increasing coverage, usage and affordability of digital media services. UNICEF Mozambique adopted a strategy to reach more people using various tools and type of content resulting in the following user coverage as of November 2015: Website: 115,498, Microsites 22,200, Twitter: 1,097,964, Facebook: 42,709,753, Pinterest: 128,942, Google Plus: 135,160, YouTube: 41,858, SoundCloud: 3,908.

UNICEF Mozambique diversified the format of the content of its digital product as follows: Website: 58, Twitter: 2,619, Facebook: 676, Google Plus: 280, Instagram: 194, LinkedIn: 120, Pinterest: 71, Souncloud: 2, YouTube: 52 videos.

## Programme Components from Results Assessment Module

### ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

**OUTCOME 1** National policies, operational plans and adequate resource allocation to improve health system's performance benefitting children's health are in place

**Analytical Statement of Progress:** In 2015, Mozambique achieved its Millennium Development Goal (MDG4) target, slipping below the target of 80 per 1,000 live births based on the global estimate of child mortality (UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimates). The MoH continued to strengthen the policy and enabling environment for maternal and new-born health, as evidenced by the commitment of the First Lady as the Patroness of the CHW programme and Acceleration Plan to reduce Maternal and Neonatal Mortality (PARMINI). Maternal and neonatal mortality were the two areas that have not moved significantly during the MDG period while stunting rate remained virtually unchanged.

Health, Nutrition and Access to Water and Sanitation were given high priority in the Government of Mozambique five year plan 2015-19 (PQG). Significantly, for the first time the reduction of chronic malnutrition was included as a key performance indicator and the Government made itself accountable.

Domestic budgetary allocation to health sector increased this year to 8.9 per cent (up from 7.8 per cent in 2014). The sector continues to depend heavily on external assistance with as much

as 70 per cent of the annual budget in the health sector provided by external sources. Of particular concern in the future is the largest gap in funding for HIV treatment, with some estimates pointing to a gap as high as US\$ 100 million.

Mozambique continues to adopt global evidence-based practices based on the specific context and needs. During 2015, the National Strategic Plan for the HIV Response 2015-2019 (PEN IV) was approved that has a specific emphasis on adolescence. The National Counsel to Combat HIV and AIDS (CNCS), with strong leadership from UNICEF Mozambique, adopted the Global ALL-IN Platform as means to operationalize the adolescent component of the PEN IV. In contrast, PARMINI while having high-level support moved less quickly into implementation with several planned launch events postponed to 2016. The policy environment for nutrition, currently in place, provided a conducive environment that led to the finalization in nine out of 11 provinces' provincial plans for reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC). However policy gaps remains particularly on the laws and policies regulating private sector engagement into nutrition namely the draft food fortification law yet to be approved as well as the law enforcement for salt iodization and code of breast milk substitute remaining weak. Overall governance remains weak particularly since the proposed change of Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) in the Ministry of Agriculture to Institute for the Promotion of Food Security and Nutrition (IPSAN) with expanded, but as yet unfinalised capacities, for both coordination and field implementation. This important proposal created temporary uncertainty about the direction for stunting reduction (this should be clarified in 2016).

In 2015, a number of analytical reviews of Government spending in health were conducted including a Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment to improve transparency and accountability in public finance management and a long-term donor concern in the health sector. Progress was made with the Health Partners Group in highlighting and overcoming challenges in Government planning and budgetary mechanisms both within and beyond the health sector.

Moving forward in 2016, the introduction of the Global Financing Facility (GFF) was anticipated to accelerate efforts towards a health financing strategy and greater efficiency around a minimum package of health services to concentrate scarce resources on interventions that provide the best 'value for money'. While GFF resources are not expected to be available until 2017, the investment case and health financing strategies to be developed during 2016 were anticipated to better define and map financial resources for the greatest benefit for women and children.

**OUTPUT 1** Health SWAp adequately supports implementation of national health plans

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Prosaude Health Sector Common Fund is UNICEF Mozambique's primary platform for engagement in the Health Sector-Wide Approach. In 2015, UNICEF Mozambique contributed US\$ 500,000 to this fund. As part of a larger reform initiative, UNICEF Mozambique actively engaged in the year-long Prosaude review process. This review revitalised donor commitment to government-led annual planning, budgeting and monitoring process in line with International Health Partnership principles (one plan, one budget, one report). UNICEF Mozambique with partners developed a strong consensus on the use of Prosaude funds to high priority, high impact areas, focussed on primary and secondary level health services. Progress on these and other public finance management related issues are forthcoming and it is hoped that this will enable the common fund to attract an increased volume of donor support under a revised MOU in 2016.

UNICEF Mozambique worked with partners to explore the opportunities arising from Mozambique's engagement with the Global Financing Facility for reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health (RMNCH). During 2016 the development of the country platform and investment case is expected to catalyse finalisation of the health financing strategy leading to greater focus as well as greater resources for RMNCH.

UNICEF Mozambique has taken on a co-chair role in the Service Delivery Working Group and revitalized key agendas around new-born health, community health workers and health promotion. As a result, the MoH requested UNICEF to update the strategic plan and investment case for CHWs. The strategy will be developed for the period 2016-2020. The new Strategy on Health Promotion, launched in December 2015 with extensive media coverage, calls for wider participation in to health and well-being. The strategy is an example of successful multi-sectoral collaboration that provides an over-arching framework and allows for coherence with various sub-sector behaviour change communication approaches.

The nutrition supply chain assessment was successfully completed. This assessment reviewed how nutrition therapeutic products, equipment and micro-nutrient powders are managed with the government supply chain system and provides a set of actionable recommendations to inform next year's investment into supply chain improvement particularly around the integration and inventory management of nutrition commodities at provincial and district level. The findings also fed into the regional supply chain review exercise "UNICEF Mozambique Nutritional Supply Chain Integration Study". In addition UNICEF Mozambique led the forecasting and procurement of essential nutrition, immunization and new-born care commodities in Mozambique with direct procurement valued at nearly US\$ 2 million and over US\$ 4 million with procurement services.

With UNICEF Mozambique support the MoH was able to successfully introduce three new life-saving vaccines in the immunization schedule; rotavirus, inactivated polio vaccine and the second dose of measles. Support ranged from procurement to improving logistics capacity for in-country distribution and developing handling and administrative capacity of vaccines. UNICEF Mozambique, working with partners, completed an Effective Vaccine Management Assessment and a Cold Chain Assessment with clear recommendations for improvements. The subsequent cold chain upgrade work was a significant undertaking in 2015 and the evaluation of this infrastructure improvement was completed.

**OUTPUT 2** National policies reflect evidence based strategies to reduce child morbidity and mortality

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

There was considerable progress across a number of national policies for child health and nutrition this year. Building on the global agenda for maternal and new-born health, UNICEF Mozambique provided technical support to finalize the "Acceleration Plan" to reduce Maternal, Neonatal and Child Mortality. Priority interventions for the new-born have now been included together with clear indicators and targets. UNICEF Mozambique ensured that services provided by CHWs were harmonised with this strategy. As part of this revitalised new-born agenda, Mozambique celebrated "Prematurity Week" for the first time ever.

Reaching Every Community (REC) is an equity-focussed planning and monitoring platform for the delivery of an integrated MCH service package to communities mainly with outreach. In collaboration with MoH and WHO, UNICEF Mozambique developed country-specific guidelines and tools for REC. The MoH allocated funding for 2016 to support capacity development and

REC implementation in four priority provinces. The scale-up strategy will benefit from a REC costing study and financial flow bottleneck study, currently in the data collection phase.

UNICEF Mozambique was pivotal in leading the UN nutrition group towards focused, unified advocacy work within the wider Nutrition Partners Forum. Better UN alignment and coordination contributed to the Government for the adoption of stunting reduction as a priority result of the five year government plan (PQG), and the adoption of nutrition as a specific outcome of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Other achievements included the support to the development of the revised Universal Salt Iodization strategy for Mozambique, the on-going support to the finalization of the Infant and Young Child Feeding strategy and the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) nutrition strategy all of that contributed to a stronger policy and strategy framework on maternal nutrition and infant and young child feeding.

To support the "ALL-IN" platform, the initial national adolescent programme assessment was completed and validated with a multi-sectoral national consensus meeting. The assessment identified determinants of HIV-risk of infection that adolescent sub-populations, geographical priority areas, and key social norms that need to be addressed. This also provided an important window of opportunity for adolescent participation. Young people adolescents made up almost half the participants. The "ALL-IN" platform enabled donors and Government to accelerate a coherent response for adolescents and Global Fund is using this evidence to profile adolescents and prioritize funding.

Updated guidelines on paediatric treatment were brought in line with WHO 2013 Treatment Guidelines. This increased access to a greater range of children, and provided earlier initiation of treatment. However, retention of mothers and children in Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and paediatric services remains critically weak. UNICEF Mozambique supported formative research around retention, including a study to assess quality of care and feasibility of task-shifting to MCH nurses to initiate and follow up children on Anti-Retroviral Treatment. This evidence will inform the revision of national guidelines on retention in 2016 and will form the basis of a forthcoming communication strategy for retention.

**OUTPUT 3** Provincial health plans and budgets are of good quality and prioritize interventions to reduce child morbidity and mortality

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Decentralised planning and budgeting processes were strengthened in Tete and Zambézia with two main mechanisms: direct technical support to Social and Economic Plan (PES) planning, and planning for a multi-sectoral response to chronic malnutrition.

Using data collected under Joint UN programme on reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health (RMNCH), the province was able to utilise accurate, disaggregated data in its annual provincial planning process. UNICEF Mozambique technical support to the different health programmes also focussed on ensuring more transparent alignment to the provincial plan.

UNICEF Mozambique provided technical and financial assistance to Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) Zambézia, the provincial body coordinating and monitoring the Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC). A special emphasis was put on sensitizing and advocating for integrating PAMRDC plan into districts plans. So far, in 6 high priority districts of Zambézia, district administration officials and health planners are in a stronger position to develop annual plans with nutrition priorities fully

integrated. UNICEF Mozambique will continue to monitor the responsiveness of the annual district PES in terms of nutrition and if successful, take this approach to scale in the new country programme. Given limits in the tracking of nutrition related expenditure, future emphasis is on ensuring coherent multi-sectoral plans are actually monitored both in terms of activities implementation and funds utilized.

#### **OUTPUT 4** Improves human resources capacity in resource management

##### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

A total of 23 programmatic monitoring visits and two spot checks were undertaken, fully completing the 2015 HACT plan. HACT training of implementing partners was done in all provinces except Niassa. In addition, 12 planned audits exercise were completed. One implementing partner audit was scheduled to 2016.

Following a UNICEF Mozambique internal audit finding, all Child Health and Nutrition section partners shifted to one consolidated financial release per quarter to reduce the number of small transactions and comply with global HACT guidance. While providing an opportunity elevate programmatic discussion to partner leads, rather than programme officer, timely of micro-plan preparation varied and created delays in processing the single payment.

**OUTCOME 2** Vulnerable children and their families have access to, and make use of, quality promotive, preventive and curative health, nutrition and HIV services.

##### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The MoH took to scale a number of high-impact interventions for children and their families. Across the community health platform and the population-based services delivered through outreach and national health week campaigns, there was a gradual expansion in the service package. The community health worker programme reached almost 50 per cent of planned coverage with priority to communities that are more than seven kilometres from a health facility.

With the expanded curriculum, communities will have access to a package of services that include vitamin A supplementation, infection prevention amongst new-borns (chlorhexidine), HIV/AIDS treatment retention, prevention of post-partum haemorrhage, and family planning as a complement to existing health promotion and curative aspects focused on malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia. National Health Weeks were expanded to include birth registration and screening for acute malnutrition with over 16,000 children screened and referred to treatment for acute malnutrition. The two rounds of national health weeks were essential to maintain >85 per cent coverage of two doses of vitamin A, while coverage of the essential nutrition package with routine services remains more limited, still below 30 per cent estimated coverage of treatment of children with SAM.

There was some progress in scaling up equity-focused programmes that specifically target children who are systematically excluded from accessing services. The “reach every community” (REC) approach was endorsed by MOH and scale-up will reach four out of ten provinces in 2017. Importantly, the vaccine alliance (GAVI) Health Systems Strengthening grant approved in 2015 was leveraged to finance the provision of outreach brigades across the whole country, creating the conditions necessary for the Reaching Every District/Reaching Every Community (RED/REC) microplanning process to be fully implemented.

Although 2015 continued to see progress in the roll-out of option B+ for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, there are significant concerns about quality and retention within the programme.

**OUTPUT 1** Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Programme operations were effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

**OUTPUT 2** By 2015, all rural districts of Mozambique have community health workers trained and deployed to provide essential maternal, new-born and child health services.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In-service training for CHW in IMCI and essential new-born care trainings were top priority for the Government's child health agenda this year. Although the absorptive capacity of some provinces is problematic, of the 3,000 health service providers planned to be trained, 1,800 actually benefitted from IMCI training with UNICEF funds. The remaining training cascade is expected to be completed by early 2016. UNICEF Mozambique provided support for the development and printing of job aids and MoH supervision to maximize the on-going support following the training.

The number of rural districts with trained and deployed CHWs exceed the target with support from UNICEF Mozambique and other partners. When the current cohort of 100 graduate in April 2016 in Zambézia, the coverage of CHW will reach almost half the 7,200 target by 2019. In addition, as the curriculum was reviewed to incorporate more aspects of new-born health, refresher trainings started across all provinces to include vitamin A supplementation, infection prevention amongst new-borns (chlorhexidine), HIV/AIDS treatment retention, prevention of post-partum haemorrhage, and family planning. These complement existing health promotion and curative aspects focused on malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia.

By September, 1,562,983 people were assessed during home visits in districts supported by UNICEF Mozambique; of that 113,862 were new-borns and 504,939 children between two months and five years. CHWs provided community case management of malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia to a total of 988,520 patients; 168,499 were referred to the nearest health facility of that 8,471 due to SAM/MAM. CHWs also conducted 344,489 education sessions in the communities.

To strengthen the quality of integrated community case management (iCCM) and the timeliness and completeness of CHW reporting, UNICEF Mozambique conducted a feasibility assessment for the use of mobile technology and initiated a partnership with Malaria Consortium to scale-up a smart phone based tool to facilitate case management, referral, reporting, supervision and stock management. This partnership is expected to lead to a scalable iCCM platform by 2016 and national expansion from 2017.

In terms of malaria, the country sustained a continuous supply of mosquito nets for mass distribution campaigns in eligible districts and routine distribution among pregnant women in health facilities. UNICEF Mozambique's contribution was focussed on three high-risk provinces Zambézia, Tete and Gaza, where 259,189 mosquito nets were distributed to pregnant women

during antenatal care visits. In these provinces, UNICEF Mozambique also supported the distribution and monitoring of two doses of Intermittent Preventive Treatment in pregnancy (IPTp). All three provinces are above the national average (54 per cent) for IPTp second dose, with Gaza province exceeding the national target of 60 per cent. It should be noted that in the Mozambican context of high HIV prevalence, many HIV positive pregnant women are taking another drug, Cotrimoxazole that effectively protects against malaria. Coverage figures for IPTp and Cotrimoxazole are reaching 80 per cent in Zambézia and Tete and 93 per cent in Gaza.

**OUTPUT 3** By the end of 2015, 88 per cent of children under 1 year of age are immunized with pentavalent vaccine and 88 per cent against measles.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Ministry of Health with financial support from the vaccine alliance (GAVI) successfully introduced three new vaccines to Mozambique in 2015. These vaccines target an important cause of morbidity and death in children and contribute to global efforts in reducing the disease burden of vaccine preventable diseases. Launched by the President of Mozambique in August, rotavirus vaccine prevents a leading cause of severe diarrhoea and diarrhoeal deaths. UNICEF Mozambique played a critical support role and developed successful partnerships with Government and non-government actors such as World Health Organization (WHO), Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) and Village Reach to ensure successful planning and implementation. Measles second dose and inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV) have also been introduced in November.

UNICEF Mozambique's investment in infrastructure and logistics required for the introduction of new vaccines strengthened the health system capacity to deliver routine immunisation services to mothers and children across the country. Through forecasting and procurement services, UNICEF Mozambique improved the immunization system's capacity to accommodate and handle these life-saving vaccines, with upgrading the cold chain, health worker training and in-country vaccine distribution schemes. The cold chain upgrade efforts included the procurement and installation of 400 refrigerators and four cold rooms. Further support was provided to the MoH in training their maintenance officers for installation, use and maintenance of the new equipment and in installing solar fridges. This support was built upon the recommendations of the UNICEF Mozambique supported Cold Chain Assessment study.

On the demand side, UNICEF Mozambique supported the updating of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Communication Plan to include the introduction of new vaccines. Interventions included mass media communication, leaflets to community actors and developing Interpersonal Communication (IPC) skills of health workers.

In Zambézia, additional support was provided for routine immunization to ensure vaccines were available at the service delivery level. UNICEF Mozambique financed the vaccine distribution systems and supervision.

**OUTPUT 4** By the end of 2015, progress achieved in key areas of the Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition, specifically infant and young child feeding and vitamin A supplementation/deworming

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique provided substantial technical and financial support to ensure a more conducive environment for early initiation of breastfeeding with Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative and its alignment with Maternity Model Initiative. Recommendations for full integration of the two

initiatives is a key MoH activity for 2016. In addition, continuous support to promotion of breastfeeding and complementary feeding with the training and support of CHWs and volunteers on community IYCF counselling was provided to train over 335 health workers.

Activities related to micronutrient supplementation and Iron-folate supplementation were initiated with the training of 111 health workers and 10 teachers in four districts of Zambézia and micro-planning activities paving the way for implementation in early 2016.

UNICEF Mozambique continued to take the lead in supporting the Mozambican Government on the salt iodization programme supporting of a comprehensive approach including strengthening of law enforcement (training of 36 law enforcement inspectors from all provinces and central level), capacity building and monitoring of salt producers (training of 25 salt producers of different production capacities, from the whole country; supervision carried out in 9 out of 11 provinces) and demand creation with mass media and community engagement.

High coverage of high-impact nutrition intervention was maintained with the bi-annual national health weeks, reaching more than 85 per cent of children 6-59 months with two doses of vitamin A, deworming, immunization while detecting and referring of case of severe acute malnutrition. More than 4 million children under-five were reached during each campaign. This year, birth registration was added, provided a new opportunity for many families to register the birth of children under-five free of charge.

During 2015, more than 32,673 children under-five received treatment for acute malnutrition, roughly 82 per cent of 2015 UNICEF Mozambique coverage target. Overall access of treatment for SAM is still very constrained with an estimated national coverage below 30 per cent. Acute malnutrition is one of the leading cause of mortality in in-patient paediatric ward with 9 per cent of mortality rate amongst the 7,558 children who were admitted because of complicated SAM.

A first draft of an orientation guide for vitamin A supplementation with the routine health system was developed, and training of CHWs for introduction of vitamin A supplementation in the community service package was ongoing.

Key bottlenecks around quality of services for SAM treatment, information system and supply chain management were under review, with a supply chain assessment completed, that will form the basis for renewed investment into SAM treatment in 2016.

**OUTPUT 5** Support the implementation of key interventions from the Multisectoral Action for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC), including strengthening INAS' capacity on nutrition, introducing interventions to improve the nutritional and health status of adolescents and activities in specific districts

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Acute malnutrition was merged with chronic malnutrition - Output 005

**OUTPUT 6** By the end of 2015, 80 per cent of children living with HIV have access to quality care, treatment and nutritional services

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

During 2015, Mozambique exceeded the MDG 6 Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) target of 80 per cent by ten percentage points. UNICEF Mozambique continued the

expansion of Option B+ in four provinces, with training and supervision of more than 228 maternal child health (MCH) nurses on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) treatment and 77 technicians trained to collect (Polymerase Chain Reaction) PCR samples in support of early infant diagnosis (EID), representing approximately 16 per cent of the total need.

UNICEF Mozambique partnered with CUAMM (Doctors with Africa) to improve the quality of PMTCT and paediatric treatment services with mentoring of health providers to follow national guidelines, and on-the-job training. In Sofala province mothers' support groups are formed to support default tracking and retention. As a result of this work 2,000 defaulters were tracked, of that 67 per cent returned and continued treatment in health facilities. Additional support was provided to boost reactivation of adolescent services with an increase of 40 per cent of young people benefiting from sexual and reproductive health services including HIV compared to 2014. Approximately 50,000 adolescents benefited for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services in supported health facilities, representing more than 80 per cent of the total beneficiaries assisted in all facilities.

UNICEF Mozambique support to developing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools within MCH services improves longitudinal tracking of mothers along the MCH cascade was completed this year and is expected to significantly improve retention within the cohort.

**OUTPUT 7** Morbidity and mortality caused by disasters are reduced with interventions before and during emergency

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

A cholera outbreak affecting six provinces of central and northern region of Mozambique was reported during the first semester. Zambézia and Nampula provinces were also affected by floods that displaced more than 150,000 people. In total 8,858 cases and 65 deaths were reported. During the second semester of 2015 a new outbreak of cholera with smaller magnitude affected Zambézia and Nampula. UNICEF Mozambique supported the overall response to the outbreak with main focus in Tete, Zambézia and Sofala by providing coordination, technical support and supplies. Even though the scale of the outbreak was relatively large with challenges to related broader emergency issues such as heavy flooding, the MoH with support from partners was able to manage the epidemic and keep the case fatality rate below the threshold of one per cent.

**OUTCOME 3** Capacities and alliances for strategic coordination are strengthened and equity and disaster risk reduction focused policies and systems developed for sustainable WASH service delivery

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Under the new Government, the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources underwent an institutional restructuring process to respond to its new roles and responsibilities. The National Directorate of Water (DNA) was split into two national directorates: (1) the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation; and (2) the National Directorate of Water Resources. While the formal decision was issued in the Government official bulletin (Boletim da República), the directors for both new national directorates were not appointed, nor the organizational structures approved yet. This situation impaired the responsiveness and decision-making related with most of WASH issues but in particular the implementation of the sanitation agenda.

Coordination forums continued throughout 2015 with UNICEF Mozambique providing key

leadership for rural WASH and co-chairing working groups. UNICEF Mozambique along with other sector partners, supported the participation of Mozambique's multisectoral delegation (water & sanitation, finance, education, environment, public administration, health) to the AfricaSan IV conference in Dakar, Senegal. The country reiterated its commitment to achieving universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and elimination of open defecation by 2030 as part of the "Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene". The delegation was chaired by the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources and involved senior staff from the line ministries above as well as sector partners (WSP, UNICEF Mozambique). This led to the development of draft terms of reference for a national rural sanitation strategy.

There were no new data on coverage increases in water supply and sanitation but a slow, steady improvement slightly above population growth rate is assumed based on sector data and analysis. The Joint Monitoring Programme for 2015 MDGs reported estimates of 51 per cent coverage for water supply and 21 per cent coverage of sanitation, confirming that progress was inadequate to meet MDG targets.

New post-2015 national targets in line with the SDGs were being developed. The new Government five-year plan aspires by 2020 to provide improved water supply for 90 per cent of the urban and 75 per cent of the rural population. The targets for improved sanitation in urban areas are 80 per cent and 50 per cent in rural areas. On-going external financing of sector investments continued as Government contribution faltered in 2015 (see below). A large drilling programme financed by Government of India boosted new water points in Zambézia (235 out of 450 drilled in 2015). The UNICEF Mozambique contribution to new water points nationwide in 2013-2014 was about 5 per cent.

UNICEF Mozambique increased its direct support to the roll-out of the sector monitoring system National water and sanitation monitoring system (SINAS) in Tete and Zambézia provinces. All district infrastructure services received computer equipment and motorcycles, and staff were trained by National Directorate of Water (DNA) on the collection and transmission of WASH information to the national level.

**OUTPUT 1** Strengthened sector coordination mechanisms with the SWAp and other fora to ensure national budgets, policies, strategies and M&E plans prioritize vulnerable groups to reduce disparities in WASH service access

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

As an active National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (PRONASAR) Common Fund (CF) partner, UNICEF Mozambique contributed US\$ 500,000 in 2015. Along with other partners (DFID, Austrian Cooperation and Swiss Cooperation), UNICEF Mozambique worked to strengthen PRONASAR's workplans, progress reports and audits. There was a downward trend in partner contributions to the Common Fund to around US\$ 3.5 million in 2015 (a decrease of 53 per cent of the 2014 level). Overall, the partner contributions decreased from 64 per cent to 40 per cent of the total PRONOSAR budget. In addition to partner funding declines, the GoM contribution to PRONASAR significantly decreased in 2015 by about 66 per cent compared to 2014 figures. Indeed, 2015 witnessed a significant drop in Government funding of the sector that represents more than 50 per cent cut from the planned budget. (This dramatic reversal is forecast to continue in 2016 as the Government grapples with its fiscal crisis.)

The March 2015 Joint Annual Review (JAR), that assessed 2014 sector performance, reaffirmed improvements in rural water supply infrastructure with an increase of six per cent of

functioning water points while compared to 2013 (23 out of 245 operational water points). However, progress was not enough to achieve rural water supply target envisioned in the 2010-2014 GoM Five Year Plan (target 69 per cent). Greater progress was noted on urban water supply where public investments contributed in achieving nine per cent more coverage than anticipated in the GoM Five Year Plan (70 per cent). On sanitation, particularly rural sanitation, the sector joint review noted an increase of open defecation free (ODF) communities representing nearly 10 per cent national coverage. Nevertheless, an average of 64 per cent of annually self-constructed household latrines is still insufficient to meet the national minimum standards for rural sanitation service – that is improved traditional latrine. This evidence calls for a combined approach of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and sanitation marketing.

In compliance with the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS)/Netherlands–UNICEF agreement for the One Million Initiative rural WASH programme, the 2014 sustainability check report was issued in early 2015. The report findings showed the overall level of sustainability reduced by nine per cent compared with 2013, the major reason being related to lack of hand washing facilities at household level. The technical score of the water points remains strong, with a functionality rate of 89 per cent. The percentage of communities adhering to ODF principles for ODF status was stable at 83 per cent of all ODF communities surveyed.

**OUTPUT 2** Sector partners with strengthened capacities, in particular in the areas of planning, procurement and M&E to implement WASH programmes.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique provided technical assistance to strengthen provincial and district governments and partners’ capacities to fulfil their roles and responsibilities in the provision of rural WASH services with the following actions:

- Support for the recruitment of new staff in provincial and district governments, and their integration into the Government civil service system.
- Training of government technicians and service providers in strategic areas such as monitoring and evaluation (M&E). In 2015, nearly 400 district, sub-district and provincial staff in UNICEF target provinces of Tete and Zambézia were trained on WASH data collection and database management linked with the national water and sanitation monitoring system (SINAS). The training was complemented by the provision of M&E material and equipment (geographical positioning system (GPS), computers, conductivity meters, and motorbikes) and follow up refresh training. Moreover, the capacity of 23 Government and NGO staff was strengthened with training of trainers (ToT) on Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS).
- Technical assistance was provided with the multisectoral team to develop a national rural sanitation programme.

Based on the experiences gained in the first years of the “small towns” programme, a capacity building plan of public and private stakeholders was developed and agreed with the Administration of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure (AIAS). A modular training package to implement the delegated management model in urban towns was implemented along 2015 with the participation of technicians of national, sub-national and local levels, including NGOs. The aim is for this package to be replicated by either AIAS; the Water Regulatory Council (CRA); provincial Directorates of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (DPOPHRH); and local governments; in other provinces in the future. The first module, related to water and sanitation

planning, was held in March; the second module, focused on water projects design and communication tools for sanitation promotion, was held in June. The third module, for procurement of water supply works contracts, was held in August. Twenty-two technicians from seven towns of Tete, Manica and Inhambane provinces were registered in the courses.

All trainings were complemented by frequent support visits from the Maputo-based UNICEF Mozambique WASH team. In addition, UNICEF Mozambique maintains one province-based staff and three consultants to provide regular day-to-day technical assistance to DPOPRH and district Planning and Infrastructure District Services (SDPI) counterparts, as well as field monitoring and quality assurance of private sector contractors.

**OUTPUT 3** Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Assurance Plan effectively implemented annually

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The WASH section successfully implemented the office-wide 2015 Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Assurance Plan that included micro-assessments, programmatic visits, spot checks, audits and training of implementing partners. Given the limited capacity of most of WASH partners, particularly at decentralized levels, the number of WASH programmatic visits exceeded the number planned (32 undertaken out of five planned) to ensure knowledge transfers and skills development with on-the-job trainings.

**OUTCOME 4** Vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban areas have improved access to, and use of, safe and sustainable WASH services.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The outcome to achieve improved WASH service provision was implemented in small towns, rural communities and schools throughout the year.

Even though the annual work plan was not fully funded at the beginning of 2015, shortfalls in implementation were not due to financial limitations but rather to partner capacity constraints to planning and managing provincial and district activities. In Zambézia, for example, only 30 of 80 planned water points were contracted as the provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (DPOPHRH) struggled with staff shortages, procurement capacity gaps and the flood emergency. In Tete DPOPHRH, a wholesale reshuffling of water and sanitation staff depleted the Water and Sanitation Department ranks of experienced personnel and set back implementation.

UNICEF Mozambique's commitment to focus greater efforts on the provinces of Tete and Zambézia continued; in support of this, key focus on work in Sofala province and districts was phased out at mid-year and a workshop was held to review progress from 2007 to 2015 under the One Million Initiative and more recent DFID support.

Support for three districts in Manica province continued primarily in sanitation, and will continue in 2016, to allow hard-earned sanitation gains to reach maturity and be further developed.

**OUTPUT 1** Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

**OUTPUT 2** 100,000 students from primary schools in targeted districts improved water and sanitation services and hygiene education

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Water supply: 30,910 learners gained access to water supply with the construction of 79 water points in 2015 in Tete and Zambézia provinces. The construction of other seven water points in Zambézia and Tete provinces is on-going. Since 2012, 110,810 students gained access to water supply services in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Gaza provinces.

Sanitation: 15,641 students gained access to improved sanitation facilities with construction of 80 blocks of sanitation facilities in 28 schools in 2015; the construction of further 65 sanitation facilities in 29 schools is on-going. Since 2012, 98,671 students gained access to improved sanitation facilities with the construction of 514 sanitation blocks in 155 schools.

Hygiene promotion: 56,970 students were reached by hygiene education campaigns in 118 ODF certified schools in Nampula, Tete and Manica during 2015. Since 2012, a cumulative total of 306,112 students were reached by hygiene education campaigns in 605 ODF certified schools in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete, Manica and Sofala provinces.

**OUTPUT 3** In rural areas, at least 300,000 new users, prioritising vulnerable groups, use safe water and 300,000 people use safe sanitation and improved hygiene practices

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Rural water supply: 96 per cent of the target proposed for the period 2012 to 2016 was reached. In 2015, a total of 21,300 people gained access to water supply with the construction of 71 water points. The construction of 50 boreholes in Zambézia province was postponed to 2016 due to the flood emergency situation and low implementation capacity at provincial level.

Rural sanitation: 439,389 people (146 per cent of the target) were reached with improved sanitation and hygiene promotion and 47 ODF communities were achieved in Tete, Manica provinces.

District Sanitation Plans: seven draft district sanitation plans were prepared for Guro, Macanga, Macossa, Chiuta, Gilé, Gurué and Manica districts.

**OUTPUT 4** In small towns, at least 100,000 new users, prioritising vulnerable groups, use safe water and 100,000 use safe sanitation and improved hygiene practices

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The second of a total of six piped water systems of the small towns programme was concluded on April 2015. The water system for Ulónguè town in Tete province was handed over to a private operator following the country's delegated management model; the system will reach 14,500 beneficiaries (88 per cent of the estimated town population) by end of 2015 with 1,360 domestic and yard connections and eight standpipes. Importantly, the system's main components are designed for a 20-year project horizon with 24,000 users. Works in a third water system, for Espungabera town in Manica province are ongoing. And the bidding proposals to build water systems in other two towns, Jangamo and Morrumbene in Inhambane province, are under assessment.

A research carried out by Murdoch University (October 2015) to assess the impact of the first water project handed over in June 2014 in Ribaué town, found the system is serving 300 yard taps, 10 kiosks, 14 private businesses, and 31 public institutions—doubling the initial 170 domiciliary connections built in 2014.

The Ulónguè town-wide sanitation plan was concluded in 2015 and will be included in the municipal five-year strategic plan. The sanitation plan intends to address public sanitation needs, household sanitation and town sanitation management issues in the short and medium term (up to five years). Sanitation working groups under the leadership of local governments are preparing town-wide sanitation plans in four towns (Espungabera, Jangamo, Homoine, Morrumbene). Sanitation competitions were launched in August 2015 in Ulónguè and Espungabera, using a blend of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and multimedia communication techniques like community radios, mobile units and theatre groups to generate demand. Sanitation marketing techniques were used to strengthen the supply side, training sanitation artisans and helping them to sell sanitation products. A one-year partnership with the Dutch NGO WASTE was signed in July with the aim to further develop financial mechanisms such as micro-finance or community savings groups, for families willing to improve/upgrade their sanitation facilities. WASTE will also train sanitation artisans to develop business plans.

Construction of sanitation facilities for one health centre and one marketplace in Ulónguè; one marketplace and the hospital in Espungabera; and the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in two schools in Espungabera, are undergoing. The estimated number of beneficiaries of these public/institutional facilities is 3,400 people.

**OUTPUT 5** Humanitarian action - Preparedness and response in emergency situations meet needs of most vulnerable with CCCs.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

From January 2015 with the onset of the flood season, UNICEF Mozambique led the WASH Cluster assessment, coordination and response, at both national and provincial levels. UNICEF Mozambique provided emergency humanitarian support to 50,000 flood displaced people in Zambézia province with water trucking and distribution, provision of water supply facilities, sanitation facilities and hygiene kits and supplies. Two partnership agreements with COSACA and World Vision in Zambézia helped support the establishment of WASH services on a long-term basis in newly establish resettlement sites for internal displaced people.

With the subsequent cholera outbreak, UNICEF Mozambique contributed with support to the development of intersectoral plans and local coordination; provision of Certeza water treatment product, soap and bulk HTH chlorine; disinfection of wells and establishment of emergency water distributions to the most vulnerable neighbourhoods (especially in Tete city and Quelimane).

**OUTCOME 5** Quality of basic education and learning outcomes improved for all children

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Mozambique made huge strides in expanding access to primary education over the past decade, but was struggling to provide quality education producing effective learning. In 2014, the Ministry announced the results of their national reading assessment that showed that only

6.3 per cent of children in third grade were able to read. In 2015, the results of a regional survey on Service Delivery Indicators conducted by the World Bank, shows Mozambique is doing worse than the other countries included in terms of learning achievement, teacher capacity and absenteeism of learners, teachers and directors. This evidence contributed to an increasing acknowledgement of the importance of the quality of education services, reflected in children successfully completing a full course of basic schooling and the learning of foundational skills is increasingly being recognised as a key-priority.

UNICEF Mozambique's commitment to supporting Mozambique in its efforts to improve the quality of basic education and improved learning outcomes is a medium- to long-term strategy pitched at central as well as decentralized levels, and in collaboration with bilateral and multilateral partners as well as civil society. In 2015, UNICEF Mozambique continued its engagement to policy dialogue and coordination of partners in the education sector. UNICEF Mozambique was leveraging for a shift that acknowledges that access and quality are linked. Primary schooling cannot be said to be of quality if it fails to reach all children. At the same time, mere physical access to education services of a quality that fails to guarantee learning cannot be the aim either.

In 2015, UNICEF Mozambique technical and financial support was provided to key pillars of quality and learning, including quality standards for primary schools; teacher training; pedagogical support; and classroom based diagnostic tools to help teachers understand student learning in core subjects. Also this year, UNICEF Mozambique made progress in designing and developing a programme that will train teachers on methodologies for teaching early literacy and numeracy and that will stimulate the development and use of low-cost teaching and learning materials and learning assessments. UNICEF Mozambique also stepped up its engagement in early learning, specifically school readiness that aims to improve learning achievement of boys and girls entering primary.

Specific achievements from 2015 contributing to progress on improving the quality of primary education and learning include:

- Engagement with partners that contribute to the FASE resulted in a successful application by Mozambique to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) for US\$ 56.9 million, funds that will support the country's Primary Education Operational Plan 2015-2018. This plan was revised with a view of prioritizing quality and learning.
- Entry into a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Pedagogical University to facilitate research and training, the first study of that started on the functioning of school clusters.
- A teacher training on four modules that reached 1,000 primary teachers in seven provinces.
- The development of a national in-service teaching training strategy that is expected to be approved end 2015.
- The validation of the design of a new intervention that targets improving the quality of education and learning outcomes in selected districts of the provinces of Tete and Zambezia and the recruitment of an institution to undertake the baseline for this new intervention.

Major next steps for 2016 include:

- Continued technical support to the implementation of the national in-service teacher training strategy drafted in 2015,
- An external evaluation and review of the Ministry's pilot training of school directors, and support to the development of strategic planning and materials for the training of school directors,
- The finalization of the baseline for the new intervention focusing on improving quality and learning in selected districts in Tete and Zambezia, and the launch of this intervention including training of 45 teacher trainers and 600 teachers on methodologies for teaching early literacy and numeracy,
- In partnership with local NGOs, the launch of a pilot of innovations in reading promotion for beginning readers in Tete and another pilot of innovations in low-cost teaching and learning materials in Zambezia,
- The design and development of a low-cost short-term school readiness model, a pilot of that is to be launched in Tete and Zambezia before the start of the 2017 school year,
- A Ministry-led UNICEF Mozambique supported evaluation and review of quality standards for primary schools.

**OUTPUT 1** Evidence-based strategic reforms and partnerships for improving quality and learning strengthened

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Partnerships are an important aspect of UNICEF Mozambique's work on quality. As lead of the FASE troika until March, UNICEF Mozambique supported the Government to apply to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) for US\$ 56.9 million. The process entailed a rigorous review of the Primary Education Operational Plan resulting in a strong focus on quality. At the technical level of FASE, UNICEF Mozambique participated in various working groups, taking over the lead of the largest working group on primary education in July, a role that enabled it to engage on key initiatives related to improving quality and learning. For example, UNICEF Mozambique helped to advance the national reading action plan, expected to be approved by December.

UNICEF Mozambique also led the development of the education-related results framework in the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 and ensured that quality was a main pillar by including an indicator on student learning achievement.

UNICEF Mozambique advanced a complementary research agenda. A consultancy examining teacher training led to the development of a national in-service teacher training strategy, expected to be approved by year's end. This is an important policy achievement since it will be applied to thousands of teachers, and evidence has shown that former training strategies had not been successful. Another key result was successful advocacy for an external evaluation of the 10+3 teacher pre-service model, expected to be completed in mid-December, that will make available valuable information on the upcoming reform of pre-service teacher training. Other results include the finalization of a 3-year Memorandum of Understanding with the Universidade Pedagógica in July to enable studies that will inform quality-related programming. Financial support contributed to a regional conference on teacher policy held in Mozambique in August, that advanced knowledge by enabling an exchange of information among countries. Moreover, UNICEF Mozambique facilitated the conclusion of the Holistic Teacher Study, an analysis on issues of teacher development and management that will be at the basis for a review of teacher policy planned for 2016.

There were also advances on evidence generation related to early childhood development and education (ECD/ECE). Technical inputs were provided to a study on knowledge, attitudes and practices with respect to caregiving of young children in the first 1,000 days of life, expected to be launched in late 2015 or early 2016. A small-scale funding agreement was developed to reactivate the early childhood development (ECD) civil society network (REDE). A consultancy on policy options for a low-cost accelerated school readiness pilot is in the recruitment stage.

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique will be stepping out of the FASE Troika coordinating team but is likely to take on the coordination of either the teacher training working group or else the cross-cutting working group. This is pending decisions early 2016 by the FASE Coordinating Team. UNICEF Mozambique will continue participating in dialogue with participation in partner coordination meetings and membership in the majority of technical working groups. UNICEF Mozambique is likely to step up its partnerships for Early Childhood Education with a view of increased awareness-raising.

**OUTPUT 2** Capacities developed for the implementation of strategic reforms in quality management and standards and teacher development

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

With respect to quality standards, an area of comparative advantage for UNICEF Mozambique efforts in 2015 built on earlier work that witnessed the development and piloting of the first quality standards for primary schools. The focus in 2015 was on advancing an internal evaluation of these standards and use of the manual, the results will inform minor revisions to the standards manual.

UNICEF Mozambique was also actively involved in a number of teacher training initiatives including support enabled teacher training on a set of four modules previously developed by Mozambican teacher training colleges to be completed in seven districts across seven provinces, reaching approximately 1,000 primary teachers. While monitoring visits and a post-training evaluation workshop identified bottlenecks that militated against continuing rollout plans in Tete and Zambézia Provinces, workshop findings were taken into account to tailor the teacher training strategy that will resume in early 2016. A UNICEF Mozambique-supported consultancy led to the development of a national in-service teacher training (INSETT) strategy, expected to be approved by year's end. The agreed-upon focus for the first year of INSETT in 2016 will be the teaching of reading and writing by teachers in Grades 1 and 2.

With respect to student learning assessments, UNICEF Mozambique agreed to support an expanded sample of the next national assessment administered to Grade 3 students in Portuguese language and math scheduled for 2016, so that for the first time results will be representative down to the district level in selected districts in Tete and Zambézia. In this way, the results can be used as the baseline for a new UNICEF Mozambique-supported intervention on improving the quality of primary education and student learning outcomes that will be launched in the two provinces in 2016.

Financial support facilitated the use of a classroom-based assessment, *Provinha*, in the district of Moatize in Tete. However, teacher capacity is limited and the *Provinha* findings are not used at school level, hindering the potential to use these student assessments not only to measure the end progress but as a way to enable teachers to tailor their lessons throughout the school year.

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique will support implementation of the national INSETT strategy both nationally and with peculiar focus on the provinces of Zambezia and Tete, where it will provide additional support to the roll-out of the strategy with the partnership with the University of Pedagogy, whom will provide the orientation for the cascade of a training on early literacy and numeracy from teacher training institutions with the school clusters down to the teachers in the selected districts. In addition to the technical back-up from the University, UNICEF Mozambique will provide additional support with piloting reading promotion and low-cost material development.

Further in 2016, UNICEF Mozambique will support an external evaluation of the piloted training of school directors and work with the Ministry to review quality standards for primary schools.

**OUTPUT 3** Low-cost innovations in teaching and learning of early literacy and numeracy skills piloted, researched and documented

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

To ground its upstream work on improving quality and learning outcomes in primary-level reading, writing and math, UNICEF Mozambique supported programming at the decentralized level. This was to ensure that its policy work was able to respond to the specific challenges faced by education actors in Mozambique.

UNICEF Mozambique was in the process of finalizing an intervention that aimed at improving the quality of the first cycle of primary education and student learning outcomes in basic reading, writing in math in selected districts in the provinces of Tete and Zambezia. The intervention will complete a transition from the previous Child Friendly Schools (CFS) Initiative (2007-2013), that encompassed a broad-approach to the question of the quality of primary schooling that was shown in an evaluation from 2013 to have effected a positive impact on access and retention but not necessarily on student learning outcomes. The intervention will focus more squarely on central principles from CFS, such as supporting the processes of teaching and learning of basic reading, writing and math, while still maintaining holistic elements, such as community involvement and improvements to school-based water and sanitation infrastructure. Thus, the design of the intervention emphasizes teacher training, including training on how to produce and use low-cost teaching and learning materials linked to the primary curriculum. The design also contemplates stimulating action research among student and teachers by building their skills during the pre-service period, including their problem-solving abilities as well as their capacity to engage in reflective teaching practice. Other related pedagogical supports included in the design include reading promotion activities that align with the national reading action plan.

The main focus of efforts in 2015 was the finalization of the design of the new intervention scheduled to begin in 2016. Key results include completion of a partner mapping as well as the design proposal. Workshops were held for provincial and district stakeholders in the capitals of Tete and Zambezia Provinces in September and for central level actors in Maputo in October during that the design was validated. The workshops also facilitated joint planning not only between UNICEF Mozambique and Government authorities but also between authorities in the two main sectors involved in the intervention, namely education and water/sanitation. Specifically, they enabled the integration of activities related to the intervention into government planning documents expected to facilitate implementation following its launch in 2016.

**OUTPUT 4** Provide technical assistance and training to implementing partners, as well as assurance activities of implementing partners (programmatic visits, audits and spot checks) for the effective implementation of the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) procedures

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Programme monitoring visits and HACT-related activities were on track for 2015. Key results included the completion of two financial spot checks held at provincial education authorities in Tete and Zambézia, the completion of training for partners in Tete, Zambézia as well as Maputo, and 39 programmatic visits.

**OUTCOME 6** Improved equitable primary school access and retention

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Mozambique successfully expanded its primary education over the past decade thanks to steadily increasing investments. Enrolments almost doubled between 2004 and 2012. However, the success in enrolment has not been accompanied by equal progress in quality and completion. Recent statistics showed persistent high levels of dropout in primary school, especially in grade 5 of primary school where nearly 14.3 per cent of children leave the system (MINEDH, 2014). Particularly vulnerable and prone to dropout are adolescent girls from poor rural households who are subjected to cultural practices and an adverse school environment.

The 2014 World Bank Service Delivery Indicators Survey reported absenteeism of directors, teachers and students as factors contributing to low academic performance in Mozambique. The study showed that out of 190 school days, students received only 74 effective teaching days, and that fewer than half of the students enrolled are present in class.

The revised Primary Education Operational Plan addressed absenteeism with increasing district supervision and local governance with capacity development of district education officers, school councils and school managers. A range of special programmes were promoting safer school environments especially for adolescent girls, but a lot remains to prevent dropout and retain both boys and girls in a full cycle of primary education.

In 2015 UNICEF Mozambique engaged with the Ministry of Education and Human Development at both national and sub-national levels to address prevention of dropout and achieved the following:

- Review of the National Gender in Education Strategy, now integrating the fight against violence and abuse in schools as well as early marriage and pregnancy;
- Expanding the evidence-base on access and retention with preparations launched for research on the factors contributing to drop-out as well as a formative research that will generate evidence for the development of a national strategy for communication for development in education;
- Building capacity of special education resource centres;
- Building capacities of provincial and district education services in the area of evidence-based planning and management.
- Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues (gender, ending violence against children, prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), life-skills) in curricula, training and teaching with the development and dissemination of guides and manuals, and training of relevant actors at the provincial, district and school level.

Major next steps for 2016 are:

- Undertake an in-depth survey on the factors contributing to drop-out and stakeholders expectations towards education in Zambezia and Tete with a special focus on adolescent girls
- Conduct formative research and develop a national strategy for C4D in education and social mobilization for increased demand and action for equitable access and retention
- Support roll-out of national capacity development of School Councils using the kit (school councils manual and guide) in Zambezia and Tete
- Review on the social role of school councils and launch the development of a toolkit for increased involvement of school councils in preventing dropout, with a focus on adolescent girls, monitoring and responding to learner absenteeism, preventing and responding to school-based GBV and VAC in schools, reducing early pregnancy and marriage, and promoting re-entry of young mothers in school
- Conduct a situation analysis on education for CWD in Mozambique and launch strategic planning for inclusive education
- Continued support to roll-out MINED's education management modules (POEMA) in the targeted provinces of Zambezia and Tete
- Developing and testing of a manual for School Councils on school-based EPRP and support the expansion of pilot of school-based EPRP to disaster prone provinces

**OUTPUT 1** Evidence-based multi-sectoral strategies for out-of-school children and mobilization for increased demand and community-action for equitable access to quality education with a special focus on adolescent girls

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2015 UNICEF Mozambique supported Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) with the revision of the gender strategy that resulted in a stronger focus on prevention of sexual abuse in schools and of child marriages. In early 2016 UNICEF Mozambique will further support MINEDH with the development of Provincial Operational Plans for the implementation of this Gender Strategy. UNICEF Mozambique also supported the ministry's inclusive education agenda with capacity building of 150 officials from teacher training institutions and provincial and district education offices on the identification of children with special needs and the use of appropriate communication strategies and braille materials. In 2015 the minister appointed a task force with specialists from relevant MINEDH departments and institutions to lay-out a national action plan for inclusive education.

Slow but steady progress was made in working with MINEDH on social mobilization. In 2015, Mozambique was selected to participate in the Global Communication for development (C4D) in Education initiative 2015-2017, that aims to strengthen the capacity of Government and NGO partners to utilize C4D as a strategy help achieve improved learning outcomes and a more equitable and inclusive education. UNICEF Mozambique and the brand new Department on Cross-Cutting Issues agreed to conduct a formative research on "C4D in Education" in selected districts of targeted provinces and hence develop a national C4D in Education Strategy and Operational Plan for 2016-2019.

In 2016 UNICEF Mozambique is planning to conduct an in-depth study on dropout as well as a formative research that will serve as the basis for a national C4D in education and social mobilization strategy. Building on the school council manual that was developed under the CFS

programme, and that is now being disseminated nationwide, UNICEF Mozambique will support a national orientation of school councils. In the targeted provinces of Tete and Zambezia, UNICEF Mozambique will work in partnership with an NGO to review the social role of these school councils and launch the development of a toolkit that will increase the impact that school councils may have on prevention of dropout, in particular of adolescent girls with addressing early childhood and early marriage and prevention of GBV in schools.

**OUTPUT 2** Capacity at national and sub-national level developed for multi-dimensional education planning and budgeting and for tracking of and response to out-of-school children with a special focus on adolescent girls

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2015, UNICEF Mozambique made good progress in helping to improve the capacity of key provincial and district education officials' in the two, targeted provinces in the areas of data management and analysis and use of data in planning, budgeting and reporting. This was done with posting one technical expert in each of the planning departments of the provincial education offices in the targeted provinces, who supported provincial planning and monitoring processes and who helped prepare and implement a training on planning, budgeting and human resource management, called Planning, Budgeting, Execution, Monitoring and evaluation (POEMA) to 44 district education officials of 13 districts of the two targeted provinces. This work will be continued in 2016 to cover all districts and deliver additional contents.

In 2015 the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Education in Emergencies (EiE) agenda was taken beyond cluster coordination and the provision of supplies in the recovery phase. UNICEF Mozambique intensified its collaboration with the national Institute for Education Development for integrating DRR in the curriculum for basic education based on the materials developed jointly in 2013-2014. UNICEF Mozambique also supported capacity building on contingency planning in education and continued trainings for education officials at provincial and district levels, school cluster coordinators, directors and teachers in five disaster-prone provinces (Gaza, Zambézia, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado). Also in 2015 UNICEF Mozambique supported MoE and Human Development (MINEDH) with a pilot of developing school-based emergency plans in one district. The objective of this pilot is to provide members of the school council with tools for development, implementation and monitoring of a school based DRR planning and emergency response. The plan was finalised and UNICEF Mozambique will support MINEDH with its expansion to other provinces in the country.

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique will continue its efforts in capacity building for evidence-based decentralized planning and monitoring with continuing the roll-out of the POEMA (education management) modules in the targeted provinces of Tete and Zambezia. It will be collaborating with GIZ for the development and roll-out of a new module that targets school directors. UNICEF Mozambique will increase capacity building for decentralized planning and monitoring with working with the Ministry at a central level for building capacity for statistical analysis and managing human resources.

**OUTPUT 3** Consolidation of child friendly schools programme in 7 districts

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

This output was discontinued as the Child Friendly School (CFS) programme was phased out. However, principles and elements were integrated into the other programme outputs. In 2015,

for example UNICEF Mozambique provided support to the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) in achieving indicators under this output related to teacher training, the school councils' manual and cross-cutting issues. The development of a school council manual was completed, adopted and integrated into a "kit" that consisted of both the manual and a guide that World Bank helped develop with a view of capacitating all school councils nationwide over the coming three years. An impact assessment was done on the implementation of four modules on methodologies of teaching in primary schools rolled out to the seven targeted districts under the former CFS programme, and these modules will now be integrated into an intervention that targets the strengthening of teacher training nationwide.

On the integration of cross-cutting issues, UNICEF Mozambique supported the development two guides: one guide for teachers on how to integrate cross-cutting issues in teaching and learning, and lesson planning (to be launched by MINEDH in 2016); another guide for provincial education officials, school and pedagogical directors on how to monitor the integration of cross-cutting issues in the classroom to be used when they are doing pedagogic supervisions. The latter was launched nation-wide by MINEDH. In the two targeted provinces, UNICEF Mozambique also supported capacity development of end-users on the use of these tools developed. Thus a total 1,252 education officials and 105 students were trained.

**OUTCOME 7** Child protection policies, legal framework and systems are strengthened to create a co-ordinated multi-sectoral protective environment for all children with social change.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique continued concerted efforts to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and response to child protection issues in the country, with a strong emphasis on building a robust evidence base to enable more informed and strategic programming. There were good achievements noted in 2015, working closely with the Government, civil society, religious groups, parliamentarians, judiciary, law enforcement personnel, media organizations and youth groups.

A major achievement was the development and endorsement of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage (2016-2019) as a result of mobilisation and strategic partnerships with the Government, UNFPA, Development Partners (DFID, Dutch Embassy, EU) CSOs and religious groups. Further key achievements included a strengthened multi-sectoral response to cases of child abuse and VAC, demonstrated with a significant increase in reported and referred cases by the police and to the Child Help Line, as well as an increase in legal aid provision by Legal Aid Institute (IPAJ) and the Mozambican Association of Women Lawyers. The first national conference of religious leaders was held, that brought together over 130 participants from diverse faith based organisations and religions committed to unite against child marriage and other harmful practices. Building on the national, regional and global momentum to eliminate child marriage, UNICEF Mozambique was actively seeking and nurturing new and existing strategic partnerships, including with the European Union (EU)-led donor coordination group and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), within the framework of the global programme to end child marriage.

Significant gaps in capacity and services, however, continued to impact timely response to cases, especially at the community and district level, that constrained the enforcement of laws and policies. There is ongoing work to consolidate integrated case management with a major emphasis next year on improving the referral pathways from the community level to services and linkages with the statutory child protection system, including investment in improvement of the quality, capacity and coverage of these services. Prevention of Violence Against Children

(VAC), child marriage and other harmful practices will be accelerated with identification and mobilization of critical actors at all levels, and continued work on effective Communication for Development (C4D) strategies.

**OUTPUT 1** Strategic partnerships are strengthened and social mobilisation intensified at all levels to prevent child marriage and violence against children survey is undertaken

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2016 UNICEF Child Protection worked to prevent VAC by strengthening the evidence base and building strategic partnerships for better advocacy and community mobilization. Preparations for VAC survey were on-going with lead role of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE). An HIV component was included and questionnaires were adapted to the Mozambican context. CDC resources were assured and a constructive partnership established to jointly guide the process. The VAC survey will build on smaller scale research conducted in 2014, including the telephone based study in partnership with the University of Eduardo Mondlane that was validated in 2016. The evidence base on the prevalence, contributing factors and underlying causes of child marriage was further strengthened with new publications including “Initiation Rites in the Current Context: Adjustments, Disruptions and Clashes: Building Gender Identities” by Women and Law in Southern Africa, “Statistical Analysis of Child Marriage and Adolescent Pregnancy in Mozambique: Determinants and Impacts,” and “Child Marriage Policy Brief”.

The National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage drafted by MGCAS with support from UNICEF Mozambique and full involvement of all relevant stakeholders (line ministries, National Coalition to End Child Marriage, UNFPA, civil society, children and faith based organisations) was endorsed. Joint work with CAPP focused on building strategic partnerships with actors instrumental in raising awareness on child rights and shifting social norms and attitudes in regard to VAC, child marriage and other harmful practices. The first Inter-Religious Forum on Child Marriage was organized, bringing together 130 representatives from diverse faith groups from seven provinces. Trainings for 2,500 religious leaders were also conducted in four provinces (Tete, Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) using the guides developed previously on child protection and child rights linked to the Koran and the Bible.

With support from UNICEF Mozambique, the Ministry of Education organized a National Student conference with participation of students from all provinces who are actively engaged in peer support and awareness raising in their communities. They received training on the usage of the “Students’ Guide on Prevention of Sexual Abuse in Schools” to disseminate and use back in their schools. In order to enhance public understanding about child marriage and its negative consequences an innovative edutainment radio programme Ouro Negro (“Black Gold”) was launched in July 2015 and broadcasted by 55 radios. Child marriage featured in national and international media (visits and work with Guardian, AFP, NY Times, Al Jazeera) and was discussed in high level forum with Graca Maçhel at MOZEFO, a social media network promoting social and inclusive economic development of Mozambique. Next steps will be to help the Government cost the National Strategy, consolidate the institutional framework for coordination and reporting among line ministries and civil society, religious and traditional groups prevention and response activities in six provinces in the North and Central regions with the highest prevalence of child marriage.

**OUTPUT 2** The capacity of police, health, education and justice to respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children is strengthened

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique worked to strengthen the capacity of the justice sector actors to respond to cases of VAC, as well as cases involving children as alleged offenders or third parties; expanded the specialized child justice system and provided child friendly services with effective multi-sectoral collaboration between justice and welfare actors, including the Civil Society. The capacity of the judiciary to handle cases involving children was strengthened with a national training of 60 judges from second-class courts; the manual on good practices and child friendly justice procedures was validated. The specialized child justice system was expanded with the completion of the construction of the Child Court in Cabo Delgado increasing the coverage from two out of 11 provinces. To strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration a yearbook on court rulings was finalized with full engagement of representatives from the police, health, forensics, social welfare, judiciary, prosecution focusing on analysis of judicial performance in a holistic manner to enable multi-sectoral actors understand that a failure of one disrupts the whole chain of access to justice for children. A steady increase in the number of cases of children reported to the police and Child Help Line was marked, attributable to increased media campaigns and service coverage. Number of cases of VAC reported to the police during 11 months of 2015 (January – December) was 5,696, almost the same as the entire year of 2014 (5,750), while the cases reported to the Child Help Line increased by 55 per cent in 2015 (190,000 cases compared to 106,011 in 2014).

UNICEF -supported legal aid programmes had a significant increase in the number of children benefiting from legal aid services. The legal aid programmes in partnership with the Mozambican Association of Women Lawyers reached 3,500 children in 2015 as compared to 2,000 in 2014, while the number of children benefiting from the service with the Legal Aid Institute doubled from 3,000 to 6,000 in 2015.

To strengthen the evidence base on the situation of children in conflict with the law a study was conducted in 2014 in partnership with the Office of the General Attorney that was finalized and validated in a public workshop in 2016. Despite these efforts and achievements, significant challenges remain to ensure adequate statutory justice response to child victims of violence and abuse, that will be tackled with work to further improve multi-sectoral collaboration between welfare and justice services and strengthening of referral procedures and protocols in 2016 and beyond.

**OUTPUT 3** Improved legal framework and access to justice for children in contact and conflict with the law

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

As part of the legal reform and 'strengthened justice for children' work in 2015, the major milestones achieved in collaboration with Parliament and civil society were: the amendment of the Criminal Code that included increased age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 16 years; removal of statutory offences (begging and prostitution); and removal of provisions enabling perpetrators of rape to marry the victim as a means of waiving criminal sanctions; and the criminalization of genital mutilation. These changes of the Criminal Code were published with revised compilation of laws for the police (6,000 copies).

After a year of piloting the diversion programme for children in conflict with the law with the municipality of Maputo, the programme was expanded to Tete, with around 200 children

involved in community service as an alternative to institutional measures; due to the fact that this is the first diversion programme being implemented in Mozambique, in 2016 an assessment will be done to learn from the experience in order to strengthen and expand this programme to more provinces.

Work in legal reform in 2016 and beyond will focus on the revision of the Civil Registration Code to allow for digitalization of the births and deaths notifications and on line registration. In addition, advocacy will focus on revision of the Family Law and the Criminal Code to bring them in line with international standards in regard to child marriage as to postpone the legal age of marriage from 16 to 18.

#### **OUTPUT 4 HACT compliance**

##### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In general the performance of Implementing Partners (IPs) on Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) compliance is improving on a daily basis, taking into account that UNICEF Mozambique interacted with partners by email to coach partners in completing the FACE form or comply with other HACT requirements.

HACT activities during 2015 consisted of the following:

- 1 – training of IPs: done in all provinces, except Niassa covered by HACT training – Niassa has only one IP, then, almost 98 per cent of Child Protection (CP) IPs trained
- 2 – Micro-assessments: one Planned and completed Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Action (DPMAS) Zambezia.
- 3 – Audits: one planned and completed (DNRN: National Department of the Registration and Notary Services)
- 4 – Spot checks: 14 planned and 11 completed – 78 per cent - one National Institute of Social Action (INAS) not undertaken due to IP constraints on requesting funds and reporting; 2 (DPRN Nampula, Provincial registration and notary service department) from the three required, only one done (2 missed) due to the delay to undertake the HACT training in Nampula.

**OUTCOME 8** Social protection programmes and systems respond effectively to the rights of the poorest and most vulnerable children and their families, complemented by quality social welfare services.

##### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The elaboration of the child sensitive national Social Protection Strategy 2015-2024 (ENSSB II) and the Analysis of Costs and Impact of the ENSSB II was finalized by the Government with UNICEF Mozambique and ILO support, leading to (i) the inclusion of three subsidies specifically directed to children: a child grant, a child headed households' subsidy and a subsidy for children living in poor and vulnerable families and (ii) the inclusion of key actions directed towards integrating prevention and response actions for children at risk of abuse, violence, exploitation and child marriage, in a coordinated and harmonized manner, within Social Action Services. The pilot phase of the re-registration (REREG) of social protection beneficiaries was finalized with support from DFID, SIDA and Dutch Government and preparations were made for the roll out of the project to 5 additional provinces in 2016 resulting in the establishment of the Social Protection Single Registry that design was completed in 2015.

Evidence shows 11 per cent of increase in number of poor households accessing social protection benefits and 15 per cent increase in budgetary allocations to social welfare sector (4.5 billion meticaais in 2015) in relation to 2014;

Establishment of Case Management System linking Community Committees to statutory child protection services. The system was designed to coordinate assessment and referral services and increase access to social welfare and justice services. It includes dissemination of GoM Manuals and Standards, training and support. The Electronic Child Status Index (eCSI) - digitization of the “Matriz de Apoio a Criança” already in use by the Government, was piloted in partnership with FHI and the Government is committed to pilot it within the district social welfare services.

The Alternative Care Regulations that were developed in line with UN Alternative Care Guidelines were approved by the Council of Ministers in 2015. This development is in line with the recommendations of the Child Protection Systems Mapping that was completed in 2014 and an indispensable step towards the signing and ratification of the Hague Convention on Inter country Adoption that advocacy will continue in 2016.

Whilst progress was achieved in 2015 in terms of social protection advocacy the social protection reregistration process clearly indicated the significant capacity gaps in the social welfare system that are still remaining on the ground.

Significant progress on Birth Registration with increased fiscal space and donor investment in support of the roll out of an electronic CRVS system (CRVS). During 2015, UNICEF Mozambique invested US\$ 2.4 million in CRVS including Birth Registration. At the end of 2014 the Government of Mozambique reported a 60 per cent birth registration rate; a 12 per cent increase from the 2011 DHS. GoM developed a preliminary costed investment plan and this led to a five-year costed CRVS Operational Plan, that became the basis for the investment from the Government of Canada of US\$ 15 million in order to accelerate the investment in CRVS in Mozambique and to ensure Mozambique is well positioned to access further funding from Global Financing Facility on Maternal and Child Health including CRVS.

In 2015 UNICEF Mozambique has taken on the leadership of the Social Action Working Group (SAWG), that allows UNICEF Mozambique to support the alignment and coordination of development partners (WB, IMF, EU, DFID, SIDA, Irish Aid, Dutch Government, USAID) support to Government for the implementation of the national Social Protection strategy in collaboration with UN agencies (ILO, FAO and WFP) and civil society (Helpage, Handicap International, Civil Society Platform on Social Protection). In 2016 the next steps are to advocate for final endorsement and operationalisation of the revised ENSSB II strategy with the design of an incoming Child Grant for families with children between 0-2 years of age compounded by the roll out of the social protection beneficiary households reregistration into the Single registry and leadership in coordination of the Social Action Partners Group behind the Government Strategic Plan, PGQ and ENSSB II Strategy.

**OUTPUT 1** Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The child protection team significantly increased during 2015, including the recruitment of six consultants, one Technical Assistance (TA), two United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) and three professional staff. Decentralized field presence is secured with two national consultants deployed to the provincial departments of the Ministry of Gender, Children Social Welfare. The volume of work was high with a total of US\$ 12,727,266 and US\$ 7,584,505 spent with 35 partners from line ministries to decentralized government departments, CSOs, academia and private sector. The main emphasis of the programme remained on the four basic rights, the right to a name and identity, the right to life in a family, the right to a decent standard of living and the right to be protected from violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and child marriage. The programme obtained momentum with the endorsement of the (Alternative Care) Regulations and the national Child Marriage Strategy, the commitment of incoming funds from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for CRVS (CRVS) and leadership in the Social Action Working Group with Government and development partners. Hence the workload not only expanded in terms of budgetary value but also in terms of advocacy, social media, leveraging political and donor support and commitment, strategic partnerships, technical advice and coaching of new incoming Government.

**OUTPUT 2** Routine digitalised birth registration system operational in all 150 districts and civil registration programme expanded to provincial level

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The National Basic Social Security Strategy 2015-2024 (ENSSB II) was elaborated, approved by MGCAS *Conselho Consultivo* and is due to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for endorsement. The drafting of the Strategy was led by Government with UN, donor and civil society inputs.

The strategy, as a result of UNICEF Mozambique and ILO's technical support, has a comprehensive child sensitive Social Protection model, unique in the region, that ensures integrated prevention and response systems are put in place. The core elements are: inclusion of three benefits directed to children: a child grant for families with children age 0-2, child headed households' subsidy and a subsidy for children living with poor and vulnerable families and key actions directed towards integrating prevention and response actions for vulnerable children, in a coordinated and harmonized manner, within Social Action Services;

The Costed Operational Plan for Social Action, drafted with UNICEF Mozambique support, was incorporated in the Analysis of Costs and Impacts of the ENSSB II; and the "Budget Brief on the Social Welfare Sector in Mozambique 2015", prepared by UNICEF Mozambique and International Labour Organization (ILO) evidenced the trends, investments and evolution of the social protection sector serving as major advocacy tool towards the final approval of the strategy.

In terms of accessibility and availability of services, with an overall coverage for the three programmes of 416,122 households in the first three quarters of 2015 (359,072 households on the social pension cash transfer programme, 50,044 households on the in kind transfer programme and 7,006 people attended via social services), the 2015 target of 381,235 has already been exceeded. In 2015, the value of the transfer increased by about 11 per cent. This increase signals the continued trend of annual revisions that have taken place since 2013.

The Government is further enhancing coordination of social protection interventions with the Establishment of National Council of Social Action, endorsed by the Council of Ministers on Tuesday the 8<sup>th</sup> of December. This body will coordinate all programmes for the elderly, children,

disabled persons and manage gender issues under one umbrella and with this will integrate previous tasks of the National Children's Council. UNICEF Mozambique leadership position in the Social Action Working Group with Development Partners and Civil Society will allow the organisation to align and coordinate the partners in support of the implementation of the revised National Social Security Strategy in 2016 and beyond.

**OUTPUT 3** Routine digitalised birth registration system operational in all 150 districts and civil registration programme expanded to provincial level

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The percentage of districts with trained social workers will observe a slight increase in 2016, with the graduation of 60 social action trainees (level 5 vocational certificate) that is being rolled out in 3 provinces (Maputo, Sofala, Niassa) across north, central and southern regions. Also, additional 40 professionals attending an university degree social action course will be graduating next year and will be placed back into their positions, of that more than half are already professionally connected to the social action sector with Provincial and District Directorate for Social Action.

The material pertaining to level 2 vocational certificate were approved by the technical and sectoral committee and further validated by the validation committee. The changes in government structures delayed further accreditation of the course since the mandate to accredit vocational education courses was shifted from the Ministry of Education and Human Development to the Ministry of Science and Technology. Contacts were made to the Ministry of Science and Technology and the course was accredited and launched in the first semester of 2016 with support from USAID. UNICEF Mozambique and Ministry of Gender Children and Social Action agreed to initiate the preparation process, including purchase of equipment and training of staff that will be responsible for the implementation.

With approved community case management tools, 134 community committees were trained on harmonized approach to case management. Progress was achieved to ensure that various community platforms (child protection committees, health committees, community development committees) all mainstream child protection and child well-being in their activities. A total of 29 district social action staff were trained on case management, enabling them to monitor, assist and collect results from the implementation of the community committees (CCs) (number of children identified, referred to services and supported). As a result of the work undertaken by these community committees, 78,000 children were identified, assessed and referred during the first semester to relevant services; whereby 13,000 of them received direct support from the committees; 56,800 were assisted to obtain various support services (health, education, food and nutrition, reunification and post reunification follow up).

The development of an electronic system for monitoring and data collection using the approved case management tools, was a great development that will, in the coming years, help accelerate the results, enabling a more systematic identification, assessment and referral process, providing planning data for the services to better respond to the needs of the vulnerable children. In 2016, the electronic case management system will be piloted in two districts in Inhambane province as to test the tool and government capacity to manage it. The case management system will be at the forefront of UNICEF Mozambique's response towards identification and referral of child marriage cases. The case management system is being

implemented by community committees and capacitated by UNICEF Mozambique hired technical advisors and strategic partnerships such as FDC, Save the Children and FHI.

**OUTPUT 4** Routine digitalised birth registration system operational in all 150 districts and civil registration programme expanded to provincial level

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

A total of 211,626 community children benefited from psychosocial support interventions with narrative therapy tools (Hero Book, Memory Work and Tree of Life) by Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI) since 2013, 41,063 children benefited of psychosocial support this year (2015). Additionally, 9,613 children placed in residential care centres benefited from quality care, stimulation and psychosocial support following the training conducted by the International Child Development Programme (ICDP). Finally, 3,413 children affected by emergency (floods) in Zambezia province benefited from psychosocial support in child friendly spaces implemented by community activists, under a cooperation agreement signed between UNICEF Mozambique and Save the Children.

UNICEF Mozambique renewed agreements with civil society organisations to expand training and enhance the capacities of community committees, residential care centres, parents and caregivers with technical assistance and coaching at all levels and according to specific roles and responsibilities of each actor. Representatives from MGCAS (former Ministry of Women and Social Action) at provincial and district level will be trained to cascade training, monitor and supervise psychosocial support interventions by community committees, caregivers and foster parents. The Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI) and International Child Development Programme (ICDP) are the key partners for this output funded by USAID.

So far, training by ICDP and REPSSI enabled 712 caregivers, 380 families and 21 adoptive parents to assist and support children in distress, improve quality of care, interaction and stimulation of 9,613 children, including children with disabilities, as well as support to their deinstitutionalization. Fifty-eight government social action technicians and 36 Community Committees were trained in psychosocial support.

**OUTPUT 5** Routine digitalised birth registration system operational in all 150 districts and civil registration programme expanded to provincial level

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Alternative Care Regulation were approved by the Council of Ministers. The implementation of this regulation will improve the policy environment and service delivery, by galvanizing a faster and more effective response to processes of children living outside of parental care, guaranteeing that they have a chance to live and grow up protected and cared for in adopted, guardianship or foster families. It is a Government and UNICEF Mozambique priority for 2016 to train all government and judicial technical staff on application of the regulation.

In 2015, social action staff continued to inspect, supervise and train the 115 residential care centres, to guarantee that the lives and legal situations of the 8,366 children are taken care of. With the social inquiries held by the various Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS), the provincial courts were able to approve the legal placement of 350 children, and approve the adoption of about 39 children.

As a result of this work, social action staff and the judicial institutions found that there is a disparity between the number of children outside of parental care and those that are formally

fostered or adopted, the latter being less. The hypothesis is that there may be reasons related to culture, attitude or lack of knowledge. For this reason, the MGCAS and the judiciary requested the support of UNICEF Mozambique to do a formative research to identify the barriers of knowledge and attitude related to the alternative care services. The Terms of Reference were developed and UNICEF Mozambique will hire the consultants in the first quarter of 2016. In 2016 the AC Regulation will be disseminated throughout the country and core social welfare and judiciary staff will be trained with intended results to have more children in regulated placement in families by end 2016 with support from USAID, Dutch Natcom and Dutch Government.

**OUTPUT 6** Routine digitalised birth registration system operational in all 150 districts and civil registration programme expanded to provincial level

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique continued to support development of the costed operational plan on CRVS currently at final stages to form the basis for expected CIDA grant of 15 Million USD and the application to the GFF on Maternal and Child Health that includes a commitment to CRVS.

In the meantime, the electronic civil registration system design was completed and tested and quality assured by Government with validation by the Ministries of Justice, Science and Technology and the National Institute of Technology. ESARO Team visit in June to review the quality of the system further assured the quality of the system. The Mozambican model continues to feature at high level regional meetings organised and facilitated by UNECA, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and is featuring in the recently- produced Digitization Handbook for eCRVS. The lessons from the Mozambican process of moving from a manual birth registration to an electronic civil registration system were documented by core UNICEF Mozambique staff in a Conference Paper for the 7<sup>th</sup> African Population Statistics conference, held in Johannesburg in November 2015.

To support the national and decentralised level of commitments and understanding of the system, three regional consultation meetings were held in the North, Central and South of Mozambique that resulted in obtained commitment for the new system from core civil registry staff on the ground.

Based on the feedback from the provincial consultations, the final design of the system is with the newly appointed Minister of Justice for final endorsement and signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with the three main telecom service providers in the country to allow for SMS notification of births and deaths.

The roll out of the eCRVS will start in 2016 for that equipment was procured for 28 selected test sites by UNICEF Mozambique and the World Bank. The main server room was installed at the 1<sup>st</sup> Conservatory and is functioning alongside the call service centre and internet connectivity was assured for all sites, so as to ensure data can be captured in an on-line system. Linkages with Health centres and the National Bureau of Statistics for analysis of vital events are being consolidated.

Concurrent with all of this progress, manual birth registration activities continued to occur in all registration points in the country as per regular Government activities, and more parents are registering their children as a result of continued social mobilization activities carried out by the conservatories. Birth registration continued to be included in the National Child Health Weeks (this year alone yielding more than 300,000 birth registrations).

UNICEF Mozambique established an effective interagency programme with WHO and UNFPA on CRVS and continues to lead the United Nations (UN) Task Team on CRVS. A Public Private Sector Partnership for CRVS is ongoing in Nampula in collaboration with the Ministries of Justice, Interior, SIDA and Lurio Green Resources resulting in increased number of children becoming registered and ID cards to adult citizens being issued.

**OUTPUT 7** Government and community capacity to protect children affected by emergencies is strengthened, especially in emergency prone districts

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique, the Child Protection Section, was actively involved in the emergency response in Zambézia province, following the floods that occurred. The Child Protection interventions focused on:

- a. Enhancing the protection environment for population in accommodation centres;
- b. Preventing and responding to cases of Violence;
- c. Providing psychosocial support to children in distress in the Child Friendly Spaces.

To this effect, UNICEF Mozambique partnered with Save the Children (for the Child Friendly Spaces and Psychosocial Support activities), Institute for Social Communication (for the social mobilization and awareness-raising component on Violence and GBV (Gender Based Violence) and with a local organization for the focal point system to receive and refer on cases of violence. Government sectors namely police and social action were in the forefront of the interventions and received financial support to act effectively and monitor interventions, including distribution of in-kind assistance to vulnerable groups. UNICEF Mozambique procured family kits for displaced families.

**OUTCOME 9** By 2016, children, young people, civil society and private sector representatives and duty bearers participate in the formulation and monitoring of a transparent and equitable national development agenda

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Steady progress is being made in transitioning from traditional child participation to effective child engagement. The office continues to invest in improving child-to-child media, as well as child participation with the child parliament.

An assessment of The Child-to-Child Media (C2C) Network was completed, providing key information on child participation. The C2C media is a strategic platform for child participation and an entry point for integrated child engagement initiative. For sustainability, it is key to tackle the weak ownership of implementing partners at management level and to improve knowledge of adult mentors and managers on child engagement. An assessment of the Child Parliament was also completed, pointing out some constraints related to daily functioning and limited knowledge of child parliamentarians on key issues that would help them analyse their context. Additional investment in child parliament is needed in order to guarantee that regular sessions are conducted at district and provincial levels. More inclusive and equitable criteria for the selection of child parliament members must be promoted, going beyond children who can read and write, so to ensure participation of children from all backgrounds. Both assessments of child participation initiatives are being used to draft the CO's child engagement strategy for the next five years. UNICEF Mozambique support was key for the realization of the 2015 session of the National Child Parliament, held at the National Assembly in Maputo, in August. During this

session of Child Parliament, children were able to voice their concerns and interact with the President of Mozambique, parliamentarians and Government officials on the national policy to fight violence against children, early marriage, quality of education, birth registration, among other matters.

The innovative Technology for Development (T4D) project *Short Message Service (SMS) BIZ* (U-Report platform) was launched, targeting youth and adolescents among 10-24 with peer counselling on HIV and Sexual Reproductive health. A new Civil Society Engagement Strategy was completed and will serve as basis for the work in 2016 and in the next CPD, focusing on improving the office capacity to improve effective partnership, beyond traditional partners, and strengthening UNICEF Mozambique's engagement with Religious groups for the promotion of the rights of the children. The new private sector engagement strategy is being finalized, with a focus on engagement with Government at policy level, promotion of Children's Rights and Business Principles in the business sector, and engagement with corporate partners for programme support.

**OUTPUT 1** By 2016, child participation spaces are strengthened and children from organized groups are empowered to speak for themselves (1. 1: C2C & Y2Y Media)

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Steady investment and progress is being made towards integrated child engagement, while traditional child participation actions, such as child-to-child media and in child parliament, are simultaneously implemented. The Child Media Network assessment was completed, providing key information on child participation with peer-to-peer media programmes. To maximize the engagement of stakeholders in this programme, important Memorandums of Understanding were signed with CEOs of Radio Mozambique and Television of Mozambique (TVM), including child-to-child in the media, adult programmes, media advocacy, and Radio Drama for RM.

Technical knowledge of television and radio producers was strengthened with the production and dissemination of new manuals and thematic guidelines on Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, Anti-retroviral Paediatric Treatment and Nutrition.

The capacity of the child parliament was strengthened with the "Comissão Permanente," that culminated in the realization of a 2015 session of the national child parliament. 114 children were able to voice their concerns related to national policy to fight violence against children, early marriage, quality of education, birth registration and drugs, to decision-makers. These were also written in their recommendations to the Government. An assessment of the child parliament was conducted, with the objective of understanding its relevance as a genuine platform for child participation children. Results show that, in general, it is a good and sustainable platform for children to participate in policy advocacy for key issues, despite its weaker coordination structure at provincial and district levels.

Utilizing the assessments of the child parliament and of the Participatory Child Rights Media, UNICEF Mozambique is elaborating an integrated child engagement strategy, to bring together the various child participation mechanisms, thus allowing the participation of as many children as possible in the promotion and protection of their rights.

Finally, with the innovative Technology for Development (T4D) project *SMS BIZ*, in less than two months, more than 6,800 youth and adolescents among 10-24 (65 per cent male and 35 per cent females) were engaged and registered in the adapted UReport peer counselling platform, conceived to provide personalized information, feedback and counselling on HIV and Sexual

and Reproductive Health (SRH). In the first month after the launch and the signature of MOU agreements with Government, Telecoms and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the counselling response rate of counsellors was 90 per cent. The provinces of Zambezia and Maputo are leading, with the highest number of youth and adolescents registered. The main counselling requests are around sexuality, prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STI), family planning and pregnancy.

**OUTPUT 2** By 2016, the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights and relevant children's networks are effectively equipped to engage in policy advocacy and programme monitoring of child rights-related issues, with a focus on the meaningful participation of civil society including children in decision making fora.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Civil Society Engagement Strategy of the office was completed and will serve as basis for the next Country Programme Document (CPD), with a focus on 1) strengthening office capacity to improve effective partnership and simplify procedures regarding funds disbursement and reporting; 2) strategic partnerships and collaboration aimed at broadening UNICEF Mozambique's engagement beyond traditional partners; 3) strengthening UNICEF Mozambique's engagement with Religious groups for the promotion of children's rights.

Through the partnership with the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights (ROSC), three provincial Civil Society Networks (in Tete, Zambézia and Nampula) were engaged in policy advocacy for child rights with quarterly roundtable debates involving CSOs, Government, private sector, youth, and religious groups. These focused mainly on child malnutrition and early child marriage, and involved more than 120 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Through ROSC, the first National Inter-Religious Forum on Child Marriage was organized in Matola, with more than 200 participants of various religious congregations from Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Zambézia and Nampula. The forum was presided by the Office of the First Lady, with the participation of the Minister of Education and Human Development. Through ROSC's active participation in the CSO Budget Monitoring Forum, a series of recommendations to the Government's Five Year Plan (PQG) document were addressed to the National Assembly, and were reflected in the final version approved by Government. A Policy Brief on constraints to access to justice by children was produced and is being disseminated among justice institutions in the country. Another Policy Brief addressing child labour is expected to be ready for dissemination by end December. UNICEF Mozambique is supporting the development of ROSC's sustainability strategy that will guide ROSC on capitalizing on strengths and addressing weaknesses in a medium- and long-term sustainability perspective.

Aiming at promoting child rights beyond our CSOs traditional partners, new initiatives were implemented with "Rede da Criança" and the Youth Parliament. Through "Rede da Criança," active participation of vulnerable children was promoted in public events during the Children Fortnight in June and during the Social Protection Week in November. Technical support was provided to the Youth Parliament to cover child rights topics in the agenda of the African Youth Conference, involving participants from more than 40 African countries. UNICEF Mozambique was also deeply involved in the elaboration of the European Union (EU) Civil Society Roadmap, and as a result we have become active members of the EU Roadmap.

**OUTPUT 3** By 2016, the private sector is increasingly adopting the Child Rights and Business Principles and implementing child focussed corporate social programmes

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

A qualitative assessment of the corporate social responsibility environment in Mozambique, with a focus on actions for children, was successfully conducted, that includes the perspective from key Government entities, companies, business associations, international development partners, CSOs and academia, and provides recommendations and proposed action plan.

A draft outline of the new private sector engagement strategy was developed and internally discussed, that now focuses on three key areas (engagement with Government at policy level, promoting Child rights and Business Principles in the business sector, and engagement with corporate partners for programme support). The strategy will be finalized in consultation with Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), PFP, UN agencies and local partners.

Child Rights and Business Principles were highlighted by a UNICEF Mozambique presentation at a major Corporate Social Responsibility Conference, that took place in Maputo this year (CSR Moz), and also at a CSR session during the Portugal/Mozambique business conference, organized by the bank BTM and Grace (the major CSR association in Portugal, that is starting its activities in Mozambique).

Major UNICEF Mozambique support to CSR conference with a focus on CRBP planned for this year was deferred for next year, as prior advocacy groundwork with Government and partners is still required, as per the new private sector engagement focus. Provision of training on CRBP was also deferred as the training packages are still being finalized by PFP, and are expected to be available for local customization in December 2015.

Partnerships with the private sector for strategic child-friendly initiatives as part of their CSR programme was successfully achieved in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) are, with the mobilization of the three mobile communication providers (Mcel, Vodacom, Movitel) to support the SMS-BIZ initiative and the Electronic CRVS (e-CRVS) initiative.

**OUTPUT 4** By the end of 2016, the HACT Assurance Plan is effectively implemented by CAPP partners

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

A total of eleven partners were spot-checked in Maputo, Zambézia, Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado and Gaza provinces as part of the annual HACT plan. However there are still five partners listed for the second round of spot checks that will not be conducted due to time constraints.

CAPP partners were trained on HACT procedures in the provinces mentioned above. HACT plan in 2016 should cover all expected CAPP partners.

In addition, a total of seven Programmatic visits were conducted successfully to partners in Maputo, Zambézia, Nampula and Tete provinces. Additional efforts should be made by colleagues to document the programmatic visits to facilitate the follow up of agreed recommendations.

**OUTCOME 10** Children, young people, women and their duty bearers in targeted provinces and emergency prone areas adopt, sustain, and promote select behaviours, attitudes and practices, to improve their well-being, to promote adherence to essential services and especially help reduce early pregnancy, child marriage, malnutrition, lack of sanitation and HIV infection.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

An entertainment-education radio drama was launched at Radio Mozambique as a new integrated C4D platform aiming at positive behaviour change for child wellbeing. Since July 2015, an estimated 1.2 million people (30 per cent of Radio Mozambique audience) were reached with key messages.

In the context of the floods and cholera emergency response, approximately 150,000 people were reached with life-saving health messages, including 29,000 people reached by activists at household level on cholera prevention.

Technical assistance was provided to develop the social mobilization packages for new vaccines. According to an extrapolation, more than 3.2 million people were exposed to the Rotavirus media campaign. 68 per cent of the respondents with children aged 0 to 4 months reported having taken their children to vaccination after being exposed to the campaign.

The new Health Promotion strategy was developed in support to the MoH, with a participatory process. Social and Behaviour Change Communication to reduce chronic malnutrition was developed under the coordination of Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) (approval still pending at MoH). The findings of the urban sanitation research were presented to five local WASH small towns authorities and the information used to inform the local communication plans. In addition, two formative researches were concluded, one on adolescents' perceptions around sexuality and another on initiation rites and child marriage.

UNICEF Mozambique continued to roll out the religious training programme in five provinces (Tete, Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Gaza) in partnership with the Inter-Confessional Council of Religions (COREM) and the youth association Coalizão.

Approximately 1.2 million people were reached with multimedia mobile unit and community theatre activities in Zambezia, Tete, Nampula and Gaza, with debates on cholera prevention, HIV and malaria prevention, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and girls' education. Youth and adult radio producers were involved in more than 2,000 radio programmes on priority topics in 33 radios in Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete.

Public advocacy was successfully implemented with strategic events for awareness raising, such as the Feast of Music and launch of the child-friendly Annual Report, involving decision-makers, opinion leaders, children, diplomats, the media and others. Targets for digital platforms were met above the baseline. Facebook audience hit a new record of more than 42 million people engaged. A new CO website was launched, providing another strategic integrated communication platform.

Despite positive results, overall C4D capacity of partners is still low, particularly among line ministries.

**OUTPUT 1** Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The necessary funding was provided for the implementation of the 2015 Annual Work Plan. However, there was a six month gap between Communication Specialists, two months break for Communication consultancy in Zambezia, one month contract break for Communication consultancy in Tete and the recruitment for the Communication Assistant is still ongoing. This

had an impact on the substantial increase of the workload. The commitment and motivation of the team was key for the delivery of planned communication results for children's wellbeing.

**OUTPUT 2** By 2016, selected C4D Government and CSO partners enhanced their C4D capacity and are effectively supporting line Ministries to manage focused and coordinated multi-level, multi-channel interventions with a focus on four priority provinces

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

GABINFO, Institute of Social Communication (ICS) and National Forum of Community Radios (FORCOM) were supported in the elaboration of the community radio regulation, with a consultative process with community radios and civil society.

The new MoH Health Promotion strategy was developed with a partnership with the MoH and the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) Faculty of Medicine. Through an intensive participatory approach with selected MoH national programmes, Provincial Health Directorates (DPSs), partners and donors, the strategy was approved and costed.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication to reduce chronic malnutrition was developed under the coordination of Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) but its approval is pending at MoH. In the context of the National Strategic Plan (PEN IV) on HIV&AIDS, UNICEF Mozambique successfully raised funds from USAID to develop the Child Treatment and PMTCT national communication strategy, with the partnership with John Hopkins University.

The C4D Strategy on Foster and Alternative Care and on Social Protection were postponed to 2016, due to late approval by the Government of the Foster Care new Regulation and Social Protection Strategy. TORs for the preliminary formative research, as basis for the strategy, are currently being finalized.

C4D sectorial interventions were supported with the development of communication plans for two rounds of National Health Weeks, communication plans for new vaccines introduction developed and technical assistance provided to develop the communication and social mobilization packages for Rotavirus, *Inactivated polio vaccine* (IPV) and the second doses of measles. According to an extrapolation, more than 3.2 million people were exposed to the Rotavirus media campaign; 68 per cent of the respondents with children aged 0 to 4 months reported having taken their children to vaccination after the campaign.

Support was provided for awareness raising activities to reduce stigma and discrimination against children with disabilities, in the framework of the partnership with Handicap International, such as the launch of the Portal Fairnsquare and the Service of Information, orientation and social monitoring (SIOAS) II programme.

Technical assistance was provided to Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) for the elaboration of a C4D Strategy on school retention, that is expected to be finalized in 2016, while technical inputs were provided for the elaboration of a concept note to inform the C4D Strategy on CRVS (CRVS), to be developed in partnership with Save the Children in 2016.

**OUTPUT 3** By 2016 children, young people, women and their duty bearers are knowledgeable and address social norms that hamper the adoption of key selected life-saving, care and protective behaviours, paying special attention to reducing early pregnancy, child marriage, malnutrition, lack of sanitation, and HIV infection

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In the context of the social norms research planned for 2015, the urban sanitation in small towns research was finalized, while for the rural sanitation the data collection was completed in Tete and Zambézia but data analysis is still ongoing. The findings of the urban sanitation research were presented to five local Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) small towns authorities and the information used to inform the local communication plans. In addition, two formative researches were concluded, one on adolescents' perceptions around sexuality in the context of story collection for the radio drama and another on initiation rites and child marriage in partnership with Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM). The teacher absenteeism research is being finalized in partnership with PCI Media Impact and the education research is ongoing as part of the elaboration of the C4D strategy on School Retention.

At media level, after having launched the long-running entertainment-education radio drama *Black Gold* in July 2015 at Radio Mozambique national antenna, successful advocacy was made to broadcast the drama for free in 53 community radios and two private radios, reaching more than 1.2 million people (30 per cent of RM audience). The Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Norms' baseline has also been completed with more than 2.250 women consulted in five provinces.

To influence social change at community level, UNICEF Mozambique continued to roll out the religious training programme in five provinces (Tete, Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Gaza) in partnership with the Inter-Confessional Council of Religions COREM and the youth association Coalizão. So far, 125 religious leaders were trained as trainers in four provinces, while 96 young and 2,551 prominent religious leaders trained at district level.

Approximately 1.2 million people reached with multimedia mobile unit and community theatre activities in Zambézia, Tete, Nampula and Gaza provinces, with debates on cholera prevention, HIV and malaria prevention, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and girls' education. Youth and adult radio producers were involved in more than 2,000 radio programmes on priority topics in 33 radios in Zambezi, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete.

In the context of the floods and cholera emergency response, approximately 150,000 people were reached with life-saving messages, including 29,000 people reached by activists at household level on cholera prevention. Tete and Zambézia provincial governments were supported with integrated multisectoral plans for cholera response and with trainings for community radios on early warning, prevention and response social mobilization programming. Recently Communication, Advocacy, Partnership and Participation (CAPP) has also been requested to take the lead in co-chairing the MoH cholera outbreak social mobilization working group.

**OUTPUT 4** By 2016, private and public advocacy leading to National Children's Council strengthening; key opinion-leaders and decision-makers engagement; as well as progressive news media and digital platforms visibility and awareness initiatives about child rights.

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The CO advocacy strategy was developed, but will continue to be adapted to changing priorities for children.

The linkage of digital media to the C4D campaigns, and support to UNICEF's regional/Headquarters campaigns contributed to the increase in the social media interest in

UNICEF Mozambique. The handwashing video spot was a success across all platforms and on Global Teacher's Day, the education video had the highest reach of the year. A new CO website was launched, providing an excellent platform to promote advocacy agenda.

Twitter numbers fell in 2015, due to the measurement approach changing, that now follows recommendations from Headquarters. Instagram, Google Plus, Pinterest, LinkedIn and Soundcloud were also monitored. Global strategies were adapted to the Mozambican context and audience, including #FightUnfair.

For national media the target on articles printed nationally was met. International media visits (five) were hosted to highlight advocacy issues, including on child marriage, that reached key decision makers and National Committees.

Feast Music event (during Children's Fortnight) combined children's painting workshop, puppet performance and National Ambassador Neyma concert. For the first time, an innovative child friendly Annual Report was launched involving key decision-makers and opinion leaders, including children. Support provided to 12 National Committee visits (KOICA, Dutch, US Fund/Gucci, Sweden, IKEA IWitness/Finland, Nordic MPs, Belgium, Lithuania, ICEIDA and UK).

National Ambassador Neyma supported several events, in particular the World Malaria Day, TV talk show "Moçambique em concerto" organized by Mozambique Television (TVM) on child marriage, radio-novella launching, rotavirus vaccine launching attended by President Nyusi, Handwashing Day. She also recorded a video/radio spots on handwashing and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). An MoU was signed with Clarisse Machanguana (previous NBA basketball player) and as a children's advocate she is supporting All In, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) awareness, and World Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Day. Flagship publications were produced, including the annual report and calendar. Audio-visual and website content was developed throughout the year to support advocacy initiatives. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and GUCCI supported the production of child marriage and education materials.

CAPP supported the UN Communication Group, including the flood response, website management and C4D, however there were constraints on other planned activities due to the capacity of the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) team.

Media trainings were provided in Tete, Zambezia and Maputo for key national media outlets to further develop ethical reporting on child rights and ending child marriage. Support was provided on seminars on child rights issues.

**OUTCOME 11** Evidence based advocacy and innovative partnership build the investment case for children

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique's aim in the social policy area is to build capacities for evidence-based planning and at the same time advocate to increase overall investment in children and the realization of their rights in Mozambique. For such, SPPIM continued strategic partnerships built along the past few years with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Statistics Institute, the National Statistics School, civil society, parliament and IFIs.

Structural changes in Government and the late approval of the national budget substantially

slowed down activities in the first half of the year. In particular, the decision to merge the Ministry of Planning (MPD) and the Ministry of Finance into a single ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and the late approval of the national budget substantially slowed down the activity in the first half of the year, with the UNCIEF team establishing new relationships with this combination of two former partners.

In the first quarter of the year the Government developed the new Five Year Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo/PQG) providing strategic vision of Government actions. The new PQG has a clear focus on human development and social sectors. Unfortunately there is no reference to a clear target on the reduction of poverty and disparities. In the past this component was addressed in a separate poverty reduction strategy document (PARP), but the Government decided not produce one in 2015.

Given this, convincing the Government to include a specific indicator on multidimensional poverty in the new Five Year Plan was a major task of the Social Policy section in 2015, and its major achievement. To do this, UNICEF Mozambique focused on action in three areas: Leading the response of UN and donors; helping civil society to voice their comments to the planned Five Year Plan, and working with the Ministry of Finance on multidimensional poverty analysis. As a result, poverty indicators have now been included in the implementation of the Five Year Plan, and data from the recent Household Budget Survey will be used for developing appropriate policy interventions.

At a decentralized level, most particularly in the focus provinces of Zambézia and Tete, work continued in the area of planning and budgeting, and data collection and analysis. Technical assistance was provided to the provincial Planning and financial department with permanent TA embedded in the DPEF (Provincial Department of Economy and Finance).

UNICEF Mozambique continued the work on strong advocacy around improved planning and investment in children with members of the newly elected Government and parliament, using the evidence and the strategic discussions generated with the Situation Analysis, as well as the fiscal space documents and the budget briefs.

UNICEF Mozambique was heavily involved in the work for the preparation of the new UNDAF and the new CPD. The team also participated in the UNDAF evaluation and in the preparation of the new M&E framework to monitor UNDAF implementation from 2017.

**OUTPUT 1** Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Programme Operations effectively supported with the year.

**OUTPUT 2** Child-focused investments are bolstered by strong and equitable national plans and budgets, legislative scrutiny and advocacy.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique provided relevant inputs to the Government and to the Parliament during the approval process of the new Government Five Year Plan (PQG) – 2015/19, the 2015 and 2016 State Budget Proposals and the Social and Economic Plans for 2015 and 2016. The team led the analysis of the original draft of the PQG, and provided key inputs in the areas of poverty and inequality reduction, nutrition, quality of education and water and sanitation. UNICEF

Mozambique also supported CSOs and donors in producing their own analyses of the PQG, in order to strengthen and broaden the children's rights advocacy with the Government and Parliament. As a result of this effort, most of the key indicators originally chosen were reviewed by the Government and important indicators for children were included, such as an indicator on stunting, and one on poverty and inequality.

Due to elections in late 2014, the 2015 State Budget Proposals were made publically available only in April. UNICEF Mozambique conducted a preliminary analysis in record time, since these documents would spend very little time in Parliament before being voted on. UNICEF Mozambique's analysis was shared and discussed with the civil society's Budget Monitoring Forum (FMO), a forum supported by UNICEF Mozambique who is now the main connection between Parliament and civil society. For the State Budget Proposal for 2016, in the context of necessary cuts due to IMF's growth revision, UNICEF Mozambique worked with MEF, IMF, and FMO to ensure that the social sectors be safeguarded.

UNICEF Mozambique produced three 2015 Budget Briefs on Education, Health, and Social Action. As part of UNICEF Mozambique's goal of promoting the creation of spaces to foster transparency and dialogue on Budget matters, a national event on "National Budget and Social Sectors" was organized together with FMO. During the event the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) presented, for the first time other than in Parliament, the recently approved State Budget for 2016. MEF committed to having more event like this to promote participation and transparency in the Budget process.

UNICEF Mozambique partnered with International Budget Partnership (IBP) to translate to Portuguese guidelines on how to produce a high-quality Citizen's Budget. This guideline was shared with Civil Society and with MEF, and UNICEF Mozambique will support MEF in 2016 to produce such document. UNICEF Mozambique also supported the Budget Monitoring Forum to successfully engage directly with the Minister of Finance to discuss improvements to the Budget processes. An advocacy publication using cartoons to explain the budget process (Anita) was also produced with FMO

**OUTPUT 3** National systems are strengthened to collect, analyse and disseminate high quality data on the situation of children to support adequate planning and investment

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2015 SPPIM initiated an important work on multidimensional child poverty, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). A specific module on child wellbeing and child happiness was developed to be included in the final round of the Household Budget Survey (IOF). Unfortunately the National Institute of Statistics (INE) decided to use of the module in future surveys and not in the IOF.

A national conference and three regional workshops were organized in collaboration with MEF and UNDP with the participation of all provincial Permanent Secretaries, provincial delegates of INE and of provincial Department of planning and Finance, together with civil society and academia. The regional workshops allowed MEF to deepen their understanding on complexity of multidimensional poverty, and proved that perceptions of poverty in each region/province/district are different by place and by context. These initiatives were instrumental in bringing back the attention on poverty in the definition of the GoM five year plan (PQG).

Collaboration with the INE continued to be important in strengthening national systems to collect, analyse and disseminate high quality data on the situation of children. Provincial

technicians from different sectors such as education, health, social welfare were trained on data analysis to support adequate planning and investment. Participants finalized drafts of provincial economic and social plans (PES) based on knowledge acquired. UNICEF Mozambique supported the work of INE provincial delegates as well as Focal points for Territorial Statistics in reviewing Territorial Statistics Plans and identify common challenges for implementation.

UNICEF Mozambique provided extensive support to major research and evaluation planned by sectors. Among the most important ones support was given to the MGCAS, in planning the mid-term evaluation of the National Plan of Action for Children (PNAC). This evaluation will feed into the Mozambique CRC reporting in 2016. As well, UNICEF Mozambique supported SPPIM planning of the VAC Study, particularly in the definition of research protocol and questionnaire design. The assessment of ethical issues related to the research was an area of major concern.

**OUTPUT 4** Government plans and budgets are informed by child-focused data and information particularly in UNICEF Mozambique target provinces of Zambézia and Tete

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Office engaged in the Zambézia Development Observatory and presented the 2014 SitAn. The presentation was also delivered during the Health Scientific Journeys in Zambézia. These presentations were strategic in terms of informing the provincial Government, CSOs, private sector representatives and other stakeholders on the situation of children and women in the province, also highlighting the main messages for key needed interventions for children and to promote human and social development.

UNICEF Mozambique was also able to engage with its major partners in the areas of statistics, planning and budgeting as well as locally-based CSOs and academia, and discussed the idea of having a provincial SITAN for Tete and Zambézia, an instrument that will influence decision-making processes and programme interventions from the Government and other stakeholders. Two consultants were recruited, one for Zambézia and another for Tete province, to support the UNICEF -equity agenda during the provincial and district planning and budgeting processes. Results-based management and evidence-based planning will be the key areas of support to be provided by the consultants to provincial directorates of Planning and Finance; statistics; as well as key social sectors (including Education, Health, Social Action and Public Works). In Tete, a consultant is already supporting the provincial planning team in the process of finalization of the Provincial Strategic Plan, trying to ensure that issues to strengthen human and social capital are well addressed in the document. The Tete consultant is also leading the process of Tete SITAN development. In Zambézia, a consultant to support the Government was hired and will start in January 2016, and another consultant was hired to produce the provincial SITAN. The above-mentioned consultants will be key to support the analysis of the provincial plans and budget and to leverage UNICEF Mozambique advocacy to promote the realisation of child rights in the provinces.

**OUTPUT 5** Strengthened capacities for programming, planning and development and decentralized programme and equity monitoring within UNICEF Mozambique and the wider UN System.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

2015 was a year focused on planning. With the completion of the UNDAF MTR in 2014, the start of a new UNDAF planning process for 2017 – 2020 was launched in the first quarter of 2015. UNICEF Mozambique was fully immersed in the planning process that continued with the year, culminating in the UNDAF validation meeting on December 15<sup>th</sup> and signature of the

UNDAF document and results matrix. Steps were taken to ensure that the UNDAF development process learned from previous UNDAF cycles, resulting in a consensus based document that is clear, streamlined and measurable, boding a good start to a new cycle of DaO coordination. UNICEF Mozambique also supported leadership of the UNDAF cycle evaluation process, with the final document validated in December.

Concurrent to this, UNICEF Mozambique progressed in its own planning for the 2017 – 2020 cycle, starting with a Strategic Moment of reflection and priority setting exercise in May. After investing heavily in UNDAF planning and development, UNICEF Mozambique turned again to its own internal reflection and has, at year end, a draft results matrix that will be developed into a CPD in the first quarter of 2015.

Annual planning and reporting continued well with the year, bolstered by a new innovation – a series of planning and M&E training sessions held with the third and fourth quarters of the year. Intended as both an orientation for new staff and a refresher for longer-term professionals in the processes of planning and monitoring, leading up to UNDAF development, the sessions were positively received by participants. As such planning is underway for continuation of the series in 2016. Similarly support to partner and internal M&E capacities and quality was effectively done.

Internally, Evaluation has had heightened scrutiny in 2015, with regular quarterly analysis of IMEP implementation enhanced with review of costs and use of research products. Planned research policy and training in ethics and research methods did not occur. This work will be accelerated in 2016 with the recent arrival of an evaluation specialist, who will focus office efforts in this important area. Finally, in 2015 UNICEF Mozambique initiated the process of revision of the CO research and evaluation strategy, in connection with the recent initiatives of the Regional Office, Headquarters and Office of Research – Innocenti.

## **OUTCOME 12** Effective & efficient programme management and operations support

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

For purposes of this reporting period, the Outcome 'Programme Support' includes reporting on office Management and Governance, Finance and Human Resources

## **OUTPUT 1** Effective and efficient Governance and Systems

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The CMT met eight times in 2015. Two other planned CMT meetings were held and expanded into planning and review meetings, accommodating key milestones in the CPD planning process. 2015 AMP key performance indicators are reviewed as standing agenda items in every CMT, with reminders/updates on progress circulated more frequently as required. Other standing CMT agenda items include HACT, Office Learning, ICT, preparation for GSSC implementation and Staff Association. Staff issues were also discussed and resolved with the periodic meetings of the JCC.

Implementation of the 2014 agreed internal audit action points continued to be a priority resulting in the closure of all the 13 agreed action points. Sustained implementation will continue to be an office priority for next year.

ERM/RCSA was updated in the first quarter of the year; implementation of both medium and high risk action points were monitored and reported on a quarterly basis resulting in 94 per cent

of the action points completed or in progress.

The CO maintained no segregation of duties (SoD) violations that were not mitigated throughout the year. The revision of the Table of Authority (ToA) in line with the financial and administrative policy. Training of staff that were delegated the key financial authorities will happen in early 2016.

Office wide review and update of existing SOPs continued to focus on a limited SOPs that are required to ensure effective and efficient processes. Through 2015, 20 were SOPs reviewed: 10 were updated, two archived, one remained valid and seven are to be finalized and issued during the first quarter of 2016.

The office established a Centralized Invoice Processing service model to simulate the Global Shared Service Centre set-up that was functioning since the second quarter. Bottlenecks and solutions were identified and processes were simplified to improve timeliness and efficiency in processing financial transactions

By refocusing on internet service quality, the CO reduced by more than 60 per cent the number of servers in its data centre resulting in significant savings. The Office introduced two major value-added processes: IT service management and the move from incident management to problem management by tackling root cause of incidents and implementing sustainable ICT solutions. The latter resulted in a high infrastructure and service availability reaching 99 per cent of the SLA. End-Users received training and on the job support in cloud-based office automation tools resulting in an increased mobility and user satisfaction. End-Users are able to engage more effectively with both internal and external stakeholders from any location with the use of new age video and audio conference.

Finally, UNICEF Mozambique participated in UN structures and co-ordination, including co-leadership in the Social Development Results Group, and its sub-groups, and the Humanitarian County Team, and active participation in the UNCT, Operations Management Group, Monitoring and evaluation Group, and the UN Communications group. In all of these functions, UNICEF Mozambique's technical expertise and active participation are considered to be strong assets to the UN system.

## **OUTPUT 2** Effective and efficient Management and Stewardship of Financial Resources

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Overall financial utilization was 83 per cent of funded resources (99 per cent for RR, 74 per cent for ORR, 86 per cent for ORE and 75 per cent for BMA) with US\$ 26.2 million ORR re-phased into 2016. BMA utilization would be 100 per cent, excluding the balance of allocation for the HACT Specialist to be carried over to 2016.

Bank reconciliation statements were consistently prepared and approved on time following the global schedule and reconciling items were acted upon on a timely manner.

The GL Accounts balances were monitored regularly with the review of accounts reports from both the Insight and the DFAM SharePoint site. The analysis and clearing of open items and GL accounts was a priority and it was under control; the office placed emphasis on monthly reviews to facilitate the mid-year and the year-end accounts closure.

The cash flow forecasting process was adhered to and was closely monitored by the Finance

Unit to reduce the risk of unrealistic estimates and to ensure sound financial management.

Direct on line booking service (using Amadeus) continued saving considerable time and workload, cutting the time needed for making a reservation from five to one day; providing better control and application of flight entitlements and reducing costs by providing better cost comparisons. Total savings was around US\$ 40,000 in 2015.

The UNCT initiated in May 2015 the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) formulation process. A Task team, established by the Operations Management Team and led by UNICEF Mozambique, is developing the BOS that is to be finalized in 2016. It is expected that BOS will result in savings in the operational areas of Procurement, ICT and HR.

### **OUTPUT 3** Effective and efficient management of Human Capacity

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The CO continued to apply strict technical and competency-based criteria for recruitment, where 18 processes were closed during 2015. Aggressive local recruitment continued to render a wider than usual number of candidates being considered for all new or vacant national posts. The percentage of female staff remained close to 53 per cent and geographical diversity at one third from programme countries.

Senior management continued to enforce full compliance with the Performance Appraisal System (PAS), especially regarding the open discussions between staff members and their supervisors and the alignment of the identified capacity gaps with the learning plan. Completion of year-end review reached 99 per cent.

Management and staff continued to address the results of the last staff survey, with the development and implementation of an action plan incorporating the recommendations of the 2014 team-building exercise. The recommendations of an all-staff retreat focusing on communication and conflict resolution will inform the 2016 learning plan. The CO will reach the annual KPI for the implementation of the learning plan.

Full implementation of the minimum standards on HIV in the workplace continued throughout the year.

### **OUTPUT 4** Regional HACT action plan

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

HACT training and quality assurance targets met, with monthly discussion and follow with in CMT. HACT Assurance plan implemented by 101 per cent:

Four out of four required micro-assessments.

123 out of 118 planned Programmatic Visits

35 out of 38 Spot Checks required

21 Audit reports completed out of 21 planned.

Training: 17 Training sessions – 235 staff partner, 102 institutions 100 UNICEF Mozambique & 12 UN staff trained

91 Paid Stamps distributed

E-sistafe (National Accounting System): pilot Letters were exchanged with the Directorate of Health in Tete and Zambézia for the registration of UNICEF Mozambique on the e-Sistafe database. As per last communications we should expect approval in early 2016.

## **OUTCOME 13** Cross Sectoral

### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

For purposes of this reporting period, the Output 'Supply and other cross sectoral operations' includes reporting on the Supply functions of the office, also reported on in the body of the Annual report narrative. In the 2017 Programme Outline, this will be consolidated with all Management, Co-ordination and Operations functions under the new Programme Effectiveness and Management outcomes.

For purposes of this reporting period, the Output 'Coordination and Cross Sectoral' includes updates on programme Co-ordination and Advocacy functions of the office, although parts of these functions are also reported on in the body of the programme results. In the 2017 Programme Outline, this will also be consolidated with all Management, Co-ordination and Operations functions under the new Programme Effectiveness and Management outcomes.

### **OUTPUT 1** UNICEF Mozambique Capacity for Supply and Other Cross Sectoral Operations Costs

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Supply Plan (US\$ 9.8 million) identified the need for US\$ 7.2 million of supplies, US\$ 2.6 million in services and 21 Long Term Agreements. Requisitions raised amounted to US\$ 7.8 million covering supplies (US\$ 6.2 million) and institutional services (US\$ 1.6 million).

Total value of actual procurement (excluding Procurement Services) in 2015 was US\$ 4.6 million of that 76 per cent was performed locally. The CO has 34 LTA's in place, many shared within the UN, covering the most frequently procured goods and services, such as printing, airline bookings, car rental, fuel, transport, graphic design, HACT, internet.

Mozambique continues to utilize the supply and logistics dashboards for monitoring supply chain activities.

The value of the inventory of programme supplies controlled by Mozambique CO recorded as being physically in the warehouse is US\$1,044,267, of that US\$ 990,469 were supplies prepositioned for emergencies in line with the EWEA plan. The value of programme supplies issued from local warehouses controlled by Mozambique CO is US\$ 418,870, bringing the total value of supplies managed by the Mozambique CO to US\$ 1.5 million.

### **OUTPUT 2** UNICEF Capacity for Coordination and Cross Sectoral Programmatic Support

#### **Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNDAF planning for 2017-2020 was launched in the first quarter of 2015, continuing with the year and culminating in validation of the UNDAF document and results matrix on December 15<sup>th</sup>. The UNDAF is a consensus-based document that is clear, streamlined and measurable. UNICEF Mozambique also supported leadership of the UNDAF evaluation process.

Concurrently, UNICEF Mozambique progressed in its own 2017-2020 planning, starting with a Strategic Moment of reflection in May. After investing heavily in UNDAF development, UNICEF Mozambique turned again to its own internal reflection and has, at year end, a draft results matrix that will be developed into a CPD in Q1 of 2015.

UNICEF Mozambique's convergence agenda continued in the provinces of Zambézia and Tete. Provincial Co-location offices were established in each province, with sectoral expertise contracted to support Government planning and implementation. A mid-year programme convergence meeting was held in Quelimane and a convergence strategy will be finalized by Q1 of 2016.

UNICEF Mozambique took a lead role in UN and partner flood and cholera response in the year, and in support to national DRR capacity development. Regular DRET meetings were held to coordinate floods and cholera response and strengthen emergency preparedness. An office-wide DRET reflection exercise on UNICEF flood response was conducted and recommendations for enhanced CO preparedness implemented. An interagency lessons exercise was also held with UNICEF Mozambique as co-lead of the HCT Working Group (since March 2015). Emergency training for staff in the co-located offices in Tete and Zambézia were conducted in December 2015.

UNICEF Mozambique updated its country advocacy strategy identifying priority areas reduction of chronic malnutrition; HIV prevention and treatment for children and girls; maternal and child health; WASH; quality education and keeping children in school; and ending child marriage.

As a result global initiatives were regularly adapted to the Mozambican context and audience, including #FightUnfair campaign.

UNICEF Mozambique reached almost 43 million people on both Facebook and Twitter, and 137 thousand on the CO website and microsites. Engagement rate per post on Facebook is above 8 per cent. Twitter numbers reduced in 2015, due to the measurement approach changing, that now follows the KPI and Measuring recommendation from HQ. For the first time, Instagram, Google Plus, Pinterest, LinkedIn and Sound cloud were also monitored. A new UNICEF Mozambique website was launched in June providing an integrated platform to promote UNICEF Mozambique programmes and advocacy agenda.

Donor visits were supported, with key results including the June launch of a film on education as part of the celebration of 10 years of Gucci-UNICEF Mozambique partnership. International media visits were hosted to highlight advocacy issues in Mozambique, including on child marriage prior to the AU Girl Summit in November. Awareness raising events were organized with the participation of decision makers, CSOs, donors, children, journalists and UNICEF Ambassador Neyma: Feast of Music (during Children's Month in June), launch of the radio drama "Ouro Negro" and SMS Biz and an innovative 2014 child-friendly Annual Report.