Executive Summary

In 2014, UNICEF Mozambique made progress in all five of its sectoral and five cross sectoral priority results areas, defined after the 2013 Mid Term Review/Strategic Reflection matching the priorities of the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. The majority of the key deliverables planned for 2013 under this framework have been achieved. This includes the endorsement and financing of the Community Health Workers (CHW) strategy by the Government, with plans to scale up to 7,600 by 2017 from the current 2,799. Furthermore, the inclusion of 10 to 14 years old as a target group in the 2015-2019 strategic plan for the control of HIV/AIDS, linked to the national strategy for eliminating early marriage and promoting girls education, was the result of UNICEF advocacy efforts. The country has also been piloting the African Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Strategy and launched an electronic database and registration system. All of those achievements have been underpinned by the review of the Situation Analysis, complemented by a fiscal space analysis of the social sectors critical for children, critical for improving budgeting for children and a pivotal component of advocacy with new Government taking office in 2015.

While these and other achievements are contributing to the improvement of child rights, there are still concerns with regards to national capacity and sustainability of achievements. For example, no progress was made in reducing chronic malnutrition, affecting 43 per cent of children under five, even though a national plan was approved and provincial plans have been developed in five provinces and food security has improved. Implementation was hampered by lack of funding, leadership and capacity, particularly at decentralized level; poverty rates have not improved and early pregnancy is amongst the highest in the world. Furthermore, although the national budget is growing by an average of seven per cent per year, the social sector is still heavily dependent on external financing, particularly for HIV/AIDS and malaria control (92 per cent) but also for investment budgets in other social sectors. Implementation of activities has also been delayed in the second half of the year by the national elections held in October. Overall, the social sector is balancing the need for a continued increase of coverage, because of the very fast population growth, at 2.45 per cent, with the need to improve quality, particularly in education.

UNICEF partnerships with International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Food Programme (WFP), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), and the Dutch and Irish governments have continued to impact on scaling up and financing of Social Protection by the Government. Not only has the number of beneficiaries increased by 20 per cent, but the level of transfer has almost doubled. Currently the national social protection strategy is being reviewed and UNICEF is advocating for it to include a universal child grant. UNICEF assumed the leadership of the Education sector wide approach (SWAp) in 2014, coordinating 10 donors and US$168 million, and supporting the development of the application for funds from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). While the fund only finances 13 per cent of the total sector budget, it has considerable leverage on the national annual work plans of the Government.
In the area of social mobilisation and communication for development (C4D), UNICEF partnered with the Inter-Confessional Council of Religions (COREM), to develop a Multi-Faith Guide to promote behaviour change in health, education and child protection with reference to Biblical and Koranic passages.

While Mozambique is expected to continue to grow at seven to eight per cent per year over the coming years and substantial tax income could be generated by the extractive industry in the future, poverty rates and inequity in access and outcomes are not significantly improving. UNICEF and partners should thus continue to advocate for investment in social sectors and human capital in order to ensure on-going progress in child rights and sustainable and equitable development.

Internally, 2014 was an audit and Programme Budget Review (PBR) year, representing an opportunity for UNICEF Mozambique to improve productivity and efficiency. A comprehensive workflow analysis led to significant structural and staffing changes, translating in the abolishment of 10 posts and annual savings of US$300,000. The risk assessment of partners led to a refocusing of Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) controls and capacity development, which will show dividends in 2015. UNICEF also led the cost benefit analysis of One UN Procurement and One UN Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services, resulting in the review of staff structure, application of different internet solutions with annual savings for UNICEF of US$100,000.

As a result of elections, the Government planning process for a new Poverty Reduction Strategy was delayed. This has meant the extension of the current Strategy through 2015, and in turn a formal request to extend the 2012-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for an additional year to incorporate new Government priorities in the next UNDAF.

**Humanitarian Assistance**

Heavy rains and strong winds in some parts of the country and in the neighbouring countries (Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe) between October 2013 and April 2014 contributed to localized floods in Mozambique. The humanitarian impact was relatively limited, particularly comparing to the 2013 floods, in terms of number of families affected, internally displaced people and the volume of humanitarian needs, but still caused meaningful social and economic disruptions for a number of communities especially in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces in the north and Zambézia in the centre.

The cumulative impact of the floods affected 18,555 families, with 2,766 houses totally destroyed, 7,796 houses partially destroyed, and 329 schools affected. Roads and bridges were also affected preventing the normal functioning of the economic and productive activities. In some cases, the floods disrupted the mobility of people and reduced delivery and access to basic services and goods, creating spikes in food prices and transportation cost. The education sector was particularly impacted. More than 255 schools were affected by floods in Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado alone, impacting over 25,000 children who were temporarily deprived of schooling.

While the Government took the lead in responding, UNICEF provided support with tents and school in the box in Zambézia and Nampula, reaching 19,443 children. In Zambézia, tents provided by UNICEF were also used to provide temporary accommodation for the internally displaced, including children, at temporary resettlement camps. At the request of the National disaster management agency (INGC), UNICEF provided technical support to the emergency
response team in Zambézia during the floods and supported the rapid assessment in Cabo Delgado. The results of the assessment exposed institutional weaknesses in local preparedness as much as they evidenced the imperative to invest in the strengthening of the national multi-sectorial rapid assessment system. The key recommendation of the assessment has led UNICEF to engage with INGC and the UN Humanitarian Country Team to support strengthening the multi-sectorial rapid assessment system, emphasizing the development of an assessment framework and a common assessment methodology with clear institutional roles and responsibilities.

In anticipation of the next rainy season, UNICEF also provided technical support to the INGC for the development of the National Contingency Plan for the 2014-2015 rainy and cyclone season and participated in the yearly national emergency simulation based on a cyclone scenario. As a cluster lead for Nutrition, WASH, Education and Protection, the UNICEF programme contributed with the pre-positioning of key emergency supplies for these sectors. Given the low intensity conflict and political tensions between the ruling party Frelimo and the main opposition party Renamo, UNICEF strengthened its preparedness ahead of the October national elections by participating to the development of an inter-agency contingency plan in case of electoral violence and conducting several business continuity exercises (radio drills and testing the communication tree).

UNICEF worked in close collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Ministry of Health, to develop the national Ebola preparedness and response plan with a special focus on communication materials used over media, social networks and community radios.

**Equity Case Study**

This case study describes the analysis and steps taken to identify and respond to the inequities in the delivery of immunization services in Mozambique.

The Mozambique Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) was launched in 1979. The current 2014-2018 national strategy is committed to addressing the stagnation of immunization coverage since 2003 (fully immunized children coverage is rate 64 per cent), through revitalizing and expanding the ‘Reach every District Strategy’.

UNICEF supported an equity analysis using 2011 Demographic and Household Survey data to provide the Ministry of Health (MoH) with a clearer picture of the determinants of poor immunization coverage. The analysis revealed that the most significant determinant of inequities of immunization coverage is geographical access to services. Caregivers’ wealth and education, and area of residence (rural vs urban) contribute as well in a lesser extent.

One province, Zambézia, clearly emerged as the worst-off province with the lowest EPI coverage rate and the province that ranks the worst in terms of absolute number of children un- or under-immunized, given it is the second most populous province in the country. Nearly one-third of the 320,000 under-immunized Mozambican children live in Zambézia. This confirmed UNICEF’s choice of Zambézia to be the focus on programme convergence provinces for service delivery.

The next step was to identify disparities within Zambézia using 2013 routine administrative data for immunization in order to prioritize poorly performing districts. While the provincial average of fully immunized children is 71 per cent, this varies between 82 per cent in the capital district and
54 per cent in the worst off district. Five districts showed fully immunized coverages lower than 60 per cent.

Using the UNICEF determinants framework, barriers in immunization were systematically explored at provincial, district and health facility levels through participatory processes with Government and development partners according to three main categories: enabling environment, supply side and the demand side.

Most bottlenecks are related to supply of services. They are related to the overall low rate of fixed health facilities and human resources per population, weak cold chain system, frequent stock outs, irregular outreach services provision, lack of tracking defaulters, and low quality and poor interpersonal skills at the health facilities. All of the above factors are compounded by poor quality of administrative data and poor supervision system resulting in lack of use of local data to prioritize, plan and act.

Some bottlenecks were related to the enabling environment, such as the low level of health expenditure overall and the disparities of funds allocation between provinces (i.e. US$5 per capita for the province of Maputo, and US$1.65 per capita for Zambézia). The flow of funds and fund management issues have also been identified in association with insufficient information regarding fund allocation to districts and amounts allocated to the EPI system. Most of the financial support for outreach activities appears to be linked to donor funding. The country endorsed the RED strategy (Reach Every District) strategy in 2008 but funding limitation have prevented expansion and what has remained are ad hoc outreach visits by health facility staff to the communities.

With regards to demand side barriers, a 2012 knowledge, attitudes and practices survey showed that many mothers and other children caretakers did not have a reasonable knowledge of immunization and its benefits. It also found that many delay vaccination for lack of knowledge of the vaccination calendar, because of competing priorities, or for fear of side effects. Access is a crucial barrier, since more than 50 per cent of the population lives than eight kilometres away from the nearest health facility.

Some of the bottlenecks identified in the building blocks of the health system are often outside the immediate control of the MoH and even the health system but are critical to understand. These are being addressed through UNICEF’s engagement in high level policy advocacy and sector-wide processes, in partnership with other donors and agencies and support to the SWAp.

At the provincial and district level, UNICEF facilitated workshops that enabled health planners and managers to identify a more robust planning approach to address their supply and demand side bottlenecks.

UNICEF technical advisors adapted a global strategy known as Reach Every Child (REC) to the local context, to further strengthen health facility capacity to plan, implement and monitor the delivery quality and equitable integrated maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) services, beyond the district level support of RED.

The planning guide builds on the strengths of the existing EPI programme and is designed to enable the health facilities to manage all the essential elements needed for the services to be delivered – supplies management, standardization of interventions based on human resource capacities, session planning and logistics, catchment areas analysis, community liaison, coverage tracking, defaulter tracing and developing budgeted plans. The REC strategy also
clarifies the role and strengthens the accountability of District and Provincial health staff in monitoring and supporting the service delivery.

Two of the worst-off districts in Zambézia were chosen by the Provincial Health Directorate to pilot the REC approach and document lessons learned to inform national scale-up plans. Implementation started in August 2014 and it is still too early to provide results.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework was developed to track improvements in equitable coverage right down to the community level. In addition, indicators have been developed to monitor progress on dismantling the immunization bottlenecks and these are progressively being integrated into district management quarterly reviews. The lessons learned from this demonstration pilot, will feed directly into the current health systems strengthened plan funded by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI).

By using an equity lens, UNICEF has helped the MoH to identify their disparities and address and monitor bottlenecks to the provision of equitable health services for all children.

**Summary Notes and Acronyms**

AIAS – Administracao das Infra-Estructuras de Agua e Saneamento (Administration for Water and Sanitation Infrastructure)
AMP – Annual Management Plan
APE – Agente Polyvalente Elementares (Community Health Worker)
BCP – Business Continuity Plan
CFS – Child-Friendly School
CHW – Community Health Worker
CMAM – Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CMT – Country Management Team
CNAC - National Children’s Council
CNCS (NAC) – Conselho Nacional de Combate ao HIV/Sida em Moçambique (National Aids Council)
CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRC@25 – 25th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRVS – Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSO – Community Service Organisation
DfID – United Kingdom’s Department for International Development
DNA – National Directorate of Water
DPEC - Provincial Directorates of Education and Culture
DPMAS – Provincial Directorate of Women and Social Welfare
DPOPH – Provincial Directorates of Public Works and Housing
DRR – Disaster risk reduction
ECD – Early childhood development
EID – Early infant diagnosis
EPI – Expanded Programme on Immunization
EPRI - Economic Policy and Research Institute
ESARO – UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
FANTA - Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project (of USAID)
FASE – Education Common Fund
FBO – Faith-based organisation
FORCOM – Fórum Nacional de Rádios Comunitárias (The National Forum of Community
Radios
GAVI – Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GIZ - Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German International Cooperation)
GPE - Global Partnership for Education
HACT – Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
HPV - human papillomavirus
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
ICS – Instituto de Comunicação Social (Institute of Social Communication)
IEC – Information, education and communication
ILO – International Labor Organisation
IMEP – Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
INAS – Instituto Nacional de Acção Social (National Institute of Social Action)
INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics)
INGC – Instituto Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades (National Institute for Disaster Management)
IOF – Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar (Family Budget Survey)
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG – Millennium Development Goal
Environmental Actions
MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MINED – Ministry of Education
MMAS – Ministério para os assuntos da Mulher e Acção Social (Ministry of Women and Social)
MNCH – Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MNP – Micronutrient powder
MoH – Ministério de Saúde (Ministry of Health)
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
NHW – National Health Week
OD – Open Defecation
OIAI – UNICEF Office of Internal Audit and Investigation
OOSC – Out-of-school children
ORE – Other Resources Emergency
ORR – Other Resources Regular
PBR – Programme and Budget Review
PCA – Project Cooperation Agreement
PCRMMN - Participatory Child Rights Media Network
PE – Physical Education
PRONASAR – National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
PROSAUDE – Health Sector Common Fund
REC – Reach Every Child
RED – Reach Every District
RECAC – Rede de Comunicadores Amigos da Criança (Child Friendly Media Network)
ROSC – Civil Society Forum for Child Rights in Mozambique
RR – Regular Resources
SETSAN – Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security
SIDA – Swedish International Development Agency
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
SWAp – Sector Wide Approach
T4D - Technology for Development
ToR – Terms of Reference
UEM – Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (Eduardo Mondlane University)
UNDSS – United Nations Department of Safety and Security
Capacity Development

Building capacity is a key component of the UNICEF’s programming in Mozambique in all programmes. Highlights in 2014 included:

- Following an equity analysis on access to immunization services, UNICEF identified two districts in Zambézia to adapt the “Reach Every Community” guidelines to the Mozambican context. District and health facility staff were trained in planning for integrated health interventions, including prioritisation, bottleneck analysis and data collection. Though originally started for EPI, the pilot is evolving to cover planning for an integrated package of interventions covering maternal and child health and nutrition and will be rolled out in other districts.

- In Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), UNICEF supported Government partners to implement the management framework for the provision and regulation of water and sanitation services in Ribaue town in Nampula province, currently covering 8,400 beneficiaries, but intended to reach 27,000. This model is being replicated in Inhambane and will eventually serve as a model for the decentralized management of water supply.

- In Child Protection, UNICEF strengthened the Government’s capacity to establish a modern Civil Registration and Vital Statistics framework, by developing a new integrated database software, linked to mobile technology. The Government is committed to implement the new system and has developed US$40million, five year costed operational plan for CRVS.

- In Education, training was provided in the seven Child-Friendly School (CFS) districts to 6,930 teachers, 471 trainers, 356 librarians, 22 coordinators and 22 pedagogic directors in Teacher Training institutes in the areas of teaching methodology, library management and reading promotion, sports and integration of cross-cutting issues (school health, HIV and AIDS prevention and life skills, gender and violence) into pre-service teacher training. Further training was provided to education officials in two disaster-prone provinces on integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) in schools.

- UNICEF supported the improvement of disaster preparedness and response through institutional capacity development of the National Institute for Disaster Management with a focus on strengthening the initial rapid assessment system. Over 60 persons from five districts (from district administration responsible for emergency response and district departments of health, infrastructure and education) were trained in Zambézia, one of the most disaster prone provinces in the country.
Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

In 2014, UNICEF updated its Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique (SitAn), combined with the costing of essential social services, and an analysis of fiscal space. This publication was launched jointly with the National Council for Children in August. The approach used to develop these documents provided opportunities for strong engagement with stakeholders. In particular, budget directors and officials from social ministries had the opportunity to meet with the national budget director, who prepares the national budget and influences how the cake is sliced. The evidence generated will form the basis in 2015 for renewed advocacy for investing in children.

UNICEF led analysis of the determinants of child marriage/early pregnancy and used it to promote policy dialogue, providing inputs to the development of a national strategy to prevent and eliminate child marriage. As well, UNICEF prepared a concept note on child-sensitive social protection to advocate for long term investment in human capital development, which will be used as input to the design of the new basic social security strategy.

Key national surveys underway in 2014 included the 2014 IMASIDA (HIV prevalence survey, including a module on malaria) as well as the crucially important Family Budget Survey (IOF). While UNICEF and partners supported the development of both, each one suffered delays. The IMASIDA was postponed until 2015, and the IOF, though started in the last half of 2014, will not have its final results available until the end of 2015 or early 2016.

UNICEF has persisted with the strengthening of data collection and analysis capacity, with an on-going focus on Territorial Statistics – the national database compiling administrative data from districts throughout the country. UNICEF supported capacity development at both national and provincial levels, with the aim of improving data quality over the long term. At the same time, UNICEF continued work in analysis and mapping of district level data in the target provinces of Tete and Zambézia, with a focus on district level data in health and education. This will be a basis for on-going advocacy at the provincial level for evidence and equity based planning.

Partnerships

In 2014, UNICEF continued to be engaged in three SWAps: in Health, WASH and Education. In Health, external financing is large at more than US$80 million, and engages 12 donors. This is mainly a financial vehicle and does not affect much leverage on strategic planning by the Government. On the contrary, whilst WASH fund is small at US$15 million with four donors, it has considerable leverage on the National Programme of Rural Sanitation as it represents almost 50 per cent of the budget. UNICEF assumed the leadership of the Education SWAp in April 2014, coordinating 10 donors and US$168 million. While the fund only finances 13 per cent of the total sector budget, it effects considerable leverage on the national annual work plans of the Government. As the education sector lead, UNICEF coordinated the application for funds from Global Partnership for Education under the new funding model of results based financing.

UNICEF strengthened its alliance with faith based organisations through the adaptation and launching of a ‘Facts for Life’ booklet for religious leaders. The roll-out plans include a cascade training, with training of trainers sessions already conducted in three provinces. In these provinces, the religious leaders developed a provincial training plan and the social mobilization strategy to reach their communities; a critical strategy for influencing social norms.

In June, UNICEF launched of a new Public-Private Partnership for supporting birth registration
of 200,000 children (0-14 years) in Nampula province and providing national identification documents to 350,000 people. The PPP involves SIDA, a private forestry company (Green Resources), the Ministries of Justice and Interior, and UNICEF, and will contribute to the development of the CRVS system.

In the context of the UN Delivering as One, UNICEF continued to strategically partner with other UN agencies, but particularly in accelerating Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, the review of the national Social Protection and HIV control strategies, developing the CRVS system, supporting the national campaign against violence and early marriage and taking the lead in coordinating UN support to combat chronic under-nutrition.

**External Communication and Public Advocacy**

Publications continued to be used as a key policy advocacy tools. The 2014 SitAn and fiscal space analysis, as well as 2014 budget briefs, continued attention on child-friendly and equitable budgeting and resource allocation. Messages from these documents formed the core of media appeals during the general elections to keep children on top of the political agenda. At the same time, with UNICEF support, civil society organisations (CSOs) advocated for positive change for children in the Penal Code revision and social sector budget increases, and against child marriage.

Strategic events were key opportunities for public advocacy. The celebration of the day of the African Child was marked by the launching of the music album “Música é Vida” (inspired on Facts for Life with a C4D approach), by 14 famous Mozambican singers, in a concert organized at a local cultural centre in Maputo and attended by more than 600 children, youths, and adults. The concert was recorded by the national television TVM, and was broadcasted to millions countrywide. During celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC@25) a photo exhibit and a series of essays for investing in children were circulated in the main newspapers, and Neyma, a Mozambican singer, was named as a new National Ambassador for UNICEF.

Child reporters also undertook many advocacy initiatives. Around 1,500 child reporters in more than 70 radio and TV clubs produced more than 2,200 programmes on children rights aiming to reach their peers with key messages on facts for life, with a special attention to the second decade of life, such as early pregnancies, child marriage, HIV and violence prevention, nutrition and hygiene.

UNICEF Mozambique Digital Communications reached 30 million people, through multiple social networks, including webpage, microsites, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram, garnering 52,000 followers. UNICEF retained strength as well in both national and international print and traditional media. Five media visits were organized for international and local journalists, one including Global Goodwill Ambassador Angela Kidjo, themed around chronic malnutrition. Other visits included Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch Committees for UNICEF, as well as a donor visit from IKEA.

**South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation**

UNICEF Mozambique exchanged experience and drawn expertise from other programme countries in various areas including: social protection, CRVS, statistics, CHWs management, foster care, multi-nutrient supplementation, and technology for development.

In the context of the review of the National Basic Social Security Strategy, UNICEF supported
the development of a concept note on "National Child and HIV Sensitive Social Protection" by the Economic Policy and Research Institute in South Africa (EPRI), and brought them in to share the experience in South Africa and other programme countries. EPRI specializes in providing social protection research, building capacity and providing policy advice to governments and civil society, and was a key player in implementing the South Africa universal child grant. Their experience and expertise will continue to inform UNICEF advocacy in 2015.

UNICEF continued to facilitate the south-south relationship between the Institute of Statistics of Mozambique (INE) and its counterpart Institute of Statistics of Colombia, to improve quality and use of statistics, a priority in INE’s 2013-2017 Strategic Plan. This partnership resulted in building capacity of INE and the development of guidelines for improving quality of statistics, to be released in 2015. These include a National Code of Good Practice for Official Statistics, and Guidelines for the Production Official Statistics, and for the Technical Approval of all statistical operations of the National Statistical System which are all critical to setting the framework for improved statistical quality in Mozambique. The support was managed through videoconferencing and email exchange as well as a support visit of the Colombian team to Mozambique in the third quarter of the year.

A third experience consisted in the contracting of two data management specialists from Uganda to support the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in developing a new database and electronic civil registration and vital statistics system (e-CRVS). They shared the experience of Uganda, which saw an 88 per cent increase in birth registration over six months following the introduction of an electronic registration system including rapid SMS.

**Identification Promotion of Innovation**

Overall, the use of Technology for Development (T4D) was identified as a critical strategy to contribute to ensuring children and women rights, in the areas of Information management, health, education, HIV and AIDS, child protection, communication and internal programme monitoring. UNICEF developed a T4D action plan, strategy and way forward for 2015 that includes uReport for HIV and AIDS Counselling, and Teachers Absenteeism Reporting; SMS Monitoring of CHWs; the development of eCRVS, and equiTrack for HACT.

Jointly with the Clinton Health Access Initiative, UNICEF consolidated the use Point of Care technology for HIV testing, using GPRS technology and simple, inexpensive printers to vastly reduce the time and cost of transporting results from the laboratory to clinics; thus contributing to Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) results, significant treatment initiation, and ultimately contributing to reduction of child mortality.

A new initiative consists of the development of the Electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System. The development of an Information Management System for Civil Registration by integrating components of USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data), SMS and Web based interfaces, will contribute to increasing birth registration coverage. The system is primarily designed to focus on the registration of births and deaths; however there is plan to register other events such as marriage and divorce. A pilot system was developed and is planned to be tested in few districts in early 2015.

In addition, UNICEF invested heavily in a comprehensive digital communication landscape covering advocacy, branding, participation, monitoring and fundraising. This landscape includes the use of social media channels (Facebook, Twitter, Linked In, Instagram, Pinterest, Google Plus, YouTube, Sound cloud and Touch Cast), HTML newsletters, and development of
dedicated microsites, SMS broadcasting and Search Engine Optimization to make UNICEF Mozambique more visible and searchable through Wikipedia, Online Directory, partner websites and media websites.

**Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages**

Strengthening of cross sectoral linkages continues to be a critical strategy for UNICEF Mozambique, through evidence-based planning and advocacy and C4D strategies which underpin sectoral work, as well as through active prioritisation of key cross sectoral programme areas.

As a follow-up of the 2013 Strategic Reflection, five key cross sectoral programme areas were identified for priority focus in the last two years of the country programme: reducing the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS; addressing social norms that underlie and impact outcomes for children; enhancing child participation and engagement; increasing investment in children through evidence based budgeting and planning; and reducing the impact from natural disasters by building resilience and support systems. These cross-sectoral strategies aim to support sector-specific priorities in five areas covering the lifecycle of the child. Progress was made in each area. The reviewed National Strategy for HIV control now specifically addresses children aged 10 to 18 as a key risk group. Research is ongoing on social norms to address HIV/AIDS, sanitation practices, under-nutrition and early marriage and C4D and social mobilisation strategies are being amended. Several publications have contributed to safeguarding the 2015 budget for the social sector and improve equitable allocations. Finally, UNICEF is contributing to improved capacity for contingency planning and rapid response in the case of emergencies.

Early childhood development (ECD) is another emerging cross sectoral programme area. UNICEF supported the establishment of the national ECD network, and is one of the key players in national dialogue towards the development of alternative school readiness models.

At the same time, while UNICEF is increasingly contributing to up-stream policy and scaling-up dialogue, in response to the geographic inequities, programme convergence is being strengthened in the two “worst-off” provinces, Zambézia and Tete, which jointly have 30 per cent of all Mozambican children. Programmatic convergence in these provinces allows for direct impact on child indicators, as well as replicable models of integrated child development and child-centred, evidence-based planning which may be expanded in the future.

**Service Delivery**

While UNICEF in Mozambique continues to emphasise upstream work and influencing of national agendas for children, support covering gaps in service delivery in Mozambique remains a priority.

In 2014, UNICEF supported the Government to deliver two National Health Weeks, which also included a birth registration component. Through this more than 4.2 million children were immunized, received Vitamin A and deworming tables and 193,081 children under five were registered, adding to the 319,785 children registered through regular birth registration activities. Following UNICEF advocacy efforts, the Government committed to maintain birth registration as a part of National Health Weeks.

UNICEF continues to support the scaling up of Community Health Workers (APEs). Currently, 2,799 communities in 108 districts have trained APEs, of whom 1,456 were trained with direct
technical and financial support from UNICEF. In 2014, UNICEF supported additional training for 265 APEs from Manica, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo provinces, and training of 28 trainers of APEs in Zambézia.

UNICEF continued to strengthen Government capacity in WASH, supporting procurement, supervision and monitoring processes. In 2014, UNICEF contributed to making 377 communities and 111 schools open defecation free (ODF), covering 236,000 people and 54,000 students, exceeding the target of 225,000 people. In terms of hygiene promotion, over 90,000 people were reached through campaigns in five towns across Nampula. 2014 also saw the construction of 225 water supply facilities in primary schools. Since 2012, 256,000 people in rural areas of Tete, Manica and Sofala gained have access to improved water supplies through construction of 548 water points with UNICEF support.

UNICEF also supported 50 community radio stations, including 405 child radio producers, to disseminate programming on HIV, child marriage and violence prevention, creating 2,262 (1,728 radio and 534 TV) media programmes on child rights issues. UNICEF supported the development of ‘Training of Trainers’ modules for the Community Radio network and Government, providing skills and knowledge to produce and disseminate quality radio programming. One training manual and two thematic guides on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) and paediatric antiretroviral therapy were also developed to support quality community radio programming, with a focus on high HIV prevalence provinces (Gaza, Maputo, Sofala, Zambézia).

**Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation**

The 2014 Situation Analysis was anchored within the Convention on the Rights of the Child (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.

UNICEF participated in the Mid-term Implementation Assessment of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), providing inputs relating to children’s rights. Mozambique submitted its UPR report in 2010, and the Mid-term Implementation Assessment details whether recommendations were fully, partially or not implemented approximately three years later, serving also as a way to prepare for the next UPR, which is due in 2015. Technical support to Government and civil society was provided for the preparation of the report on the level of implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

UNICEF also provided training to members of the National Human Rights Commission on child rights and the situation of children in the country. This was undertaken as part of a workshop to explore possibilities for the establishment of a child rights unit within the Commission, in response to General Comment No 2 of the CRC Committee (on the Role of Independent National Human Rights Institutions in the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child).

In partnerships with civil society, UNICEF has promoted awareness on the rights of children with disabilities. With Handicap International, two Centres for Information for persons with disabilities have been set up. Centre-based extension workers follow up with families with children with disabilities to ensure their access to social services, material and psychosocial support. This Centre Model is integrated in the Social Protection Strategy for roll out across the country.

After three years of technical support to the revision of the 1886 Criminal Code, heightened
advocacy efforts led to noteworthy improvements and alignment with international and regional human rights framework. The revised Code was approved in November by Parliament, and increased the of age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 16 years, removed the article allowing a rape perpetrator to marry the victim as a means of waiving criminal sanctions, and included genital mutilation as a crime.

**Gender Mainstreaming and Equality**

The 2012-2015 UNDAF and the GoM-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation, were founded on principles of Gender, Culture and Human Rights, an emphasis which has continued throughout programme implementation. In 2014, specific examples of gender and equality programme highlights have included work in education, protection, evidence and partnership development.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education (MINED) to organize a national education forum where students discussed the problems they face in schools and identified solutions to be integrated in the 2015 MINED action plans. Key amongst these were issues of girls’ education. MINED also organized a national female’s teachers meeting, where most of the 120 participants came from districts with higher dropout rates. Key discussions centred on the role of female teachers in contributing to an enabling environment for learning, through identifying girls with poor performance and proactively working with them to prevent drop out from school.

During the year, a national campaign to end child marriage within the framework of African Union initiative on Child Marriage was launched with support of UNICEF at national level and in three provinces. A statistical analysis on Child Marriage, using Demographic and Household Survey data, was finalised, and was used for the launch of the national campaign and will be a critical input for the development of a national strategy to prevent and eliminate child marriage. In this context, UNICEF supported the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights (ROSC) with the production and dissemination of a position paper as part of the Coalition to Eliminate Child Marriage (CECAP) advocacy activities. The document “Empowering adolescent girls: ending the cycle of violence” was launched on the occasion of the International Day of the Girl Child on 11 October 2014.

UNICEF participated in the organization of the first Women and Children’s Fair (4-8 April 2014), led by the Institute for Export Promotion and the Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS), gathering Government, Civil Society and Corporate partners to discuss key issues on women and children. UNICEF collaborated with ILO to bring particular attention to nutrition and breastfeeding issues.

**Environmental Sustainability**

The work of UNICEF in disaster risk reduction is to a large extent, centrally geared towards reducing the impact of climate vulnerability and addressing environmental sustainability. For example, through WASH, UNICEF supported the building of small rural water supply systems and water harvesting systems both of which are implemented in areas where geophysical survey holes display shortage of ground water or aquifers with brackish water. The two initiatives guarantee access to safe drinking water as they contribute to improve climate resilience and achieve environmental sustainability.

To offset environmental impacts of humanitarian situations, UNICEF also works on awareness raising about disaster risk reduction and natural hazards, building the capacity and resilience of schools, supporting the adoption of national construction standards guidelines on safer and child-friendly schools. These activities include the introduction of DRR in the educational
curriculum and upstream and downstream advocacy on the implementation of school-based emergency plans.

Actions have been taken in the UNICEF Mozambique office to promote environmental sustainability. All UNICEF staff are equipped all staff with a laptop, with a few exceptions, thereby reducing power consumption. The distribution of printers and photocopiers in the office was rationalised. The review of One UN Information Technology enabled a reduction in the number of servers. Finally, most documents shared internally are scanned and emailed, rather than being photocopied.

Effective Leadership

In 2014, the UNICEF Mozambique Country Management Team (CMT) met nine times and was supported by bi-monthly Programme Management Team meetings and Operations Group Management meetings. Additionally, Senior Management and Section Chiefs meet weekly to touch base, identify areas for immediate action, and provide feedback on new developments and emergency issues. Through all of these fora, programmatic and management performance indicators were regularly reviewed and solutions to improve efficiency and effectiveness agreed.

As part of the development of the Annual Management Plan (AMP), the composition and membership of both statutory and non-statutory committees were reviewed, limiting the number of committees and members for efficiency and effectiveness. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) Committee was established with clearer definition of roles, responsibilities and accountabilities in the development and approval process of PCAs and Small-Scale Funding Agreements in line with the audit recommendation and the revised global guidelines. The minimum requirement to constitute a quorum for the Contract Review Committee was adjusted in line with the global policy and audit recommendation.

Follow-up of the 2013 Strategic Reflection involved the selection of 10 priorities areas, mentioned earlier in this annual report under Cross-sectoral linkages. A defined set of outputs that serve programmatic imperatives, within the wider results framework, were agreed for each priority area, to be achieved in 2014. Senior management met with each programme four times, to monitor progress on those deliverables, as well as review the 2015 Annual Work plans.

In following up on the operational outcomes of the Strategic Reflection process, the CMT led a thorough workflow analysis within all sections, which resulted in a restructuring exercise in both programme and operations to increase efficiencies and support imperatives for Global Service centre adjustments. This in turn led to a PBR submission as well as a major recruitment drive for new, mostly national officer, posts through the second half of the year.

In preparation for the June 2014 Audit, the office undertook a thorough HACT self-assessment under the CMT leadership. This included a strategic review of quality assurance and identification of risks, leading to the development of a capacity building strategy for partners, as well as the establishment of a HACT technical assistance post in the office to oversee HACT development and compliance.

Under the leadership of the CMT, the office revised the risk control and self-assessment in March through a participatory approach involving the programme and operations staff and applying the revised guidelines. The workplan was integrated in the AMP, monitored on a quarterly basis and was fully implemented. Out of the 12 risk areas, only fraud and misuse of
resources was assessed as a high risk. This is being mitigated with improved HACT implementation emphasizing on more structural and frequent risk assurance activities.

Financial Resources Management

The CMT continued to monitor key performance indicators which include budget implementation, resource mobilization and contribution management, cash flow forecast and bank optimization. At year-end, financial utilisation rate was 88 per cent: 99 per cent for Regular Resources (RR), 82 per cent for Other Resources-Regular (ORR), 98 per cent for Other Resources-Emergency (ORE) and 66 per cent for the Institutional Budget. A total of US$5.8 million ORR will be rephrased to 2015. The low utilisation for the Institutional Budget is explained by the late arrival of the HACT Specialist. The funding of US$275,466 for the salary will be rolled over to 2015. UNICEF Mozambique had US$1,079,419 outstanding Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) between six and nine months, (14 per cent of total DCT), and only US$4,455 over nine months.

Financial transaction management continued to improve with close monitoring of open General Ledger account balances. Monthly reviews contributed to timely mid-year and year-end accounts closure. Offsetting open items were closed on time. Bank reconciliation statements were submitted on time following the global schedule and reconciling items were properly analysed and cleared. Cash flow forecasting was closely monitored and implemented, with monthly closing average of US$197,000.

The 2014 HACT Assurance Plan included 121 Partners (three significant and three high risk). All 23 planned micro assessments were completed by Deloitte (local Long Term Agreement) so all 48 partners who have received above US$100,000 a year have now been micro-assessed. The required spot checks have increased from 79 to 81 as of October 2014 and 48 per cent have been completed. UNICEF completed 125 field trips in 2014, 80 per cent of which included HACT programme monitoring. Thirty three audits of UNICEF partners are planned for 2015.

The office was audited in June by the UNICEF Office for Internal Audit and Investigation (OIAI). Governance was rated as satisfactory, with programme management and operations support rated as moderate. The office agreed to implement 13 actions; 11 medium and two high priority relating to HACT implementation. The OIAI closed eight of the 13 actions by December.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

In 2014, many bilateral donors questioned the Government’s fiscal transparency following the 2013 announcement that it would take on US$850 million in international debt without due process. Compounded by other concerns, this led to general distrust about untied funding. Several donors withdrew from general budget support and others reduced contributions. With increasing pressure for improved value for money and visibility, several also withdrew from sector basket funds for education, WASH and health. This coincided with several donors embarking on portfolio reviews, or withholding commitments until after 2014 elections.

In this complex landscape, UNICEF had regular senior-level, strategic discussions with key bilateral donors, and engaged the World Bank and the European Union (EU) on issues of overlapping programmatic interest. UNICEF also secured a new four year funding commitment from the Government of Iceland for thematic WASH funds.

In 2014, UNICEF Mozambique mobilized US$37,792,377 in ORR funds: 76 per cent from eight bilateral donors, seven per cent from four UNICEF National Committees (plus consolidated),
and six per cent from UN funds for joint programmes. This represents a reduction of six per cent in absolute terms compared with 2013, and is linked to the number of global emergencies, the shift in donor policies and concerns of local transparency. However, ongoing discussions with DFID, Canada and US Government are likely to yield significant income in the early part of 2015.

The 2015 country programme budget of US$65 million is 80 per cent funded, of which US$8.5 million are pledged funds. In 2014, UNICEF utilized 65 per cent of the country programme ORR ceiling (with two years of the Country Programme remaining) and 82 per cent of planned ORR for the year.

The office submitted 100 per cent of donor reports on time. All pending reports were flagged to the relevant section at least one month in advance. Drafts were reviewed for quality and consistency, and approved by management.

**Evaluation**

The 2014 Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) had an ambitious agenda of partner supported studies, some of which will carry over into 2015. The IMEP progress was tracked and updated quarterly, with a companion matrix on management responses. Nevertheless, several evaluations have suffered delays due to low partner capacity and impact of elections.

The highlight of UNICEF’s 2014 research was the “Analysis of the Situation of Children in Mozambique”, assessing the pace of progress in improving child wellbeing, disparities in child indicators, and underlying determinants. It highlighted bottlenecks in the supply and quality of basic social services and noted a relative decline in the share of public expenditure allocated to social sectors in recent years. A companion publication “Invest more and better in children. Perspectives for improved financing of the social sectors in Mozambique” brings together the findings of the Costing of child sensitive interventions in the social sector; and a Fiscal Space Analysis, presenting an overview of perspectives for improved social sector financing in the period 2014-2023. These two documents will form the basis of child-investment advocacy in 2015.

Sectoral evaluations included the end-of-programme Impact evaluation of the One Million Initiative: a multi-year Netherlands and UNICEF partnership on the use of WASH services and changes in hygiene practices, health, education and socio-economic impacts (2006-2013). The office conducted also a Selective Assessment of Participatory Television Programmes through a Rapid Audience Survey to determine the reach of Participatory Child Rights Media Network and Adult programmes in various sections of society.

Also important was multi-sectoral research on the social and behavioural norms underpinning key bottlenecks in programme areas. This has included research in areas of rural sanitation and sanitation in small towns, child marriage, and nutrition, aimed at identifying behaviours which may in future be better addressed through C4D strategies.

**Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings**

As a result of the MTR and comprehensive workload analysis, the PBR budget proposal for 2014-2015 resulted in total net savings of around US$650,000 in programme funds with a net reduction of 13 posts. Programme staffing was adjusted in line with priorities and the amended results framework of the country programme. The key factors driving post changes in operations
are outsourcing for cost efficiency and effectiveness and alignment with global initiatives such as T4D, efficiency and effectiveness, and the Global Shared Services Centre. The proposal was approved and is being implemented.

UNICEF led a cost benefit analysis of the OneUN Procurement and the OneUN ICT Services. The procurement assessment recommended continued development of LTAs which are the fastest and least expensive way of procuring goods and services. Given this, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) also agreed to change the staffing of procurement support from two to one, resulting in a net savings of around US$148,000 annually for the OneUN (US$80,000 for UNICEF) when implemented in 2015. OneUN ICT Services were revised from a One UN ICT Centre to a OneUN Internet Service, resulting in an overall savings of US$29,250 (US$8,000 for UNICEF) for the rest of 2014 and US$58,500 (around US$16,000 for UNICEF) in 2015.

Review of existing standard operating procedures (SoPs) was done to ensure that internal SoPs are relevant, do not duplicate global/regional policies and procedures, and add to efficiency and effectiveness in the office management. Out of 65 SoPs, 27 were archived and 21 were maintained (nine of which were revised, some in line with the audit agreed actions). The exercise will continue in 2015.

Additional savings were gained in travel with use of direct on-line flight bookings, with savings of around US$40,000 in 2014 and reduced processing time. The use of fuel cards for vehicles which reduced transaction costs.

**Supply Management**

The 2014 Supply Plan, with a total of US$13.5 million, identified the need for US$7.1m of supplies, US$6.4m in services and 53 Long Term Agreements. During the year, 80 per cent of the plan was implemented.

Requisitions amounted to US$10.7 million covering programme supplies (US$4.7 million), operational supplies (US$0.3 million), institutional services (US$4.2 million) and individual services managed by human resources (US$1.5 million).

The total value of actual procurement in 2014 was US$10.6 million, of which 90 per cent performed locally. The office has 56 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, and internet. Significant is the high volume of institutional contracts, which is in line with the global trend. Programme supplies are diminishing but the portion of local procurement remains constant. A cost-benefit analysis into improving efficiency of collaborative UN procurement was undertaken.

The value of supplies channelled via UNICEF’s Procurement Services in support of the MoH was US$29.3 million, including US$21.7 million through GAVI. UNICEF’s involvement in planning, coordination and logistics was crucial for the World Bank-financed Nutrition Project, introduction of new vaccines and related cold chain upgrades, complementing more structural procurement and supply management support and programme interventions.

In the area of monitoring and reporting, Mozambique was one of the countries piloting the new supply and logistics dashboards.
The value of the inventory of programme supplies controlled by UNICEF Mozambique stands at US$934,491, almost all pre-positioned for emergency response in line with the Early Warning Early Action scenarios. The country was spared of a major emergency, resulting in lower warehouse issues compared to 2013. This brings the total value of supplies managed (issued plus existing stock) by the office to US$1.27 million.

Security for Staff and Premises

2014 presented challenges in both the political and security fronts. The low level armed conflict between the Government forces and the Renamo political party armed militia continued in the first half of 2014, mostly in the central provinces of Mozambique. This has significantly affected implementation and monitoring (for WASH in particular), especially in Sofala province, with the restrictive and limited road movements applied by the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). Restricted road movements required close coordination with UNDSS Mozambique and direct follow up with the Provincial Area Security Coordinators.

The situation improved by mid-2014 with the political agreement between the Government and Renamo as a part of pre-election and comprehensive agreement for disarmament under international supervision. The Presidential and Parliament elections took place on the 15th of October. While potential tensions were anticipated, especially outside the capital city of Maputo, the overall pre-election and especially election and post-election period went well without serious incidents. Otherwise, the overall security situation in Mozambique remained stable, with increased kidnapping cases in Maputo City in the second half of 2014.

UNICEF actively participated in the preparation of the UN Inter-agency contingency plan for preparedness and response for electoral period (developed in August 2014) and implemented a UNICEF-based contingency plan with the procurement of additional supplies and established back up accommodation plan in case of restricted Maputo city movements due to the potential disturbances. UNICEF revised and updated the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) which was activated on the day of elections. The Security SOP with Warden/communication tree plan was updated in May and October, including two communication tree activation simulations.

The Office conducted a fire drill exercise in June as well as regular bi-monthly radio checks. The list of radio handset holders was revised and rationalized from 82 to 70 holders (provided to international professional staff, wardens, drivers and BCP critical staff).

At the beginning of 2014, UNICEF changed the private security guard company for the office premises, as per UNDSS advice. The transition went smoothly and all guards and their supervisors (12) received counter-surveillance training in December, provided by UNDSS.

UNICEF received US$7,050 through an additional security Institutional Budget allotment, from which first aid kids have been replenished, two security trauma bags procured and two satellite phones ordered.

As a part of MTR recommendations and with PBR approval, UNICEF, through UNDSS, conducted the Facility, Safety and Security Survey in two provincial capital towns (Tete and Quelimane) where UNICEF is opening co-located offices, one within the Government premises (Quelimane) and another one as a part of already established WFP compound (shared premises). All recommended improvements from the Survey are in the process of implementation prior to the full occupancy by UNICEF, and were including as Minimum Operating Security Standards.
UNICEF took a results-based approach to analysing staff profiles in response to the MTR adjustments, with staff selection centred on required programme competencies. As a result of a substantive workflow analysis, and additional review to support the Global Shared Services Centre exercise, UNICEF managed a number of post abolishments and the creation of several new positions. Recruitment for 15 new National Officer posts was managed in a coordinated manner, with standardized and concurrent advertisement, screening and interviewing. Aggressive local recruitment, including pro bono participation in a local Elite job fair, resulted in a wider than usual number of candidates being considered for all new national posts.

Several International Professional positions also became vacant, particularly in Health and Education sections, which faced vacancies of four and three international positions respectively for more than three months on average. The areas of ICT and Human Resources saw re-profiling of all posts during 2014, which required post abolishments and creations.

The office maintained a high proportion of female staff, with 59 per cent overall as of 31 December 2014. Within categories, 54 per cent of General Service staff are female, 60 per cent of National Officers and 64.5 per cent of the international staff. Diversity-wise, 28 per cent per cent of international staff are from programme countries.

During the reporting period, senior management enforced the Performance Appraisal System. The PAS exercise informed any modification to results in subsequent stages and helped identify learning needs to cover capacity gaps, which were included in the learning plan. The office achieved 100 per cent of finalized 2013 ePAS, as well as 100 per cent completion of the 2014 planning and mid-year review phases.

Management and staff continued to address the results of the last staff survey. A team building exercise was organised focused on communication and core competencies required to enhance staff ability to work in teams. Recommendations will be implemented through 2015. Half of the planned office-wide training activities were implemented in 2014, mainly due to the focus on the team building exercise and the recruitment drive. At the same time, 64 per cent of group learning was completed, including a locally designed and facilitated reporting training. Activities not completed have been postponed for 2015.

Commitment to UN Cares continues. In collaboration with Office of the UN Resident Coordinator the UN Cares Coordinator, UNICEF ensured full implementation of the minimum standards on HIV in the workplace.

The MTR confirmed the country programme focus on emergency and disaster risk recovery. Accordingly, and in line with available funding, UNICEF hired a national Emergency Specialist in early 2014. Preparedness for an Ebola outbreak demonstrated that lessons from past emergencies have been learned and staff capacities are in place. Each programme has mainstreamed emergency components, with staff preparedness reflected in PAS.

Key additional innovations included the development of a consultant database which will accelerate future local consultant recruitment. As well, the office in in process of recruiting 12 Youth United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), who are expected to join in 2015. The UNVs will support work across all programme and operations sections, and under coordination of a UNV Coordinator on temporary assistance, recruited in 2014.
**Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology**

The transformation to the cloud-based information system significantly improved mobility resulting in an increased office productivity and staff satisfaction following the continuous capacity building on the usage of the new tools such as Lync, One Drive and Outlook. It also helped in leveraging some routine services resulting in reduced server footprint - the office shutdown three servers this year to be used for other ICT initiatives next year, mainly in T4D. The office also successfully tested its business continuity and ICT disaster recovery plan easily following the transition to the cloud.

UNICEF Mozambique took a number of strategic ICT decisions to more efficiently respond to the increasing demand for ICT services such as upgrading the internet bandwidth from four to eight Mbps, replacing desktop with laptops and implementing the universal Wi-Fi.

UNICEF updated its telecommunication policy, adopting the global “bring your own device” (BYOD) policy. This was combined with an efficiency measure ensuring the connectivity of staff travelling to remote locations for programme monitoring, keeping them engaged with the team and external partners through the use of 3G /2G internet service.

UNICEF has invested in creating a strategic and high impact advocacy, branding, participation, monitoring and fundraising through a comprehensive digital communication landscape. This landscape includes the use of social media channels, HTML newsletters, and development of dedicated microsites, SMS broadcasting and Search Engine Optimization (SEO) to make UNICEF Mozambique more visible and searchable.

The use of technology for development was identified as a critical strategy to help accelerate positive results for children and women in the areas of: Information management, health, education, HIV and AIDS, child protection, communication and internal programme monitoring. The Office developed a T4D action plan and strategy that covers potential T4D projects that could be started in 2015 and continue for the next three years.

**Programme Components from RAM**

**ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS**

**OUTCOME 1 HEALTH - 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:**

UNICEF contributed almost US$12 million to the health sector in Mozambique in 2014 out of a total national health budget of US$670 million. With these funds, UNICEF Mozambique worked through sector-wide mechanisms, including contributions to pooled funding, and the Health Sector Partner’s Group, to leverage funding and prioritisation for child survival interventions. Specifically, UNICEF contributed to the dialogue on health financing through the publication of budget briefs which identify trends and gaps in funding allocation. UNICEF strengthened the dialogue on the resources necessary to address neonatal mortality and child survival particularly at the community level. The promotion of Community Health Workers has shown success in 2014 with a visible increase in commitment by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance to include CHWs as part of the regular human resources for health.
Technical support to the development of the Ministry of Health’s Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria funding application in 2014 is expected to leverage significant funding for malaria in 2015 which will prioritise prevention among women and children in the most underserved areas of the country. UNICEF’s support to ensure adolescent participation in the National Conference on HIV, together with development of advocacy materials on the needs of adolescents, were the key drivers in putting adolescents firmly on the agenda in the National Strategic Plan for HIV 2014-19.

In the area of nutrition, UNICEF’s involvement in the development of the National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC) helped the GoM to assess which interventions are ready for rapid scale up. The introduction of Micro-nutrient Powders (MNP)S and the implementation of the Infant and Young Child Feeding Guidelines are amongst MoH’s main priorities for 2015.

Constraints and actions taken
The common fund ‘Prosaude’ to which UNICEF contributed US$600,000 is primarily a fiduciary mechanism with little opportunity for leveraging funds for prioritising equitable access to child health. UNICEF’s potential to leverage/scale-up child focussed programmes is linked to UNICEF’s role as Vice Focal Partner for the Health Partners Group. This changed in April 2014 through rotation.

Progress in chronic under nutrition and neonatal mortality have been lagging behind. A renewed commitment is needed from Government to address these issues through stronger multisectoral coordination.

Neither nutrition interventions nor newborn care are fully embedded in the CHW programme, and innovative alternatives are needed to ensure that gender appropriate service providers are in place at the community level. As well, there is very limited data disaggregation by age particularly adolescent needs and interventions related to HIV.

Way forward
- UNICEF will work towards revitalising the Health Partners Group and take a lead role in key sub-sector working groups
- Policy level dialogue will continue around sustainability of CHW and support to MOH to examine options for newborn care.
- Addressing under nutrition from within health service delivery platforms including supply chain management is a priority for 2015.

OUTPUT 1 Health SWAp adequately supports implementation of national health plans

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF contributed US$600,000 to the ‘PROSAUDE’ common fund in which 12 donors provided almost US$80 Million in 2014. ‘PROSAUDE’ represents approximately 12 per cent of the total health budget and supports implementation of national health plans. UNICEF’s support to dialogue in the health sector centred on the Budget Briefs which have strengthen the equity case for overall and provincial budget allocation. This information was used by MOH, partners, civil society. The “Centro de Integridade Pública” used the brief to follow closely planning and the budget allocation for the sector including the costing of the National Strategic Plan for HIV 2014-2019.
Way Forward
UNICEF will engage in sector-wide dialogue through the Health Partners Group which acts as a coordination body for partners both inside and outside of the SWAp.

Plans to take the lead role in a number of sub-technical working groups in Service Delivery, Supplies and Aid Effectiveness as soon as staffing gaps (Health Policy Specialist and Section Chief) have been filled in 2015.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF had an increased focus on upstream work in 2014 and brought evidence and operational models from the field to the policy table on community health and integrated services delivery. The Community Health Workers curriculum is now based on an integrated package of services and has a road map for sustainable financing of the new cadre of workers. The piloting of the Reach Every Community approach generated interest within MOH to inform future operational guidance to be scaled up under the GAVI Health System Strengthening (GAVI HSS) programme.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to complete a National Iodine Deficiency Study and an assessment of the production and availability of iodised salt in Mozambique. This research highlighted key bottlenecks particularly related to the Government’s weak capacity in programme management monitoring and law. In addition the demand for iodised salt amongst household remain low with about 45 per cent of households consuming iodized salt.

The development of an updated draft National Strategy for Universal Salt Iodisation in 2014 led to an increased ownership in the Ministry and amongst salt producers. This momentum will be utilized in 2015 to strengthening programme management and law enforcement, as well as demand creation activities. The strategy is expected to get final approval in early 2015.

UNICEF technical assistance to the National Strategic Plan for HIV 2014-19 strengthened the focus on prevention for adolescents aged 10-14 and specific needs of adolescents living with HIV.

A National Road Map to reduce maternal and newborn mortality was also produced.

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 through three main mechanisms: Provincial Economic and Social planning, planning for Integrated Service delivery and planning for a multi-sectoral response to chronic malnutrition.

Results-based planning was introduced to the Provincial Health Directorate in Tete through a number of meetings and workshops. This identified health sector contributions to the 2015 Provincial Economic and Social planning PES and provincial indicators and targets. Planning tools have been developed and capacity to use them was improved.
District and health facility planning using the Reach Every Community approach in Zambézia, expanded an existing EPI based platform to address key bottlenecks in the delivery of integrated health services. UNICEF is monitoring and documenting this approach to identify its effect on equity of service provision, system efficiencies and quality of service.

In 2014, UNICEF provided financial and technical assistance for the development of the Zambezia province multi-sector nutrition plan which brought increased attention to the issue of malnutrition at the governor and provincial assembly level. The increase ownership, although still weak, was apparent in the decision taken by the Zambezia provincial authorities to finalize their multi sector nutrition sector plan within this year, while other provinces are yet to conclude theirs.

**Way Forward**
Continued technical support is needed throughout 2015 in results-based planning. The focus will be on documentation of lessons learned, and technical assistance for planning and advocacy to provincial government to improve the integration of the provincial multi-sector nutrition plan into annual budget plans and the annual sectoral plans.

**OUTCOME 2** **HEALTH** - 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:**
In service delivery UNICEF adopted a combination of approaches to improve equity: (i) universal coverage through campaigns (e.g.: indoor residual spraying; bed-nets distribution; and National Health Week); and (ii) targeted interventions based on strategic priority provinces for the office (e.g. Zambézia) and on specific vulnerabilities (HIV interventions in Beira city; and integrated community case management in communities with low access to health services). UNICEF support to service delivery enabled over four million children to be reached by health services and MoH to reach immunisation targets. Malnutrition screening was introduced into National Health Weeks, and enabled the Government of Mozambique to identify and respond to acute malnutrition more systematically in 2014.

**Constraints and actions taken**
Despite the above successes, the overall health sector in Mozambique was affected by serious systemic problems. Financing for the sector in Mozambique was insufficient to guarantee basic services at acceptable standards.

The monitoring and evaluation system faces serious challenges that impacted availability and quality of data for many programmes, particularly nutrition and HIV.

Limited progress in critical programmes for addressing acute malnutrition and the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative indicates the need to further strengthen and focus UNICEF support to Government for priority activities.

**Way forward**
Continue transition of UNICEF support from intervention to more capacity building oriented assistance, including generation of evidence, advocacy and support to planning, budgeting and monitoring at provincial level. Support will be provided to strengthen the supply chain management for the acute malnutrition treatment programme to support its roll out/expansion through integration with the mainstream supply chain.
UNICEF will also develop budget briefs and build the investment case for addressing nutrition.

**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** By 2015, all rural districts of Mozambique have community health workers trained and deployed to provide essential maternal, newborn and child health services.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF made a significant contribution to the scale up of Community Health Workers and the MoH is on track to achieve the target of training and deploying 3,660 APEs by 2014. This will increase the overall access of primary health care by 20 per cent when compared to 2010 figures. A total of 2,799 communities (76 per cent of the target) in 108 districts have CHWs trained, of which 1,456 (52 per cent) were with direct technical and financial support from UNICEF.

In addition to training and equipping CHWs, UNICEF technical support also strengthened the CHW curriculum to be able to address neonatal and child nutrition issues in the community. Analysis of the CHW actions taken in 2014 show that just over one million people were visited in their homes and approximately half of these were children under five. Almost half a million people benefitted from community case management malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia. Community Health workers have begun to identify and refer cases of acute malnutrition: with almost 8,000 being identified during the year.

**Way Forward**
Further geographical consolidation is needed for UNICEF’s contribution to the CHW programme, combined with assistance and dialogue with MoH to progressively take on the financial costs of a CHW programme operating at scale. Additional support will be provided in target provinces to strengthen CHW supervision systems and support the use of T4D in supply and logistics and to address CHWs kits stock outs. The nutrition component of the CHW curriculum will also be reviewed and the training package adapted. Modelling and documentation of community based options for neonatal care will be a priority.

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

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Data from routine administration shows that 97 per cent of children under one were immunised with three doses of pentavalent vaccine by September 2014. The figure for measles is slightly lower at 90 per cent.

UNICEF supported the MoH to update the Cold Chain Plan to meet the capacity needs for the introduction of three new vaccines in 2015 and supported the mobilisation of additional funds to implement the plan and improve vaccine logistics. UNICEF undertook the procurement of 75 per cent of the needed cold chain equipment. Also, in support for the implementation of the Cold Chain Plan, UNICEF secured technical assistance for evaluating the adequacy of vaccine stores for installation of Cold Rooms and for recommending renovations to be done one existing
Cold Rooms.

Advocacy and technical support was provided to the re-activation of the EPI Logistics Technical Working Group, which is pivotal for streamlining coordination and management of cold chain and vaccine logistics.

UNICEF also supported the development of the applications for the introduction of the new vaccines - Rotavirus, Measles second dose and Inactivated Polio Vaccine - all have been provisionally approved.

UNICEF support for improved vaccine data management and vaccine logistics overall included financial and technical contribution to the training for the use of the District Vaccine Data Management tool in 30 districts and focus support to routine immunization in Zambézia. The latter included distribution of vaccine and gas for the cold chain, supervisory visits and outreach.

UNICEF also procured human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines and provided technical contribution in conducting the HPV demonstration project in three districts.

**Way Forward**

UNICEF’s focus in 2015 will be on strengthening the functioning of the EPI logistics Technical Working Group for coordinated efforts towards improved management of cold chain and vaccine logistics.

Technical support will also be provided in support to the GAVI HSS programme and overall EPI management through the contracting of a HSS/Immunization advisor to be based in the MoH.

The REC approach will be a focus for the immunisation programme in 2015 and is expected to generate lessons that will inform national scale up of planning for the delivery of immunisation and other maternal and child health services under the GAVI HSS.

The REC planning process being piloted and documented in Zambezia is expected to make a significant contribution to closing the equity gap in immunisation coverage.

**OUTPUT 4** By 2015, universal access to effective malaria control interventions is achieved and sustained countrywide.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF’s contribution to universal access to malaria control interventions in 2014 was to provide long lasting insecticide treated nets in two provinces of Zambezia and Gaza. This benefitted 1,578,776 people of which 268,000 are children. To address Malaria in pregnancy, UNICEF supported the distribution of nets through antenatal care programmes in Tete, Zambézia and Gaza provinces, reaching 89 per cent of women who visited antenatal clinics by end September 2014.

In target provinces, UNICEF supported the provision of at least two doses of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for pregnant women to address malaria in pregnancy. This represents 45 per cent coverage.

To strengthen utilisation of malaria prevention and treatment especially during pregnancy, UNICEF worked through a faith-based organization (PIRCOM) to develop behaviour change communication approaches at community level in two districts in Gaza province. Lessons
learned from this partnership will inform scale up in Zambézia and Tete.

**Way Forward**
The focus for 2015 will be to identify locally appropriate models for demand creation including the use of technology for development.

UNICEF will address the drop out of intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy through a combination of performance tracking and development of job aids and quality assurance for service providers.

**OUTPUT 5** By 2015, progress achieved in key areas of the Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Under nutrition, specifically infant and young child feeding and vitamin A supplementation/deworming

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF provided technical and financial support for implementation of two rounds of National Health Weeks (NHW) which included nutrition screening, vitamin A supplementation, deworming, child registration and immunisation. The NHWs achieved the intended target with over 85 per cent of targeted children reached including 4.2 million children aged six to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation (1st round data.) The NHWs also successfully identified acutely malnourished children in all provinces particularly in Zambezia, the most affected province.

UNICEF also provided technical, advocacy and financial support for development of the Infant and Young Child Feeding Nutrition Community Counselling Package on IYCF including a component on micronutrient powders. The procurement of MNP started in 2014, with UNICEF also providing procurement services for World Bank.

**Way Forward**
A draft guide on strengthening the sustainability of vitamin A supplementation in the routine system was developed and will be finalized in 2015. UNICEF’s focus is to ensure that this guidance is integrated into the two main delivery platforms, REC and CHWs.

UNICEF will work to address the financial sustainability of NHW through sector dialogue.

The roll-out of MNPs is a priority for 2015 in partnership with World Bank, Population Services International/PSI, Save the Children and others.

**OUTPUT 6** Support the implementation of key interventions from the Multisectoral Action for the Reduction of Chronic Under nutrition (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:**
UNICEF continued to provide technical, advocacy and financial assistance to the treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Overall 20,052 children with acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment, of which 7,054 children with severe acute malnutrition and 12,998 with moderate acute malnutrition.

An emphasis was made on the improvement of the data quality through the deployment of a full time technical assistance staff embedded into the national MoH. Consequently, reporting by
health units of treatment of acute malnutrition increased from 27 per cent to 52 per cent (499) of the total health units. In addition, through advocacy, the integration of the monitoring/reporting system of the treatment of acute under nutrition services into the Health Information System (Módulo Básico), was finally approved by the MoH in 2014.

UNICEF also supported to the strengthening of the nutrition supply chain through procurement of therapeutic milk and ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF) and technical assistance to the MoH in forecasting, distribution and inventory management. There was no reported stock out at central level in 2014.

Despite the above achievement, the mortality rate related to acute malnutrition remains too high with 11 per cent of acutely malnourished children dying while on treatment. This is a limited reduction of only 1 per cent compared to 2013. Reducing high mortality rate amongst severe acute malnutrition cases will be prioritized in 2015 through an audit of selected facilities by an external consultant in early 2015 to review causes of death, and a development of a strategy to tackle quality of care.

**Way Forward**
- Regular monitoring and supervision visits to be carried out.
- Technical support for increased utilisation of the integrated logistics management system for nutrition commodities and delivery of products to beneficiaries.

**OUTPUT 7** By 2015, 80 per cent of children living with HIV have access to quality care, treatment and nutritional services.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
By the end of September 49,020 children under 15 years old were on ARV treatment corresponding to 39 per cent coverage of all eligible children. This was an increase of more than 13,000 new enrolments into treatment from December 2013.

Despite positive progress in increasing the number of children accessing treatment during the last year, this is still unsatisfactory when compared to the total patients on treatment: 8.3 per cent against the 10 to 15 per cent recommended by WHO for paediatric ART.

The key constraints are loss to follow up, poor retention as well as limited early initiation of treatment for eligible children and adolescents. As well, there is a lack of linkages between biomedical, health facility based, and community interventions and a shortage of health staff trained on paediatric ART.

**Way Forward**
To better understand some of the constraints, UNICEF will conduct a bottleneck analysis for PMTCT and paediatric ART in 2015. The focus will be on solutions to increase Early Infant Diagnosis and early initiation of treatment.

The focus of interventions will be in Zambezia and Tete provinces. UNICEF will support capacity building, mentoring and supervision to health staff providing paediatric ART treatment, as well as on-the-job training and reinforcing task shifting to lower cadres, which will improve the entry points for testing of children and adolescents.

In addition, UNICEF will support to community involvement and adolescent peer groups for HIV prevention, counselling and testing access to ART.
OUTPUT 8 By 2015, 90 per cent of HIV positive mothers, pregnant women and their children have access to comprehensive package of services to reduce HIV infection in children and to keep mothers alive.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The country made significant progress towards the elimination of mother-to-child transmission with PMTCT services now available in 1,213 health facilities (out of a total of 1,485), and population ARV coverage for PMTCT has reached 77 per cent. With the support of UNICEF, over 80 per cent of these women are now receiving option B+ which simplifies treatment protocols and improves retention, which therefore can reduce mother-to-child transmission rates.

The move to Option B+ has also provided the opportunity for stronger integration of PMTCT into MNCH services delivery at the primary level ART services which are offered through a “one stop shop” model implemented in all health facilities which provide Option B+.

Way Forward
UNICEF will continue to support the expansion of Option B+ as the preferred treatment protocol in all PMTCT sites, according to the national scale-up plan. Additional focus will be given to exploring behaviour change communication approaches and community-based models for improving retention rates. High level advocacy for increased domestic resource mobilization for elimination of mother to child transmission agenda up to 2015 and beyond will continue.

OUTPUT 9 Morbidity and mortality caused by disasters are reduced through interventions before and during emergency.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Strong results were achieved in the UNICEF’s target provinces with reductions in cholera reported cases and deaths, as well as the number of affected districts. As of October 2014, 470 cases were reported with one death, representing a case fatality rate of 0.2 per cent. In the same period of 2013, 1,869 cases with 19 deaths were reported: a case fatality rate of 1.1 per cent.

Support was provided to the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Manica and Gaza, which are the most emergency prone provinces.

Health professionals and community volunteers in the target provinces were trained for prevention, preparedness and response to cholera outbreaks, including pre-positioning of supplies.

Way Forward
• Multi-sectoral approach to emergency preparedness and response;
• Information sharing before and during emergency;
• Support preparedness for eventual Ebola outbreak.

OUTCOME 3 WASH - 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:
During 2014, UNICEF contributed to the development of the WASH sector in Mozambique. This was through strategic coordination, partnerships, knowledge management and technical assistance, with both SWAp support for rural WASH and decentralised support for rural, small town and school WASH implementation at provincial and district levels.

UNICEF advocacy for sustainable and equitable WASH services contributed to greater GoM investments in WASH. The GoM funding for the National Rural WASH programme (PRONASAR) was 15 per cent of the total in 2012; in 2014 it increased to 37 per cent. The National Directorate for Water (DNA) is gradually improving the coordination and monitoring of sector inputs, and partners for their part are more reliably providing quarterly and annual reporting of investments and results. Tracking of disaggregated budget allocations for critical sub-sectors like sanitation is still inadequate, however.

At 40 per cent, the level of open defecation (OD) in Mozambique is higher than the sub-Saharan Africa average (25 per cent), and translates to 10 million people not using any toilet at all (JMP 2014). The disparity between urban/rural coverage for improved sanitation is high; 51 per cent practice OD in rural areas and 15 per cent in urban areas. The disparity is more extreme between the poorest and richest households, 96 per cent practice OD versus 0 per cent, respectively. In light of this situation, UNICEF and other partners supported the organization and financing of the first National Sanitation Conference in May 2014 to bring together the ministries of Public Works, Health, Education, Finance, State Administration, as well as sub-national authorities and civil society. A Sanitation Declaration was issued which made commitments to improve access to sanitation in Mozambique, including:
- Elimination of open defecation by 2025;
- Effective services for the management of wastewater and faecal sludge by 2030;
- Universal access to basic services of sanitation and hygiene by 2030;
- Ensure that all schools and health centres have permanent and safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

However, much needs to be done to turn these intentions into reality (see Constraints and Way Forward below).

The Water Sector Partners Group of external donors changed leadership with the Netherlands Embassy yielding the chair to African Development Bank. The Netherlands’ withdrew from Rural WASH support (while remaining in Urban WASH and Water Resources Management), coupled with a withdrawal from the PRONASAR Common Fund. A UNICEF consultant reviewed the Common Fund and found that a total of US$60 million contributed since 2010 with the UK being the single largest contributor, the Netherlands second, and GoM third. The consultant concluded that the Common Fund has effectively driven progress within PRONASAR, strengthening rural WASH as a whole. With fewer contributors (down from four to three), the consultant recommended more emphasis on capacity building rather than on service delivery, as a way for a smaller Common Fund to still have sector-wide impact.

Constraints and actions taken
Effective coordination among GoM sector institutions continues to be a big challenge, to address the evolving needs for leadership as Mozambique grows and prospers.

In this context, DNA prepared a draft Strategic Plan for 2015-2019 with a raised profile, capable of performing integrated sector coordination and strategic planning (for water and sanitation, urban and rural, water resources management, DRR).
Way forward

- Operationalization of Sanitation Conference declaration into a Sanitation Roadmap, a national Rural Sanitation Strategy and a multi-sectoral National Sanitation programme in the new GoM 5-year plan.
- Monitoring and reporting on Mozambique’s international commitments (eg. AfricaSan IV conference and Sanitation and Water for All partnership).

OUTPUT 1 Strengthened sector coordination mechanisms through 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:
Coordination fora continued throughout 2014 with UNICEF providing key leadership for Rural WASH and co-chairing working groups. These platforms enhance information flow and policy debates and are complemented by joint field missions focused on identifying disparities, addressing equity and targeting vulnerable people.

As an active PRONASAR Common Fund partner, UNICEF contributed US$500,000 in 2014 and reviewed PRONASAR work plans, progress reports and audits. Overall, the CF budget fell in 2014 to about US$7 million from a high of about US$14 million in 2013, however the GoM has increased its share six-fold since 2012, in 2014 representing 52 per cent of the total CF contributions. At year end, the Austrian Cooperation informed DNA of their decision to become a CF partner.

The WASH sector contributes to the coordination architecture established for monitoring the Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan, and its Performance Assessment Framework through sector working groups. The March 2014 Joint Annual Review documented improvements in rural water supply infrastructure (a 22 per cent higher functionality rate than planned). Urban water supply coverage will potentially meet both MDGs and GoM Five-Year Plan targets. Major concerns regarding sanitation remain (both rural and urban/peri-urban) with only 32 per cent of planned sanitation infrastructure completed. Sector performance for 2014 will be assessed and validated in March 2015 at the next Joint Annual Review.

Global and regional GoM commitments to scale up sanitation and decentralised WASH implementation were updated. Under the UNICEF-led Sanitation and Water for All partnership, new commitments were developed for 2014-2016, aligned with post-2015 vision and indicators: elimination of OD by 2025; establishment of an effective coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene with clearly defined leadership and authority, by 2016; 0.5 per cent annual increase of Internal Budget allocation to WASH of which 40 per cent to rural and peri-urban sanitation; 40 per cent of sector budget allocated at decentralized level.

Knowledge products issued by UNICEF in 2014 under the NAMWASH programme documented innovative approaches to sanitation. The reports “Promoting Sanitation in Small Towns in Mozambique” and “Sanitation for All in Mozambique” (focusing on people with disabilities), are contributing to the Administration for Water and Sanitation Infrastructure (AIAS) development of small town sanitation approaches and sector discussions more broadly.

Way Forward
- Ensure UNICEF participation and leadership in sector dialogue processes, promoting effective communication and coordination.
• Implement knowledge management agenda of studies (with focus on Tete and Zambezia), documenting best practice and enhancing advocacy.

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 has contributed to improving capacity at decentralised levels to strengthen Government and partners’ capacities to fulfil their WASH roles and responsibilities through the following actions:
• Support for the recruitment of new staff and their integration into Government civil service system;
• Training of Government and service providers in strategic areas;
• Provision of technical assistance through DNA for harmonization and scaling up of rural sanitation under PRONASAR;
• Expansion of the WASH sector Delegated Management Framework to small towns in Nampula Province with the AIAS and CRA (an independent regulatory agency) delegations and Ribaué municipality; a private operator was appointed to operate the rehabilitated water supply system, and a local regulatory committee was selected and trained;
• Strengthening the capacity of the local government of Ribaué to implement its sanitation master plan, including short- and mid-term activities.

Training was complemented by frequent support visits from the Maputo WASH team. In addition, UNICEF maintained one province-based staff member and four consultants to provide regular day-to-day technical assistance to Provincial Directorates of Public Works and Housing (DPOPH) and District Service for Planning and (SDPI) counterparts, as well as field monitoring and quality assurance of private sector contractors.

Way Forward
• Develop and implement decentralised training plans (Community Approach to Total Sanitation and other strategic areas) with NGOs/CBOs.
• Capacity development of Government partners and private sector to expand the Delegated Management Framework to Tete, Manica and Inhambane provinces.

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:
In 2014, UNICEF’s contribution to improving WASH services was directed to underserved groups: school children, rural communities, and small towns/district capitals. Technical assistance and funding through Provincial Directorates of Public Works and Housing resulted in investments in new community water supplies (water points, piped water systems), sanitation facilities in households, schools, marketplaces and health centres, and hygiene promotion for sustained health outcomes.

All three key programme Outputs (School WASH, Rural WASH and Small Town WASH) are on-track (see Output indicators below) to reach the target number of men, women and children with safe and sustainable WASH services.

For Rural WASH, the final impact evaluation of the UNICEF-GoM One Million Initiative was
prepared under the auspices of the UNICEF Evaluation Office in NY by the Amsterdam Institute for International Development. While the final report has not yet been issued, preliminary findings point to a measurable impact of One Million Initiative in 15 target districts in Tete, Manica and Sofala between 2008 and 2013, with a drop in diarrhoeal diseases prevalence from 30 per cent to 18 per cent and an increase in daily per capita water consumption from seven to 19 litres.

The sustainability of rural water systems depends on institutional, social, financial and technical factors; preliminary results of the 2014 Sustainability Check of sampled communities determined a water point sustainability score of 70 per cent and a sanitation sustainability score of 62 per cent. Attention was drawn in social sustainability to the need for addressing poor gender balance in the management groups.

The upgrading of WASH services in small towns represents a huge challenge as they represent about 15 per cent of Mozambique’s urban population and total two million people. Towns are strategic for development as they are entry points for primary and secondary education, referral health facilities, commerce and communication and banking services. Yet, safe water and sanitation services have lagged far behind investments in large cities. Water coverage is often lower in small towns than in surrounding rural areas, at only around 10-20 per cent.

A UNICEF consultant report of School WASH recommended measures for greater uptake of the School WASH approach: conduct a comparative study of sanitation designs, work with MINED to formalize standards for School WASH and obtain data of the national situation, through the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and a national survey.

**Constraints and actions taken**
- Lack of skilled human resources at sub-national and in particular at local levels hinders efforts to scale up sanitation and water supply actions.
- Limited capacity of private sector to provide services (management of water systems, consultancy, construction and supervision of works) (re-work) Insufficient data on actual coverage rates in both rural and small towns is an obstacle to prioritizing and maximizing benefits of interventions.
- Low prioritisation of School WASH as its responsibility falls between ministries.

**Way forward**
- Greater emphasis on capacity development is needed at provincial and district levels, along with advocacy for effective transfer of responsibilities to sub-national levels.
- UNICEF support for the development of provincial databases (in Tete and Zambezia) contributing to the national information system (SINAS).
- One Million Initiative Final Impact Evaluation report issued, and a Summary Report produced for dissemination.

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

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Programme effectively staffed and managed

**OUTPUT 3** 100,000 students from primary schools in targeted districts have improved water and sanitation services and hygiene education.
Analytical Statement of Progress:
About 80 per cent of planned targets for 2012-2016 have been achieved with around 80,000 learners out of a planned 100,000 reached with new water supply and sanitation facilities. By school, the achievement over this period is:

- Construction of water supply facilities in 225 primary schools which represent 16 per cent of the total number of schools in target districts.
- Construction of sanitation facilities in 141 primary schools which represent 12 per cent of the total number of schools in target districts.

A total of 487 primary schools reached ODF status in 21 districts, which represent 23 per cent of the total number of schools in target districts. It is estimated that these UNICEF-supported achievements have now raised the School WASH coverage to over 50 per cent in the targeted districts, which will be confirmed in Tete and Zambezia through province-wide surveys in 2015.

The results were achieved with involvement of provincial DPOPH in coordination of provincial Directorates of Education, while implementation was led by district authorities. However, the lack of clear leadership and coordination (between MINED, MOH and Ministry of Public Works) for addressing the issue of WASH services in school environments continues to be a concern. While in the national Sanitation Conference (May 2014) strong voices were raised on its importance, the water sector does not currently track school WASH improvements and MINED does not always include WASH in its school construction programme. UNICEF WASH is now working more closely with Education to lobby for national standards and monitoring through EMIS.

Way Forward
- Work with MINED and other stakeholders to develop and formalize standards for School WASH.
- Advocacy and technical advice in relevant SWAPs coordination mechanisms and technical working groups, to integrate school WASH in policies and hygiene education programmes in Education and WASH sectors.
- Undertake province-wide surveys of schools WASH services in Tete and Zambézia that will feed into provincial situation analysis, SINAS and EMIS.

OUTPUT 4 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:
This output is on track with about 85 per cent achievement over 2012-2014.

Around 256,000 people in rural areas of Tete, Manica and Sofala gained access to improved water supplies through construction of 548 water points. To ensure sustainability of each new water point, community water committees are responsible for managing the community financial contribution as well as preventative maintenance and repairs of hand pumps.

A total of 292,000 people (97 per cent of the target) were reached with improved sanitation by applying Community Approaches to Total Sanitation. A total of 826 communities in 15 districts of Tete, Manica and Sofala - 22 per cent of all communities in those districts - have been certified as having reached ODF Plus status.

To scale up interventions, UNICEF is moving towards a province-wide programming strategy in Tete and Zambézia which stresses decentralized management, district level planning, and
support for greater involvement of local government and non-government actors. The interventions are being coordinated with national DNA and provincial DPOPHs, with greater emphasis on linkages with Health and Education.

In order to empower districts to develop their district sanitation and water plans, data have been collected in six districts of Tete and Manica through a consultative process with technical assistance from UNICEF. The plans will identify the human resources required at district level to implement the plan and investment required to eliminate open defecation by 2025 in each district. Given the importance of sanitation as an important factor in under nutrition, better collaboration between WASH and Nutrition sectors is required for successful implementation of the elimination of chronic malnutrition.

**Way Forward:**
- Sustainability check methodology to be piloted by the DNA in 2015 as a tool to monitor and enhance the provision of WASH services.
- To facilitate scale up of ODF nationally, an ODF protocol is under development to support the certification process.
- Develop the new National Rural Sanitation Strategy with an intersectoral focus.

**OUTPUT 5** 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 national lead agency for the secondary towns, AIAS (Administration of Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure) was created in 2009 but its work started in 2011, being responsible for water provision to 130 small towns and urban cities, as well as sanitation services to all 151 urban centres (including Maputo city). The population under AIAS jurisdiction will be approximately 9.4 million in 2015, growing to about 17.6 million in 2040.

AIAS also faces the challenge of expanding the Delegated Management Framework to small towns, which relies on a reliable private sector for the design, construction and operation of services.

In 2014, UNICEF completed NAMWASH in Nampula province. A capacity building model with the AIAS provincial delegation and local governments was implemented, along with the rehabilitation of the water supply system in Ribaue, and sanitation interventions in Ribaue and Rapale towns. Moreover, with funding provided with the European Union the capacity building model will be replicated in Inhambane Province, including the provision of WASH services to 50,000 people until 2017.

**Way Forward**
Capacity development of Government partners (AIAS, CRA, local governments) and private sector (NGOs, sanitation entrepreneurs, consultants and contractors), to expand the Delegated Management Framework including public-private partnerships to Tete, Manica and Inhambane provinces.

With funding provided by the Netherlands, the upgrading of water systems in Ulongue (Tete) and Espungabera (Manica) will be concluded in 2015, including the appointment of private water service operators and local regulatory committees.
OUTPUT 6 Humanitarian action - Preparedness and response in emergency situations meet the needs of most vulnerable with Core Commitments for Children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
On track. Fortunately, no major emergency affected Mozambique during 2014, thus the WASH Cluster was not activated for a response. For preparedness prior to the rainy season, UNICEF updated the mapping of cluster partners and contacts, and confirmed prepositioned supplies in key regional warehouses.

Constraints
Continuous movement of staff (Government and WASH Cluster partners) is a challenge to maintaining emergency preparedness and response skills.

Way forward
With DNA, WASH Cluster and Humanitarian Coordination Team update the humanitarian capacity development needs and identify training opportunities (regional and in-country).

OUTCOME 7 Quality of basic education and learning outcomes improved for all children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Preliminary results from Mozambique’s national learning assessment contributed to evidence of the country’s staggering learning crisis (with only 6.3 per cent of children in grade three able to master basic reading competences). Learning outcomes, in particular in the early primary years, have been alarmingly poor: less than one out of ten children in grade three acquired basic reading competences. These results reflect equally disappointing results from SACMEQ (Southern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality) 2007 as well as more recent surveys done by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the northern provinces. Low learning achievement contributes to repetition and premature dropout, and functional illiteracy of even children who have stayed at school. Children in primary schools in Mozambique do not learn enough, and a quality transformation is critical to help improve learning outcomes.

UNICEF contributes to the Education Common Fund (FASE). In April, UNICEF become one of the three joint leaders of FASE, and in this role levered the prioritization of improved quality education and learning outcomes in dialogue between development partners including CSO and MINED, bringing into play the following specific developments over the year:

- An analysis of progress in the education sector, acknowledging issues in learning, but also retention and governance.
- The Ministry’s application for additional financing from Global Partnership for Education and the World Bank for 2016-2018 (advanced draft proposal submitted 12 December 2014). The GPE application facilitated an increase in partner involvement in the revision of the medium-term operational plan for primary education 2015-2018, with focus on foundational skills both pre-schools and the early grades of primary school. This helped in leveraging scale-up of strategies promoting equitable access to quality education for all children in Mozambique.

Other important results in 2014 were:
- Continued support to a MINED pilot on quality standards for schools and expansion of support to develop standards for teacher training institutions;
- Initiation of an ECD coordination network
• Development of a programme for improving quality of education and learning outcomes in UNICEF target provinces of Tete and Zambézia.
• Partnership with the University of Pedagogy (UP) for evidence generation, capacity development and documentation of best practices: “Improving Quality and Learning in Zambézia and Tete”.

Constraints
Low levels of learning combined with high enrolment and relatively high dropout are indicative of significant systemic inefficiencies. If children do not get the foundation right in the first years of primary school, they will struggle and likely repeat and/or drop out at higher levels.

At a macro level, improving quality of education and learning outcomes in Mozambique is constrained for many reasons, including those below.

• Lack of financial and other resources including classrooms, qualified teachers, and programme budgets, exacerbated by a decrease in in external financing, obliging Government to choose trade-offs between basic inputs and scaling up quality improvement.
• Capacity constraints affecting speed and quality of implementation of major Government programmes.
• Inadequate local governance and attitudes of school directors and teachers, with a particular problem of teacher absenteeism.
• Lack of oversight and inter-departmental coordination of planning, implementation and evaluation of reforms.
• Supply-side constraints in terms of a national curriculum that pays too little attention to the wide geographical and cultural diversity.
• Demand-side constraints translating in frequent learner absenteeism and dropout even in the early years.
• Additional constraints linked to coordination and dialogue.

UNICEF, MINED and partners discussed constraints through dialogue at all levels, with FASE and other development partners consistently advocating for an increased focus on quality transformation, further leveraged by preparations for the results-based variable tranche from GPE.

Within the UNICEF annual workplan, the transitioning from the Child-Friendly Schools programme to a more up-and-midstream programme including system-support, evidence generation and capacity strengthening, was challenging. Progress in implementing activities was impeded by staffing shortages; bottlenecks in recruitment of consultants; and heavier than expected workload involved in leading the coordination of FASE and partners.

Way Forward
In its FASE lead role, UNICEF will further engage with partners to:
• Facilitate partner endorsement to MINEDs GPE application due early March 2015;
• Facilitate partner technical and financial support to the Primary Education Operational Plan 2015-2018;
• Continue to advocate for strategies that will help improve quality and learning, in particular better management of teachers and teacher absenteeism, teacher planning, deployment and motivation, and dissemination of the national learning assessment report.

At an upstream level, UNICEF will help generate evidence for a better understanding of bottlenecks in quality and learning, and continue supporting MINED activities promoting quality
and learning, with a special focus on training teachers on pedagogical approaches, monitoring primary learning achievements, quality standards and classroom-based assessments.

UNICEF will make progress on the Zambézia-Tete intervention, launching baseline studies by the University of Pedagogy and potentially also other higher education and research institutions. In Early Childhood Education, UNICEF will start engaging in developing parenting education and alternative models for school readiness.

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

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In its role of leading the coordination of FASE and through engagement in Technical Working Groups, UNICEF helped strengthened the partnership for improving quality and learning, and promote prioritization of quality and learning in dialogue between partners and MINED. UNICEF and partners drew on sector developments such as the announcement of results of the national learner assessment, the analysis of progress (Balanço Quinquenal), and the application for Additional Financing to leverage a sharpened focus on improving quality of education and learning outcomes.

UNICEF also unpacked and notified partners of fiscal constraints for growth of the education sector. In collaboration with civil society, UNICEF published and shared the Budget Brief with Government and partners. This year’s Brief looked at trends in allocations, revealing a gradual decrease in spending on education from 2008. As part of its situation analysis, finalized as of 2014, UNICEF undertook a costing of the education and health sectors, which showed that there is very little fiscal space for education to expand its access and/or improve its quality and learning outcomes over the medium- to long term.

At a more technical level, UNICEF is now a member of the national taskforce for the reading action plan which also included representation from GIZ (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit-German International Cooperation), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and DfID.

UNICEF provided support to teacher training reforms including financial support to the evaluation of the pilot of the new curriculum for pre-service teacher training, and joint preparations for technical assistance to medium term planning for teacher development which will include a review of bottlenecks in implementing ongoing reforms.

Based on a series of consultations with MINED at national and sub-national levels, UNICEF conceptualized a programme for improving quality of education and learning outcomes in two of the worst off provinces (Tete and Zambézia) with a new partnership emerging with the UP for evidence generation, capacity development and documentation of best practices.

UNICEF also stepped up its engagement in ECD by supporting the establishment of a national ECD network, and by facilitating participation of Mozambique in a regional workshop on ECD. This resulted in increased acknowledgement of UNICEF as a competent player in early childhood education, and in MINED seeking technical assistance from UNICEF to help build the system and develop capacities for early childhood education.
**Way Forward**

In 2015, UNICEF will continue leading FASE coordination until April 2015 (thereafter it will remain in the troika as outgoing lead for one more year). In this role, UNICEF will:

- Continue to engage with partners to facilitate their endorsement to MINEDs GPE application due early March 2015, and facilitate partner technical and financial support to the Primary Education Operational Plan 2015-2018;
- Continue to advocate for strategies that will help improve quality and learning, in particular focussing on the following priorities: better management of teachers, not only to better monitor teacher absenteeism at local and decentralized levels, but to more systemically rationalize teacher planning, deployment, behaviour and motivation; dissemination of the national learning assessment report and promotion of a national mobilization of education stakeholders for improving quality and learning;
- Continue supporting relevant programmes and activities promoting quality and learning within MINED’s 2015 workplan (including activities relating to quality standards, teacher development, classroom-based assessment), as well as through recruiting a consultant to help accelerate the implementation of reforms in teacher training and school management;
- Undertake baseline studies for the programme in Zambezia and Tete, in collaboration with partners and selected higher education and research institutions. In Early Childhood Education, UNICEF will start engaging in developing parenting education and alternative models for school readiness.

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

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The Ministry of Education embarked a few years ago on a series of pilots and reforms with a view of improving quality and learning outcomes, including, for example, pre-schools, bilingual education, curriculum reform, classroom-based assessment, quality assurance, and pilots in teacher training and school management. UNICEF was supporting quality standards over the past few years, and as of 2014 has been seeking to expand its support to teacher development upstream and beyond the pilot of the seven CFS districts.

In 2014, UNICEF continued to support MINED for the drafting of guidelines for implementing quality standards. UNICEF provided technical support as a member of the national technical team established by the National Directorate for Guaranteeing and Managing Quality. Currently these standards and guidelines are being tested in 600 schools (expanded from 240 schools end 2013).

In teacher development, UNICEF supported MINED to build capacities of 6000 teachers in seven CFS districts on methodologies and low cost material development.

UNICEF also carried out a rapid survey in Tete and Zambézia to better understand the major challenges in improving quality and learning outcomes. Teachers emerged as the one most important target to help improve learning, and eventually completion. This resulted in the preparation of a teacher-specific component for the “Improving Quality of Education and Learning outcomes in Zambézia and Tete” intervention (component 1: strengthening training and support of primary teachers). Discussions were initiated with Teacher Training institutes and UP delegations of the two provinces on capacity building of teachers and school cluster coordinators. Terms of reference for the assessment of capacity gaps in teacher training and the functioning of school clusters have been drafted but these require further discussions with MINED, UP and stakeholders.
Way Forward
Upstream, UNICEF will continue to promote improvements in teacher management in particular building on the results from the Holistic Teacher Study, expected to be finalized and presented early 2015. UNICEF will also technically support the teacher training department of MINED through a six months consultancy.

In Zambézia and Tete, UNICEF will support the province-wide scale-up of the four modules that were trained to 6000 teachers in the seven CFS districts in 2014. This scale-up will cover over 30,000 teachers in all districts of the provinces of Zambézia and Tete. As part of the intervention "Improving quality of education and learning outcomes in Zambézia and Tete" (component 1; strengthening training and support of primary teachers), UNICEF will support the assessment of capacity gaps in teacher training and an assessment of functioning of school clusters, and based on these UNICEF will collaborate with UP and MINED to launch preparations for the 1st component of the intervention in Zambézia and Tete.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:
This output is one out of three components of the comprehensive intervention "Improving Quality and Learning in Zambézia and Tete" (component 2: piloting and documenting low-cost solutions). The conceptualization of this component was based on the 2014 survey in Tete and Zambézia and stakeholder consultations at national and decentralized levels, revealing the need for addressing language-related difficulties in learning, pedagogy and methodologies for teaching foundational literacy and numeracy skills, and poor and not very stimulating learning environments. These survey results reflect analysis by Government that point out language issues in rural areas and generally unconducive school and classroom environments. The Ministry of Education’s Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018 promotes changes in classroom dynamics through a variety of measures including the expansion of the bilingual education programme and the creation of a reading and writing culture in schools and communities over the medium to long-term, and of very specific training on methodologies, reading promotion campaigns and promotion of best practices.

UNICEF will be working with the UP (and other higher education and/or research institutions), concerned teacher training institutions and ZIPs in Zambézia and Tete to develop and pilot a package of interventions including learner-centred methodology, low cost material development, reading promotion, school management, community involvement and low-cost solutions for WASH in schools. Educators and student-educators will document lessons learned and best practices from these pilots, for the purpose of exchange and informing Government policy and programming.

Way Forward
The UNICEF pilot on innovations will not merely be a copy and paste of best practices that worked well elsewhere in the region or the world. The aim is to strengthen problem-solving and creative and critical thinking through launching a process of experimentation and reflection that will involve school communities (teachers, directors, parents, students), educators and student educators (students from pedagogical universities, teacher training institutions and ZIP coordinators). A team of educators will thus be taken out of their academic environment to go through a process of observing daily classroom realities, problem-solving, experimenting and reflection. They will involve and guide school communities in identifying and solving problems in
a participatory, affordable and practical manner. Best practices from within Mozambique, the region and the world may inspire such a process, and will be shared.

In 2015, UNICEF will finalize and validate the design of all components of the Zambezia-Tete intervention with all stakeholders, and seek to promote inter-university partnership between relevant specialized institutions abroad and national higher education and research institutions to strengthen research and training capacity.

**OUTPUT 4** Strengthened partnerships and capacities developed for fast-tracking foundational literacy and reading.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
In 2014, UNICEF suggested a specific result to help strengthen partnerships and develop capacities for literacy and reading, especially with a view of promoting access to reading materials through classroom libraries and complementary reading, but also to promote improved reading instruction in schools.

The poor results from the national reading assessment provided an opportunity to promote an increased focus on early literacy reading. This was adopted in the GPE application, the Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018, and in MINED’s 2015 annual workplan. UNICEF drafted a concept note on reading and advocated for progress against the reading action plan in the joint Technical Working Group, and together with FASE partners.

Advocacy for reading promotion and improved reading instruction as integrated into output one; and capacity development for improved reading instruction and reading promotion have been integrated into outputs two and three.

UNICEF launched a mapping exercise of stakeholders in literacy and reading promotion, and sampled books for classroom libraries, but this work was constrained.

**Way forward**
In 2015, UNICEF will continue to advocate through the technical working groups to take the reading action plan forward and also explore whether there is a niche for supporting capacity development on reading instruction nationwide. UNICEF will have further discussions with MINED and within the OneUN education sub-group as well as with other stakeholders to sharpen its potential niche in the promotion of a reading culture and increased access to reading materials for children.

Reading promotion will be integrated in the pilot on low cost innovations.

**OUTCOME 8** Improved equitable primary school access and retention

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Whilst the country has successfully increased primary school enrolment and completion with the abolition of school fees, large investments in school construction, teacher recruitment and other reforms, challenges remain. Too many children still enrol late, dropouts remain high, and primary completion is still too low for the system to be efficient. Pre-school coverage only reaches about four per cent of children. The Out-of-School-Children Mozambique country case study (2012) estimated that about 1.2 million children, or about 23 percent of primary and lower secondary school age in the country, are out of school. Girls constitute nearly 55 percent of these.
In 2014, the Government’s “Balanço Quinquenal (2010-2014)” highlighted good progress in enrolling children at the right age as well as modest improvements in gender equity, but also persistent difficulties of expanding access and improving retention especially in the central and northern provinces. In response to this analysis, the Ministry of Education and partners reviewed the Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018, which is also the major supporting document for the ministry’s application for Additional Financing from the GPE. Strategies to address access and retention in the revised primary education plan included:

- Further expansion of school readiness through expanding pre-schools (“escolinhas”) for three to five year olds;
- Expansion of social protection through school grants (which includes a budget for support to the most vulnerable children);
- Expanding the school feeding programme though alternative financing mechanisms;
- Promoting local solutions with community involvement.

Dialogue between FASE partners and MINED in 2014 focussed mostly on quality, and several partners maintained conditionality linked to increasing access through school construction. Hence UNICEF, in its FASE coordination lead role, advocated for audits into paralyzed construction works and the evaluation of the new construction methodology, all of which were finalized by the end of the year.

Issues beyond construction, however, would have merited more attention. In its efforts to increase partner involvement to the GPE application, UNICEF coordinated the production of a partners’ paper on learning and retention by one of the technical working groups, and arranged technical discussions on issues of access and retention. UNICEF also facilitated the work of “MEPT” (Movimento da Educacao para Todos), the NGO that coordinates the annual Global Campaign for Education, which promoted inclusive education as its 2014 theme.

As a result of the 2013 MTR, UNICEF decided to exit its child-friendly schools programme. This was based on an evaluation which concluded that whilst there was a positive impact of the programme on access and retention of primary children, it came at a too high cost for Government to scale-up, with no proof of impact on learning. Thus, in 2014 “CFS consolidation” took place and UNICEF phased out of five out of the seven CFS districts. The remaining two districts of Zambézia and Tete were used to pilot the intervention “Improving Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes”. UNICEF also supported the national scaling-up of non-supply-driven CFS results by MINED, including the review of the School Council manual, the printing of the school club manual, and the training of teachers on cross-cutting issues and school health, HIV and AIDS prevention, life skills, gender (including prevention from abuse) and sports.

**Constraints**

In 2014, expansion of access in Mozambique was constrained, largely due to decreases and delays in external financing, limitations in capacity and system challenges in implementing the programme for accelerated school construction.

Causes for low access and retention are multi-fold, and whilst many partners believe that improving quality and relevance, and ensuring the presence of capable and motivated teachers and head teachers, would trigger higher presence of learners in classrooms, Government rightfully points out that poverty is probably just as much a major culprit. A USAID evaluation of its “Aprender a Ler” programme identifies learner absenteeism as a major issue. Studies such as the Out of School Children study, and specific studies on girls or geographically targeted
studies on dropout, indicate that the range of issues is vast and complex, and reasons for absenteeism and drop-out vary across the country. Further analysis is needed to better understand the key-issues, and the most affordable and feasible mix of strategies to address them.

Way Forward
The key-question is how to prevent dropout post-CFS. For this, UNICEF will initiate the generation of evidence to improve understanding of bottlenecks to retention, and to eventually help conceive and advocate for a “best value mix of multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive evidence-based strategies and programmes” that keep the most disadvantaged, and girls in particular in school. UNICEF committed to support MINED with the review and dissemination of the gender strategy and the action plan for special needs education in 2015, as well as help combat gender-based violence that impede girls’ education.

UNICEF will also collaborate with MINED to plan and prepare a national mobilization of authorities and school communities based on the new Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018, which aims to improve local governance at decentralized and school levels. UNICEF will recruit two consultants to support the provincial departments of education in Zambézia and Tete to improve decentralized planning and monitoring, integrating data collection and improved planning for WASH in schools. UNICEF will also support MINED to scale-up CFS best practices in particular the school councils, HIV-AIDs prevention and life-skills, gender and violence against children in schools. Finally, UNICEF will expand its engagement in school readiness and early childhood education.

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:
The 2010 Out of School Children study, which was supported by UNESCO and UNICEF, and presented to Government and partners in 2013, estimated that about 1.2 million children of primary and lower secondary age in the country are out of school. Girls, especially at lower secondary school age, and rural children are more likely to be out of school. The northern and central provinces, including Zambézia and Tete, have higher proportions of out of school children than the southern provinces (Zambézia-29.4 per cent, Tete-42 per cent, versus Maputo Province-16 per cent). The highest levels of dropout occurs in the grade one and the grade five of the primary school where nearly 23 per cent of children leave the system.

In 2014, UNICEF continued to advocate for the recommendations from the out of school children study. The analysis in the study referred to MINED documents including the “Balanço Quinquenal 2010-2014”, and contributed to MINED’s recognition of dropout and retention of children as major issues, which in turn was reflected in the revision of Ministry’s Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018. This plan incorporates strategies to address access and retention in the revised primary education plan including expansion of existing programmes including pre-schools (“escolinhas”) for three to five year olds, social protection through school grants, the school feeding programme though alternative financing mechanisms, and promotion of local solutions with community involvement.

UNICEF started preparations for mobilization of school communities for increased demand for equitable access to quality education. An initial concept note was developed in the beginning of the year, and discussions took place on whether or not – and how - to collaborate with the
office-wide study into social norms and practices regarding early pregnancy and marriage. An agreement was eventually reached with MINED to undertake a study on stakeholder perceptions on school-based barriers to quality education. The terms of reference (ToR) are in progress, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is ready to be signed with University of Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) with MINED agreement. The ToR will be at the basis of a mobilization strategy.

UNICEF continued supporting MINED in the area of inclusive education. Whereas in previous years, UNICEF focussed more on promotion of sports for children with disabilities in its child friendly schools, a decision was made to ensure a more sustainable national approach through supporting MINED with the development of a national strategy on Inclusive education. This was initiated in 2014, and is expected to be finalized in 2015.

**Way forward**

In 2015, UNICEF will prioritize the launching and implementation of the stakeholder perceptions’ study (depending on finalizing and approving the ToRs and the MoU with Edouarde Mondlane), and, with the help of CAPP, consult Government to prepare for a mobilization campaign in line with the “Nossa Escola” vision from their medium-term Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018.

The UNICEF education team will also support a series of additional surveys and studies, in collaboration with WASH and Child Protection sections to generate evidence to better inform planning for reforms and programmes that aim at keeping children, in particular adolescent girls, in school.

For inclusive education, UNICEF will monitor the development of the Ministry’s Action Plan, and support the Special Needs Education department with communication of their achievements, as well as with their efforts of capacity development of teacher training institutions and resource centres for inclusive education.

**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 line with MINED’s priorities UNICEF aims to help strengthen planning, budgeting and use of data at decentralized levels. MINED’s Operational Plan for Primary Education 2015-2018 focuses on increased local governance (especially with a view of improving the presence of teachers, directors and children at school) through a) strengthening school councils (Conselho da Escola) and increased involvement of the community in school management and monitoring; b) capacity building of district education authorities that will have to step up monitoring and supervision as well as help improve the allocation of resources, and; c) capacity building of school directors. In 2015, a tracking mechanism for out of school children and teachers will be explored.

In 2014, UNICEF in consultation with MINED at central and provincial levels (Provincial Directorates of Education and Culture/ DPEC Zambézia and Tete) has been preparing for technical assistance to be assigned at province level to support data collection and use and planning, monitoring and budgeting at decentralized levels. This consultancy support is the third component of the “Improving Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes in Zambézia and Tete”. Terms of reference were drafted and reviewed by stakeholders, and the process for
selection and recruitment was launched. Re-advertisement of provincial consultants for DPEC Zambézia and DPEC Tete is due in January 2015.

In terms of Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response, a baseline was completed and a report finalized in consultation with MINED. Training was completed in four districts on the Emergency Preparedness and response plans. UNICEF provided MINED with technical support to build a safe and resilient education system by facilitating participation of Mozambique in a regional workshop on mainstreaming conflict and DRR into education sector plans and policies.

OUTPUT 3 Consolidation of child friendly schools programme in seven districts.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
As a result of the 2013 mid-term review, UNICEF took the decision to exit its child-friendly schools programme. This was based on a 2012 evaluation concluded that whilst there was a positive impact of the programme on access and retention of children in early primary, it came at a too high cost for Government to scale-up, and there was no proof of any impact on learning. This was the major drive for the 2014 programme transition which included a large “CFS consolidation” component.

In 2014, UNICEF virtually completed the phase-out of five out of the seven CFS districts, keeping the two districts to pilot the intervention “Improving Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes” in Zambézia and Tete). All seven CFS districts were provided with supplies, including learner kits and school libraries.

UNICEF continued supporting the national scaling-up of major not supply-driven CFS results by MINED, including the review of the School Council manual, the printing of the school club manual, the training of teachers on cross-cutting issues including school health, HIV and AIDS prevention, life skills, gender (including prevention from abuse) and sports, and the adoption and printing of the physical education manual, all technical and financially supported by UNICEF.

The development of the programme “Improving Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes in Zambézia and Tete” was partially based on the learnings from the CFS programme. Though the focus of this intervention is more on classroom-based teaching and learning of foundational skills, there are ongoing preparations for creating synergies esp. with WASH and ECD.

Way Forward
UNICEF will continue supporting the scale-up of relevant CFS activities, including teacher development, gender, HIV-AIDS prevention and life skills, violence against children prevention and WASH in schools. However, these scale-up activities have now been integrated into regular up-and mid-stream programming and no longer carry the “CFS” label as such. UNICEF will carry on the “CFS spirit”, meaning it will continue advocating for the fulfilment of children’s rights to (and through) education. UNICEF will continue promoting child-centred education with committed and well-trained teachers who are supported by adequate resources and children, with particular attention to girls, learning in appropriate physical, emotional and social conditions, with schools valuing and promoting children’s health, nutrition, protection and access to water and sanitation. All of these are reflected in the new milestones of the 2015 UNICEF education workplan.
OUTCOME 9 Child protection policies, legal framework and systems are strengthened to create a coordinated multi-sectoral protective environment for all children through social change.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The strengthened protective environment through social change is demonstrated through the visibility of child protection issues on the political agenda and the increasing availability of services. Heightened advocacy efforts resulted in revisions to the Penal Code affecting the rights of children and women: increase age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 16 years; removal of articles criminalizing begging and prostitution; removal of the article allowing a rape perpetrator to marry the victim as a means of waiving criminal sanctions; and inclusion of female genital mutilation as a crime.

The Government's commitment to reducing child marriage is demonstrated by their engagement in the secondary data analysis of DHS/MICS on child marriage/early pregnancy. This provides the evidence base for the planned development of a Government-led national strategy to combat child marriage in 2015. In response to social mobilisation campaigns during 2014, child protection issues received significant press coverage, and increased social media attention.

- The capacity of the police to respond to violence abuse, exploitation and neglect of children was strengthened with approximately 7,700 cases of children reported to the police and 6,000 children's cases being tried/sentenced by courts. This is in part attributable to expanded geographical coverage of protection services, including additional police stations providing specialized response to children and establishment of Gabinete de Atendimento à Mulher e Criança ('model' police station based Victim Support Unit) in 11 provincial capitals and selected districts. In combination with the extension of forensic medical services to subnational level and the development of the Case Management model, which saw 14,000 children referred for justice and social welfare services, the multi-sectoral protective environment for children in Mozambique is increasingly being delivered within a systematic mechanism.

Constraints and actions taken
- Restricted resources (availability of qualified personnel and financing) limits coverage of child protection services, especially at subnational (district) level. An intensified approach to system development in the two most deprived provinces of Zambezia and Tete, is planned.

- Government budget is constrained, as outlined in the National Child Protection Systems Mapping Report completed in 2014, which includes a costed US$40 million Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action to Accelerate Prevention and Response to Violence against Children 2012-2017 endorsed by five key line ministries (health, education, social action, police, and justice) and the Judiciary.

Way forward
- Develop and disseminate National Costed Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage.

- Strengthen the evidence-base on child marriage (operational research and/or study on positive deviance).

- Strengthen C4D strategies (in schools, using radio programmes and targeting religious groups) for prevention of violence against children and child marriage.
• Initiate national Violence against Children Survey (with the United States Centers for Disease Control).

• Concentrate UNICEF support in Zambezia and Tete provinces to implement/coordinate multi-sectoral response services for child victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

OUTPUT 4 Strengthened multi-sectoral system for prevention of violence against children, awareness-raising, advocacy and strengthened evidence base on violence against children to reduce incidence of child abuse.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
• The strengthened multi-sectoral system approach is evidenced by the GoM request for subject specific data in order to inform strategy (for example the planned Violence Against Children Survey) and their leadership of child protection initiatives as detailed below. This cross sectoral approach included justice, education, health and social welfare.

• Secondary data analysis of DHS/MICS on child marriage/early pregnancy completed and used as guidance for policy and advocacy: (1) as input to development of national strategy to prevent and eliminate child marriage; (2) inform C4D strategy; (3) define further evidence building - operational research and positive deviants’ qualitative research (4) launch national campaign to end child marriage within the framework of AU initiative on Child Marriage (5) inform Girls Summit in London on 22 July, led by DFID, followed by Canada and Dutch Government (6) Mozambican National Girls Conference.

• Expanded coverage of GoM-led ‘Zero Tolerance Initiative’ guides (for teachers and school children) for school-based activities on prevention of Violence against Children to 1,500 school children, through a partnership with Save the Children.

• Advocacy leading to confirmed commitment from GoM and donors to initiate National Violence against Children Survey in Mozambique in 2015.

• Improved evidence-base to inform child protection programming, with the completion of summary of publication ‘Initiation Rites in the current context: adjustments, disruptions and clashes. Building Gender Identities’ (2013)

Way Forward
• National Costed Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage finalised and disseminated by end 2015.
• National Violence Against Children Survey initiated by end 2015 (with CDC).
• Strengthen the evidence-base on child marriage (operational research and/or study on positive deviance).
• Strengthen C4D strategies for prevention of violence against children and child marriage.
• Technical support to Child Helpline to strengthen capacity.

OUTPUT 5 Strengthened multi-sectoral response services for child victims of violence and exploitation to increase conviction of perpetrators and ensure child rights are upheld.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
• There was a steady increase in the number of cases of children reported to the police network of victim support units (5,000-2012; 6,674-2013; 7,700 projected for 2014, based on Ministry of the Interior third quarter report: official annual data will be published in early
attributable to increased coverage and capacity of units. A significant investment in training enhanced availability of specialist services for children and women who report violence in 270 Gabinetes de Atendimento à Mulher e Criança (24), police stations (234) and health facilities (12).

- The publication and dissemination of the 2nd edition of ‘Compilation of legislation on child protection rights’ booklet includes reference to all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation including child labour and child trafficking, and is a core reference document for the training with police, judges and social sector actors.

- The National Strategy for Forensic Medicine under development within the framework of tripartite Lusophone Government to Government collaboration between Forensics Departments of Mozambique, Brazil and Portugal. Training delivered through this programme includes psychosocial support for survivors.

- There was increased coverage of the specialized child justice system with the completion of construction of Child Court in the Province of Cabo Delgado increasing the coverage from one to two out of 11 Provinces. During 2014, 6,000 cases involving children were tried by the courts, almost 50 per cent more than the 2012 baseline.

**Way Forward**

- Concentrate UNICEF support in Zambezia and Tete provinces to implement/coordinate model multi-sectoral response services for child victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

- Continue and consolidate national capacity building of child protection actors – including health staff, child helpline, police, prosecutors and judges - to ensure increasing number of children accessing child protection services. Targets: 7,700 children report violence to the police; 4,000 police trained on child protection, telephone counselling and information provided to 50,000 children receiving telephone counselling and information by child helpline counsellors.

- Provide technical support to convene child helpline partners to review management and funding mechanisms.

- Provide technical support to the Ministry of Health to develop and disseminate guidance on psychosocial support to child survivors of violence.

**OUTPUT 6** Improved legal framework for children and strengthen justice for children

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

- As a result of the III Annual Judges Conference on Child Protection there was increased geographical coverage at district level of courts mandated to hear children’s cases, leading to increased number of cases of children being tried, thus the expected target was surpassed.

- Municipality of Maputo ‘ownership’ in March 2014 of the pilot programme on Community Work as an alternative to imprisonment for children in conflict with the law. This was a programme initiated in 2013 with UNICEF support in the framework of South-South collaboration between Governments of Mozambique and Brazil). Municipality ownership consists of allocation of public space and state budget for hiring team of specialists (psychologist, legal expert and social workers). Video documentation of this programme is being finalized and will be used as a tool to scale-up of this programme.
After three years of UNICEF technical support during the Penal Code (dating from 1886) revision process, heightened advocacy efforts over the past half year resulted in increased alignment and compliance with international and regional human rights framework in terms of children and women’s rights. Amendments include: increased age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 16 years; removal of articles criminalizing begging and prostitution; removal of article allowing a rape perpetrator to marry the victim as a means of waiving criminal sanctions; and inclusion of genital mutilation as a crime.

**Way Forward**
- Consolidate and consider how and where to expand the programme on community work as an alternative to imprisonment for children beyond Maputo to achieve greatest impact with limited resources.
- Advocacy for legal reform: i) amend Civil Registration Code to legitimise SMS notification of births; ii) Alternative Care Regulation endorsed by Council of Ministers; iii) strategy in place to address legal implications of approved Operational Plan for Social Action; iv) 200 children enrolled in diversion programme.

**OUTCOME 10** 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:**
- Eleven per cent increase in number of poor households accessing social protection benefits; percentage increase (1.64 per cent in 2014 in comparison to 1.31 per cent in 2013) in national budget allocation to social services.
- GoM-led Review of National Social Protection Strategy was initiated with UNICEF support and technical inputs including development of Child and HIV Sensitive Social Protection Advocacy Paper which was well received by GoM.
- Preparation for re-registration of social protection beneficiaries and establishment of single registry completed for process to commence in quarter one 2015.
- Establishment of case management system linking Community Committees to statutory child protection services. The system is designed to coordinate assessment and referral services for orphans and other vulnerable children to increase access to social welfare and justice services. It includes dissemination of GoM Manuals and Standards, training and support.
- An Operational Plan for Social Action developed with GoM provides a coherent overview and strategy for integrated child protection service implementation, including mechanisms for assessment, referral and follow-up through Case Management systems, legislated regulation of Alternative Care and provision of standardised psycho-social support systems.
- Mozambique finalised the Alternative Care Regulation in line with the UN Alternative Care Guidelines. Approved by a multi-sectoral technical task force (Ministries of Justice and Women and Social Action, Courts and the Attorney General’s Office) and endorsed by the Ministry of Women and Social Action Council in November 2014, this Regulation will be approved by Council of Ministers in 2015. This development is in line with the recommendations of the National Child Protection System Mapping which was completed in 2014.
Significant progress on birth registration with increased fiscal space and donor interest in development of an electronic civil registration and vital statistics system. During 2014, UNICEF 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 on the 2011 DHS. GoM developed a preliminary costed investment plan to accelerate investment in CRVS with UN support which led to a five-year costed Operational Plan. This has generated investment interest from the Government of Canada in order that Mozambique is well positioned to access the recently announced Global Financing Facility on CRVS.

Constraints and actions taken
- Geographical and sectoral differentials as well as resource limitations impacts on Government capacity to facilitate a cohesive multi-sectoral approach at national and sub-national level. Although Government action on child protection is cross-sectoral, improved coordination across these sectors is required to increase impact.

- Constrained capacity of Ministry of Women and Social Action at national and sub-national level, and the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) including availability of appropriately qualified personnel, transport and operational resources. UNICEF advocated for increased budget allocations, and supports the development of the Ministry’s human resources strategy including current and future needs; is involved in the major review of the national social protection strategy and invests in direct support to local administrative budgets where essential.

- Continued debate and internal competitiveness over investment in fuel subsidies versus social protection and/or social action/social welfare.

Way forward
- Finalise the national social protection strategy with increased advocacy for child and HIV sensitive social protection mechanisms.
- Provide intensified support to develop child protection systems in the focus provinces of Tete and Zambezia - integrated assessment, referral and follow-up ensuring access to basic social services, appropriate alternative care and justice, including eCRVS and birth registration.

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 National Social Protection Institutional Framework established to effectively coordinate, implement and monitor National Social Protection Programmes.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
- A major review of the National Basic Social Security Strategy was initiated in 2014. Led by Government with UN, donor and civil society inputs this will be finalised in 2015.
- UNICEF contributions to National Basic Social Security Strategy review included:
i. The position paper on the ‘Cash and Care Nexus’ with options for parallel social protection and social welfare support, including HR infrastructure and other resource requirements;

ii. Presentation of a “National Child and HIV Sensitive Social Protection Strategy Paper”, developed in partnership with EPRI;

iii. UNICEF-commissioned “Costing Report for the 2014 Situational Analysis” which presents the estimated investments required in selected social sectors in order to achieve Mozambique’s development targets;


- During 2014 a total of 352,490 households were reached with social protection programmes and social services: 311,362 households (against an annual target of 341,188) on the social pension cash transfer programme, 34,032 individuals and households on the in-kind transfer programme (against an annual target of 43,697) and 7,096 people attended via social services (against an annual target of in 8,971). This represented attainment of 91 per cent, 78 per cent, and 80 per cent respectively compared to the annual targets. Overall, this is an 11 per cent increase compared to 2012.

- In 2014, the amount of the cash transfer was increased by 10 per cent. This increase is not only positive in terms of maintaining purchasing power of the transfer but also signals a new trend of annual revisions: the transfer levels have been increased three times over the last four years (2011-2014) compared to three over the previous 15 years (1993-2008).

**Way Forward**

- Concentrated advocacy on the investment case for an increasing child and HIV sensitive approach to social protection reform.

- Operationalisation of the re-registration process for social protection beneficiaries and the Management Information System database for social protection.

**OUTPUT 3** National Social Welfare Systems strengthened with skilled social welfare workforce, child protection committees and community case management.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

- Developments in this year included increasing emphasis on the child sensitive social protection approach to create the nexus between social protection and social welfare (‘cash and care’). This means that social protection, anchored in Community Case Management, strengthens the protective environment for children.

- This integrated approach to child sensitive social protection resulted in the development of a National System for Community Case Management by the Ministry of Women and Social Action. This systematic approach to tackling child vulnerability was endorsed at the highest levels of Government, as seen during the July 2014 Social Protection Week in July 2014.

- An estimated 147,191 vulnerable children were identified by Community Committees and of these, 14,000 were referred to basic social services and followed-up as a result of investments in workforce and community based case management system development.

- Parallel investments were made in workforce planning and development to support child protection systems. Capital investment for delivery of the first accredited social action/social
work university degree course will see 41 students, graduate the four-year degree course in 2015. Twenty-seven of these students are committed to remain in the statutory workforce (health and social welfare) as a condition of their graduation. GoM introduced a five-tier system of qualification linked to remuneration packages for social welfare workers. With UNICEF support the level two training curriculum for social agents is finalised awaiting endorsement by national educational accreditation institute (PIREP). Linked to community committees these ‘social agents’ will provide the statutory link to case management at community level for more complex child protection cases.

- Ten per cent (140) of Community Committees nationally received training and support embedded in statutory Guidelines and Manuals on Case Management through the Ministry of Women and Social Action-UNICEF partnership, with an indeterminate number supported by additional NGO partners.

- In partnership with Handicap International, 6,106 people including 430 children under 18 with disabilities, accessed two innovative Government specialist information, support, direct assistance and referral services for children with disabilities and their families.

**Way forward**

- Continued advocacy with Ministry of Women and Social Action to review the Human Resources Development Plan (2011 – 2015) and assist them to develop a new five year plan, outlining the Human Resources needs for a functional social welfare sector over the next five years.

- Expand the specialist information, support, direct assistance and referral services model for children with disabilities and their families, commencing in Tete and Sofala.

- Advocacy and technical support to ensure Community Committees are endorsed as part of the statutory social welfare and child protection system; that DPMAS (Provincial Social Action Department) is supported to enable improved coordination, monitoring and technical support to the Community Committees.

**OUTPUT 4** Scaled up psycho-social support programmes implemented in line with quality standards, including in emergencies.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

- 170,563 children have benefited from psychosocial support interventions since 2013. Following significant investments in quality training and development programmes 9,613 children placed in residential care centres benefited from psychosocial support during 2014.

- Training and technical assistance to representatives from Ministry of Women and Social Action at provincial and district level is ongoing to consolidate their capacities to train, monitor and supervise psychosocial support interventions in communities provided by community committees, caregivers and foster parents. The training is done in strategic partnership with REPSSI (Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative) ICDP (International Child Development Programme) and GCF (Give a Child a Family). The training enabled 712 caregivers, 380 families and 21 adoptive parents to assist and support children in distress, improve quality of care, interaction and stimulation to 9,613 children, including children with disabilities, as well as support their deinstitutionalisation. Fifty-eight government social action technicians and 36 Community Committees were also trained in psychosocial support.
With UNICEF support, Ministry of Health is developing a mental health manual that will be used to train and guide mental health professionals in their daily work, including mental health care for child survivors of violence and abuse.

**Way Forward**
- Expand the psychosocial support training to Community Committees, caregivers and foster families, monitor interventions and children’s wellbeing through strategic partnerships with Government, civil society and USAID.
- Finalise and publish statutory psychosocial support guidelines and use them to supervise and monitor implementation of psychosocial support interventions across the country.

### OUTPUT 5
Multi-sectoral protocol for alternative care developed and endorsed and quality, regulated alternative care modalities functioning effectively in all eleven provinces.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
- Emanating from the 2013 Assessment of Residential Care in Mozambique, GoM developed and approved an Alternative Care Regulation with high level endorsement by Ministry of Women and Social Action Technical Council in November, and by the Judiciary and Attorney General in October.
- Within the context of UNICEF support to the Judiciary, a number trainings and provision of equipment have been provided in order to increase capacity of the court system to respond to requests for guardianship, foster care and adoption.
- In addition to the data on the number of children in regulated Tutela (guardianship), GoM placed 1,878 children in families (relatives and foster families), of whom 37 per cent are girls.
- The GoM developed their institutional framework to assess private residential child care institutions.
- A Draft Operational Plan for Social Action under consideration by Ministry of Women and Social Action includes a proposed strategy for operationalising the alternative Care Regulation.

**Way Forward:**
- Alternative Care Regulations to be approved Council of Ministers (2015); once approved, training, dissemination of the Regulation to key actors.
- Alternative Care Strategy to be integrated with Community Case Management to ensure prevention of separation and reintegration and alternative care follow-up and support.
- Finalise and support implementation of Draft Operational Plan for Social Action. This will support advocacy efforts with Council of Ministers and the Ministries of Finance and Planning to lobby for increased resource allocations for social action.

### OUTPUT 7
Routine digitalised birth registration system operational in all 150 districts and civil registration programme expanded to provincial level.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
During 2014, 319,785 children were registered through regular birth registration activities and 193,081 children under five during Child Health Weeks. During 2014, UNICEF invested US$2.4 million in CRVS including Birth Registration. At the end of 2014 the GoM national Institute of statistics reported a 60 per cent birth registration rate: a 12 per cent increase on the 2011 DHS.

The digitalised civil registration system software was developed and it is being tested. This includes an SMS registration system.

An Operational Plan for CRVS detailing the roll out of the electronic system to all registrations posts was developed.

Government increased the fiscal space for Civil Registration activities resulting in more registration posts becoming integrated with the e-CRVS system sooner than expected.

A unique public-private sector partnership with Lurio Green Resources (LGR) was established which will contribute to the expansion of CRVS; with financial investments from a private sector partner birth registration and issuance of identity documents will scale-up in 2015 in Nampula province.

The GoM increased the fiscal space related to CRVS activities, paying close attention to e-CRVS roll out, investing a total of US$135,000 in 2014.

Initial investment interest by the Government of Canada to position GoM to apply towards the Global Financing Facility on CRVS.

**Way Forward:**
- Through continued advocacy and lobbying from UNICEF, Child Health Week activities have been included within the Government plans for 2015.
- The operational plan is expected to be launched in the first quarter of 2015 (which includes the revision of the legal code and process review to improve access).
- Review and amend the Civil Code to allow for ECRVS

**OUTCOME 11** 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:**
Children and civil society organizations actively contributed to shape the development agenda in 2014.

Around 1,500 child reporters from more than 70 radio and TV clubs were empowered to express their opinions through dedicated weekly spaces in the media. In 2014, children produced more than 2,200 programmes on children rights aiming to reach their peers with key messages on facts for life, with a special attention to the priority topics concerning the second decade of life, such as early pregnancies, child marriage, HIV and violence prevention, nutrition and hygiene.

Through public and private advocacy, with UNICEF support, CSOs were able to advocate for positive change for children during the process of the penal code revision, for budget increase
for social sector and against child marriage. More than 150 CSOs around the country were actively involved in policy advocacy for child rights through participation in decision making fora at provincial and national level.

Advocacy with private sector was systematic, but there is still room for improvement. A strategic partnership agreement was launched in June 2014 with the private company Lurio Green Resources, SIDA, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Justice to strengthen the Civil Rights and Vital Statistics programme in Nampula Province, where less than half of under five children have birth certificates.

**Constraints and actions taken**
Due to other competing priorities and the some delays in the implementations partly caused by the national elections, limited actions were taken towards promoting child participation in other child spaces beyond the media, such as child parliament, school clubs and children’s groups from faith-based organizations. An assessment of the child parliament is being conducted to help shape UNICEF strategic support for their empowerment.

Community radios face chronic scarcity of resources: qualified human resources, trained radio producers, equipment and funding to develop their capacity to produce quality radio programming for both adults and children. Therefore, UNICEF is conducting an assessment of the Participatory Child Rights Media Network to develop a strategic vision for increased partners’ involvement, including leadership and sustainability assessment of the network’s intervention, with children and key stakeholders.

Sustainability of partnerships with the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights, the Community Radios National Forum (FORCOM) and other CSOs is an issue of concern; therefore assessments of their capacities and strategic reach is currently being conducted in order to prepare a sustainability roadmap to be implemented from 2015.

Effective promotion of child rights principles for private sector engagement requires a multi-channel approach and strong collaboration with key stakeholders, including Government, regulatory bodies and civil society organisations, rather than participation in ad hoc activities or events. A private sector engagement strategy is currently being developed.

The national electoral campaign in the third quarter delayed most of the institutional consultations required for the assessment of strategic existing or potential partners.

**Way Forward**
In order to successfully promote national child and youth policies that advance positive and holistic child and adolescent development, UNICEF Mozambique will continue to advocate for a more and a better involvement and consultation of children in policy development and for a regular participation in decision-making processes. Their genuine participation in several spheres of the Mozambican society: in the media, at school level, through the child parliament, will continue to be a major priority for UNICEF. To achieve this, UNICEF aims at:

- Going beyond child participation in the media and drafting an inclusive child participation strategy promoting other children’s spaces, such as child parliament, school clubs and children groups from faith-based organizations;
• Conduct an impact study on community radios’ (FORCOM & Institute of Social Communication/ICS) programme production to assess the extent their interventions are reaching the intended objectives regarding child participation and child empowerment.

At the same time, an organized and coordinated advocacy from the civil society is necessary to promote an enabling environment for children rights in the country. For this reason, UNICEF will prioritize the following activities in 2015:

• Draft the child rights CSO partnerships strategy;
• Prepare a sustainability roadmap for the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights;
• Prepare a new advocacy strategy for the new Government.

Since it is widely recognized that the role of the private sector in development is increasing, in 2015, UNICEF Mozambique will develop and implement an integrated strategy for private sector engagement. The strategy will focus on child rights principles (preventing and addressing harmful practices and impacts of the private sector on children) through a collaborative approach with key stakeholders in the Government, private sector and civil society.

OUTPUT 1 By 2016, child participation spaces are strengthened and children from organized groups are empowered to speak for themselves.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Over 1,500 children media producers were actively engaged in planning and producing 2,262 media programmes (1,728 radio and 534 TV) in 2014 on child rights issues with the aim of reaching their peers with key messages on facts for life.

Child reporters were active in all the national and provincial public TV and radio networks belonging to the Television of Mozambique (TVM) and Radio Mozambique (RM) and in the majority of community radios. In each station, programmes were produced in a weekly basis in Portuguese and vernacular languages, ensuring a unique opportunity for children to express their voices and advocate for social change.

According to the Participatory Child Rights Media Network (PCRMN), a telephone-based assessment conducted by Intercampus for UNICEF in 2014 and extrapolating the data to the universe of Mozambican families with TV and radios, UNICEF reached more than 4 million people. TV and radio programmes are extensively followed not only by children, but also by adults. The habit of watching and/or hearing a PCRMN programme together was considered by the respondents as a unique occasion to improve child rights education at family level and improve the inter-generational dialogue. Seventy-nine per cent of the adults and 89 per cent of the children reported regularly watching the national child-to-child TV programme Roda Vida aired every weekend. Since the majority of the respondents live in urban areas, the penetration rate of the PCRMN radio programme was substantially lower compared to TV, with 33 per cent of adults and 21 per cent of children regularly listening to the programmes. This is likely due to the fact that in urban areas people prefer to watch TV instead of listening to radio. Unfortunately, due to the scarcity of resources and the limited telephone network, it was not possible to conduct the rapid assessment in rural areas.

A preliminary report on the PCRMN assessment, action plan and a sustainability strategy for the network developed; a validation will take place in a participatory workshop in early 2015.
Two training of trainers on Disaster Risk Reduction and on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and Pediatric ARV Treatment of children were conducted. The training reached 20 senior trainers with skills and knowledge to strengthen the capacity of 50 community radios, across the country to produce and disseminate quality radio programming on these issues. One training manual and two thematic guides on PMTCT and Pediatric ARV were developed to support quality radio programming for and by children in targeted community radios.

**Way Forward**

A key priority for UNICEF Mozambique in 2015 is to go beyond promoting child participation in the media and draft an inclusive child participation strategy taking into consideration other children’s spaces, such as child parliament, school clubs and children groups from FBOs.

The use of new technologies such as bidirectional SMS (uReport) will be enhanced for peer-counselling targeting priority second decade issues such as HIV prevention, reproductive health, violence and child marriage prevention.

Regarding the PCRMN, children are expected to genuinely participate according to their evolving capacities in five roles: assessment and analysis, articulation and advocacy, planning, action, and monitoring and evaluation. Child mentors need to be trained to ensure that adults in the profession would only mentor the children in the research, production of scripts, and presentation, instead of selecting the content for the TV and radio programmes. Due to the constant turn-over in the community radios, the activities implemented by FORCOM and ICS need to be strengthened and monitored. Thematic guides on priority topics such as nutrition and child marriage will also be developed and disseminated to facilitate programme production.

Finally, an impact and sustainability study on community radio (FORCOM & ICS) programme production will be conducted to assess the extent their interventions are reaching the intended objectives regarding child participation and empowerment and develop a financial strategy.

**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:**

Through public and private advocacy, the CSO coordinated by ROSC were able to advocate for positive change for children in the penal code revision, for budget increase for social sector and against child marriage through a coalition.

More than 150 CSOs around the country were actively involved in policy advocacy for child rights through participation in decision making fora at provincial and national level. This is a result of four training sessions conducted by the ROSC, with UNICEF support, to more than 150 CSOs in Nampula, Tete, Zambézia and Cabo Delgado to strengthen their capacity to be actively engaged in advocacy and monitoring of social policy.

Three policy briefs on disability, child malnutrition and water and sanitation, and one position paper on the impact of car accidents on children and child friendly education were produced and disseminated urging the Government to take action to address issues hindering the realization of the rights of the children. The documents produced contributed to raise awareness among
civil society organizations and the general public on the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of the children in the area of children with disability, water and sanitation and child malnutrition.

At the provincial level, the Civil Society network was also involved in round tables and other meetings with local government and private sector to discuss issues affecting children in their provinces, such as child marriage, birth registration and child abuse, pushing child rights issues in the provincial agenda.

UNICEF engaged the National Children’s Council (CNAC) in strategically positioning the promotion and protection of children’s rights in the national agenda, through its involvement in the joint elaboration and launching of the flagship publication, the Situation of Children in Mozambique.

A meeting involving the provincial CNAC focal points was held to enhance the commitment of the provincial focal points to operationalise the Children’s Council at provincial level in defense of the rights of children.

Concerning the participation of children in the public policy agenda, the Child Parliament assessment was completed, but needs to be validated in early 2015. The assessment of the Youth Parliament is also ongoing with the objective of identifying areas of possible engagement with UNICEF for the coming years. The results of both assessments will be used to inform the inclusive child participation strategy to be prepared in 2015 and provide guidance for youth engagement.

Way Forward

Key priorities for 2015 are the following:
- Draft the child rights CSO partnerships strategy;
- Prepare the sustainability roadmap for ROSC;
- Provide regular technical support to CNAC members and its secretariat to improve the quality of the work delivered and support CNAC focal points at provincial and national level;
- Review the current structure of CNAC, taking advantage of the opportunity for change offered by the installation of the new Government, recently elected.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Advocacy with private sector was systematic, but a more strategic and effective approach will have to be reinforced, leading to an actual adoption and implementation of CRBP by the private sector.

UNICEF participated in the mapping and assessment of the private sector landscape and opportunities in continental Africa, conducted by the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), and its preliminary recommendations have been the basis for the revision of office strategy on private sector engagement.
A Public and Private Partnership agreement was launched in June with the company Lúrio Green Resources, SIDA, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice (MINJUS), aiming to provide birth certificates and national identification documents to 520,000 children and adults in the districts of Rapale, Ribaue and Mecuburi, all in Nampula province. Less than half of children under the age of five in Nampula have birth certificates, with the figure dropping down to only 17 percent for the population aged 0 to 64.

New partnerships discussions were initiated with Agua Vumba and Ecobank for child-focused CSR, and with the Center for Business and Behavioural Investigation for wider CRBP advocacy in collaboration with the Government.

UNICEF participated as a corporate social responsibility partner in the first Women and Children’s Fair organized by the leading Institute for Export Promotion and at FACIM (the major annual international business fair in Maputo) to raise awareness and advocate on Child Rights Business Principles.

The consultancy company SDO Moçambique was contracted and already initiated the mapping of private sector environment for Child Rights advocacy and CRBP implementation, which will be the basis for the finalization of the revised UNICEF private sector engagement strategy.

**Way Forward**

Develop and implement an integrated strategy for private sector engagement, in line with the recommendations from the ESARO’s Mapping and Assessment of the private sector landscape and opportunities in continental Africa. The strategy will focus on a collaborative approach with key stakeholders in the Government, private sector and civil society to prevent and address harmful practices and negative impacts of the private sector on children, advocating for CRBP and for a national policy on corporate social responsibility.

**OUTCOME 12** 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:**

Through this Outcome, UNICEF aims to at shaping an enabling environment for child rights in Mozambique, through communication for development and communication for advocacy and public awareness interventions.

1. **Communication for Development**

The 2013 Mid-term Review validated the crucial role that C4D outcomes play in programme impact, and highlighted the need for enhanced attention to effecting sustained change at the societal level, by tackling pervasive anti-social norms, which are holding back progress in the priority areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition and child marriage.

In 2014, key social norms research was initiated in rural sanitation and sanitation in small towns and desk reviews were conducted on child marriage and nutrition, in order to have the right knowledge to inform C4D strategies. A triennial Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Eduardo Mondlane, in order to establish a joint research plan on social norms and behaviours determinants with the involvement of researchers, professors and students.
To influence social change at community level, UNICEF partnered with the Inter-Confessional Council of Religions composed of the Christian and the Islamic councils of Mozambique and the Catholic Church. Regular consultations with religious leaders served to develop a Multi-Faith Guide to promote behavior change on health, education and child protection, with reference to biblical and koranic passages. The booklet was launched in June 2014 with an advocacy event and reproduced in 40,000 copies to be used in the roll out of trainings being held in the provinces of Maputo, Tete, Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado.

In order to promote key family competencies, a national long running entertainment-education radio novel was secured in a prime time Radio Mozambique slot, with the launch planned for March 2015. The pilot phase was completed in 2014 with selected episodes tested with key audiences in Maputo, Tete and Zambézia, in order to assess the level of comprehension, attraction, acceptance, relevance and promotion of change. The serial will have a structured M&E component to monitor the reach and assess the achieved outcomes in terms of knowledge, attitudes, practices and norms. In add to this intervention, more than 1.2 million people have been reached in rural areas of the priority provinces with mid-media interventions such as community theatre and multimedia mobile units.

Key line ministries and national C4D institutions were regularly supported in order to deliver results for children. C4D sectoral interventions were also supported with the development of the communication plan for the National Health Weeks, the development of the Ebola communication plan and the roll out of the Children with Disability Campaign with more than 2.5 million people reached in four phases through the media.

2. Advocacy on key child rights policies

Advocacy and public awareness was promoted through knowledge management (emphasising dissemination) and capacity building (targeting the new media) strategies as well as select, high-visibility events.

Public and private advocacy addressed key decision makers and opinion leaders particularly with regards to the policies on social protection, fiscal space analysis, child marriage, role of community health workers, sanitation, HIV and AIDS and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

Advocacy activities were conducted through publications, essays, organization of special events and press coverage. UNICEF staff participated in radio and TV interviews and debates, reminding the public and decision-makers about the need to promote and respect the rights of the children.

3. Visibility and External Relations

The reach of public visibility and media outreach has been systematically increasing, with new media tools, especially social media, and visibility opportunities exploited.

The celebration of the day of the African Child in June was marked by the launching of the music album “Música é Vida” (inspired on Facts for Life), with 14 famous Mozambican singers, in a concert organized at a local cultural center in Maputo and attended by more than 600 children, youths, and adults. The concert was recorded by the national television TVM, and was broadcasted to millions countrywide. The UNICEF annual report 2013 was also launched during the concert and distributed to the audience.

During the CRC@25’s celebration (photo exhibit, social media, media outreach), essays/OpEds were published in main newspapers confirming that a lot has been done for children, but more
investments are needed if there is to be a better future for children. During the celebrations the new National Ambassador for UNICEF (and children), the popular singer Neyma was nominated GWA for Mozambique.

2014 was the best year of the decade for UNICEF Mozambique digital communication, with the office surpassing 30 million people reached. During the third week of December, UNICEF Mozambique had 199 per cent engagement rate (Facebook says six per cent is a great engagement) For the first time, more people engaged with the UNICEF Mozambique webpages than the UNICEF global website (105,000 against 100,000).

**Constraints and actions taken**

Delays in approval of the Institute of Social Communication institutional strategy represented slowed capacity building and advocacy processes including the development of a national C4D Policy to be developed in partnership with the Cabinet of Information. At the same time, the turnover of key staff in the MoH Department of Health Promotion affected the start of the elaboration of the new MoH 2015-2019 health promotion strategy. Delays in the development of a National Strategy to combat child and early marriage affected the elaboration of a C4D and Social Mobilization Strategy.

Capacity building workshops for media producers, promoted by UNICEF through the Child Friendly Media Network (RECAC), have only included journalists. The office is currently analysing ways of reaching editors in order to have greater quality and impact in information dissemination.

**Way forward**

- Support the Ministry of Information in the development of the national C4D Policy, advocating for a concerted effort around four multisectoral issues: HIV/AIDS, sanitation, chronic malnutrition and child marriage.
- Roll out and finalise the social norms research agenda in order to inform a national intersectoral C4D strategy which will address the key behaviors and norms that are hampering the adoption of key family practices.
- Roll out the radio novel in the first quarter of 2015 and implement the robust M&E plan.
- Expand the partnership with the religious leaders and engage with other social influencers such as traditional healers and community leaders.

**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** By 2016, selected C4D Government and CSO partners have 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:**
The Ministry of Information which in Mozambique supervises the work of the public broadcaster TVM and RM and the Institute of Social Communication, was supported in the elaboration of the new regulation for community radios. Beyond financial and technical assistance, UNICEF advocated with Government to involve the civil society representatives of the community radios, in particular FORCOM and IBIS, in order to jointly develop a regulation in favor of the interests
of the community radio operators and the civil society. The process is expected to be finalized in the first semester of 2015.

The new MoH health promotion strategy for 2015-2019 is also being developed under a partnership with the Faculty of Medicine of the University Eduardo Mondlane. Consultations at provincial and district level are planned for the first quarter of 2015 and the strategy is expected to be ready in the first half of 2015. In order to develop a strategy that will be used by all the partners in Mozambique and to coordinate the implementation of regular health promotion interventions, UNICEF advocated for the revitalization of the SWAp Health Promotion Working Group. The Working Group is led by the Department of Health Promotion in the MoH, co-chaired by UNICEF and with the participation of key agencies such as WHO, the United Nations Population Fund/UNFPA, USAID, Johns Hopkins Centre for Communication Programmes (JHUCCP), Nweti and others.

To inform the new health promotion strategy, the existing health promotion material was catalogued and assessed with support of selected students from the Communication School (Escola de Comunicação e Artes) of the UEM.

An Interpersonal Communication training module for health officers and community health workers was developed in late 2013 and 5,000 copies were printed in 2014. A core training of trainers team composed by representatives of the MoH Health Promotion Department and Provincial department of Health in Tete and Zambézia delivered trainings at provincial level with more than 220 health officers and Community Health workers trained on inter-personal communication in selected priority districts. According to the preliminary monitoring in both provinces, a positive change in the health officers attitudes towards their patients were observed and registered.

The MoH nutrition department was also supported with the development of a Social and Behaviour Change strategy to reduce chronic malnutrition. UNICEF joined the technical group composed by the MoH, USAID’s Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project (FANTA), WFP, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN), PSI, Hellen Keller International and UNICEF.

Regular support was provided to the National AIDS Council Communication Group. In 2014, a revision of the 2010-2014 National Strategic Plan was conducted, facilitating the organization of several dialogue platforms and reflections on the effectiveness of the current HIV prevention response. UNICEF supported the National HIV prevention conference in June, facilitating the participation of adolescents in the event and leading discussions around a renewed agenda on the second decade. The inputs gathered during the consultations were used to design the new 2015-2019 HIV Strategic Plan.

The interpersonal communication capacity of frontline workers was also enhanced with the development of information, education and communication (IEC) packages on birth registration and social protection. The IEC package on birth registration developed for the Ministry of Justice registration officers was finalised, and distributed to all provinces.

Way Forward

- Finalize and disseminate the ICS Institutional strategy.
- Support the Ministry of Information in the development of the C4D Policy.
- Finalise the new 2015-2019 MoH Health Promotion Strategy and implement the roll out plan.
• Develop the national C4D strategy on Child Marriage.
• Develop Communication Plan for the 2015-2019 HIV Strategic Plan.

OUTPUT 3 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:
A key 2014 priority was research on social norms that hamper adoption of positive behaviours at family and community levels. A MoU for social and gender norms research was established in June for a duration of three years with the UEM in order to facilitate the participation of social science researchers and students in the following pieces of work:

• A quali-quantitative research on rural sanitation to improve understanding of barriers in terms of beliefs, social and cultural norms of the families and community towards ending open defecation/adopting sanitation in priority districts of Zambézia and Tete provinces.

• A master degree dissertation on socio-cultural factors that contribute to chronic malnutrition in children under two years old, in Ribawe district, is being conducted by a UEM sociology student, with UNICEF support.

• A desk review on child marriage and sexual initiation rites was completed in partnership with child protection section and a research on girls’ perceptions around their participation in the initiation rites was initiated in Niassa province with the involvement of a UEM sociology student.

A desk review on key barriers and practices on Nutrition conducted by FANTA) and the social and behaviour change communication strategy for MoH Nutrition Department was also developed with UNICEF involvement. In order to influence existing social norms around nutrition (especially on breastfeeding and complementary feeding), UNICEF supported the development of a community radio module, developed through a participatory approach with qualitative formative research conducted in Tete and Zambézia provinces. Community radio producers from Milange, Pebane (Zambézia Province), Changara and Mutarara (Tete Province), were trained on the conduction of rapid social norms research on nutrition.

Social norms and social marketing research on sanitation in small towns is also being conducted in Inhambane, Tete and Manica province. The research is assessing the capacity and willingness of the target population to invest in an improved household sanitation facility and to have access to piped water supply service. The field work was completed in Inhambane and Tete provinces and will continue in Manica in January 2015.

In the preliminary findings of the desk reviews conducted on child marriage and nutrition, several social norms were identified as “hampering norms”. For example, the widely reported forced participation of young girls and boys in sexual initiation rites (while it has some positive effects on HIV prevention in those cultures where the male circumcision is practiced) have some correlation with child marriage and the creation of gender stereotypes and power relations between boys and girls. At the same time, several norms and cultural myths influence the type of food that is considered “allowed” for women during pregnancy, for girls adolescents and for children in the first two years of life. These norms and cultural beliefs, on top of being detrimental for child health, also contribute to reinforce gender inequality since the best food is
always reserved to men, thanks to several taboos which are followed by the social networks in which families are inserted.

A concept note on UNICEF engagement with key social influencers at community level (religious leaders and traditional healers) was developed and the partnership with the Inter-Confessional Religious Council was strengthened with the launch of the Facts for Life booklet for religious leaders. Forty thousand copies were printed and a training strategy is being implemented. A training of trainers for religious leaders was conducted in Cabo Delgado, Tete, Zambézia and Nampula provinces, involving 93 religious leaders so far. During the training the religious leaders developed the training plan to target other leaders at district level and social mobilization plan to reach their communities.

In the context of Facts for Life, a national long running entertainment education primetime radio novel is being developed. During the pilot phase, selected episodes were tested with key audiences in Maputo, Tete and Zambézia, to assess the level of comprehension, attraction, acceptance, relevance and promotion of change. Funds have been mobilized to start the phase II of the project and undertake all the preparatory work for launching the Facts for Life radio novel in 2015. A PCA with the NGO PCI Media Impact for the roll out and an institutional contract with an independent monitoring and evaluation institution, Drexler University, were signed. Drexler will be responsible to measure the reach of the radio novel and the effectiveness of the messages and the format through a pre-post knowledge, attitudes and practices survey to be conducted at national level.

In order to reach the unreached, in the priority provinces of Tete, Zambézia, Cabo Delgado and Nampula and in the HIV highly affected districts of Gaza, around 1.2 million people were targeted with multimedia unit sessions in 2014, promoting debates on HIV and AIDS among other issues and creating demand for services. Around 11,440 people received HIV counselling and testing, integrated in the multimedia mobile unit sessions. Rural villages in the selected districts and provinces were visited four times by the multimedia mobile units but with the data available, it is not possible to determine whether the total number of participants in the sessions are “unique people”, or people reached several times.

Additional 80,000 people participated in community theatre sessions held in Tete and Zambezia priority districts. Since it was difficult so far to collect accurate data on the effectiveness and the efficiency of the intervention conducted by the multimedia mobile units in rural areas, an assessment and a sustainability analysis will be conducted in early 2015.

More than 20 community radios produced weekly Facts for Life radio programmes on child and maternal health, HIV prevention, education and prevention issues, contributing to promote demand generation of services and behaviour change at family level.

**Way Forward**
- Finalize the research on sanitation and nutrition and use the findings for readjustment of 2015 work plan and improve the programme in order to achieve better results for children.
- Coordinate two additional social norms research on parenting behaviours (early child development) and nutrition with the involvement of other UNICEF sections and several stakeholders.
- Roll out the national entertainment-education radio novel broadcasting in the first quarter of 2015 and implementing the robust M&E plan with Drexler University.
- Monitor and document social mobilizations activities for child rights implemented by religious leaders.
• Develop IEC material for families to support community dialogue conducted by religious leaders.
• Conduct an evaluation on the efficacy and effectiveness of the multimedia mobile unit programme implemented by ICS. The findings of the evaluation will be used for 2016 planning process.

OUTPUT 4
By 2015, progressive annual growth in the number and quality of news media coverage and high visibility public awareness initiatives about child rights informs the public discourse, influences decision makers, and maintains attention on priority issues.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Visibility in media and public domain has been increasing steadily, with new media tools, especially social media, and visibility opportunities exploited by UNICEF Mozambique, with strategically designed, impactful communications efforts. Partner skills in outreach and monitoring has also been improving thanks to dedicated technical assistance provided.

Top social media content this year included Education, HIV and AIDS, and Child Marriage. Influential followers who supported UNICEF’s messages included Nelson Mandela Foundation, Magnum Photos, Government of Mozambique, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Angélique Kidjo, the IKEA Foundation, amongst others. UNICEF Mozambique social media has higher engagement than the most followed pages in the country (MCel, Vodacom).

Regular and high-quality participation was ensured in local, regional and international press, promoting child rights, with themes ranging from the current situation of children (SitAn 2014) to more specific topics such as disability and child marriage.

The “Children in the Press” report was launched in partnership RECAC, consolidating and analysing how child rights were covered by national press in the reporting year, with the ultimate objective of promoting and encouraging quality and ethical reporting about children.

A new series of Budget Briefs, looking at allocation trends since 2008, were completed and distributed, deepening public understanding of state planning, budgeting and resource allocation. ‘Our children in 2025’, a collection of interviews with opinion leaders and cabinet ministers was published, complementing efforts to inform the SitAn 2014.

The Facts for Life-themed album “Música é Vida” was also launched on the Day of the African Child, in a concert in Maputo featuring the 14 album performers and attended by more than 600 children, youths, and adults. The concert was later broadcast by national TV to millions nationwide. The UNICEF annual report 2013 was also launched during the concert and distributed to the audience.

CRC@25 celebrations included a photo exhibit, social media and traditional media outreach, with essays/OpEds published in national press. A new National Ambassador for UNICEF was appointed, the top Mozambican singer, Neyma.

UNICEF further advocated for child rights through continuous dissemination of information and materials to local and international media, resulting in significant media up-take: 2,016 articles in 2013, with at least 63 referencing UNICEF, and 2,612 in 2014 with 56 UNICEF references.

Way Forward
Since its establishment, RECAC has consolidated its membership base and established itself as
a reliable and credible voice on children’s rights and reporting of other social issues in the
country. Based on the gains made over the years, the network is now expanding the scope of its
programme from a child rights approach to a broader approach to human rights. RECAC will
need to become more self-driven in resource mobilization activities that will provide a degree of
financial independence and sustainability. Consolidation and strengthening of competence and
skills will need to be achieved to help the partner realize sustainability.

In social media, using paid reach to support key campaigns (for example, annual report, key
section reports) may help increase reach.

**OUTCOME 13 Evidence based advocacy and innovative partnership build the investment case
for children.**

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF’s aim in the social policy area is to build capacities for evidence-based planning and
advocate with this to increase overall investment in children and the realization of their rights in
Mozambique. With a strategy that focuses work at both national and decentralised levels,
achieving sustainable results is a long-term process, but one that is, incrementally, showing
positive results.

Throughout 2014, UNICEF maintained strategic partnerships built along the past few years with
the Ministries of Planning and of Finance, as well as with the National Statistics Institute and its
counterpart National Statistics School. UNICEF also strengthened its partnership with the
International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for building the investment case for social
sectors.

These partnerships have been echoed at the decentralised level, most particularly in the focus
provinces of Zambézia and Tete, where strong relationships continued to be built with provincial
and district teams for planning and budgeting, and for data collection and analysis.

Substantial success has also come from the process of producing the latest UNICEF Situation
Analysis on Women and Children. This included not only a traditional analysis of the data
related to Mozambican women and children, but also looked at costs of scaling up services in
key sectors essential for children and fiscal space perspectives for improved financing of these
sectors in the long term, making concrete recommendations for prioritisation in planning and
financing in the medium term. The processes engaged sectoral ministries, Ministry of Finance,
Ministry of Planning, CSOs, donors, and international finance institutions. The advocacy work in
this area was also supported by on-going efforts in budget analysis through budget briefs,
developed in 2014 for the sectors of Education, Health and Social Protection. This line of work,
undertaken annually since 2007, has provided evidence for advocacy, contributing to increases
in allocation from 2013 to 2014 for social action (48 per cent), education (17 per cent) and
health (21 per cent).

At the same time, however, there have been obstacles to progress in the arenas of data and
planning through the year. The National Statistics system broadened its focus from the new
continuous survey model developed in 2013 to turn attention to its key poverty study – the
*Inquerito de Orcamento Familiar* (the household budget survey) which takes place every four
years. This has, however meant a more limited focus in other areas of data analysis, and delays
in planned surveys in HIV and malaria.
Work slowed down substantially in the second half of the year, primarily due to the presidential elections, resulting in missed opportunities planned with Parliament as well as the Ministry of Finance.

While the situation analysis process was positive, it took longer than desired and faced many challenges as the key Government partner required significant changes to the content, but at the end backed away from the decision to publish it as a (GoM and UNICEF) joint document.

Nonetheless, overall progress was positive, most particularly at the decentralised level, where capacity support in both data and planning was well received.

The evidence generated and the strategic discussions around the production and launch of the Situation Analysis, as well as the related fiscal space document and the budget briefs, will form the basis for strong advocacy around improved planning and investment in children in 2015 with members of the newly elected Government and parliament. The opportunity to collect and analyse data on poverty through the on-going poverty survey will also provide strong advocacy momentum with the ministries of planning and of finance, with CSOs, donors, parliament, academia and the population at large.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF’s aim is to support analysis and decision making around child poverty and child focused investments. To do this, it promotes awareness of child poverty issues, as well as capacities in key Government players to support and promote investment in children.

In 2014, UNICEF and partners organised a series of seminars on child poverty and disparities, aimed to leverage the discussion on child poverty analysis and multidimensional poverty. This was done in the context of the launch of the Household Poverty survey, which will continue through 2015.

At the same time, UNICEF continued to support national budget analysis, identifying where investment is made to highlight gaps for children. State budget proposals are increasingly developed with a strong commitment to the social sectors, which shows a positive impact of budget advocacy action, although further analysis is still needed. One of the key influencers to this has been the on-going development of budget briefs: short and user-friendly interpretations of Government planned expenditure in sectors of Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, and Social Action. These briefs aim to assess Government investment to these sectors in 2014 and to enhance the debate on PFM and provide a reflection on financing to children. In 2014 three briefs were developed in areas of Education, Health and Social Action, and disseminated to Government, CSOs and partners. The 2014 briefs not only focused on the 2014 budget, but provided a time series trends since 2007.

Accountability to civil society continued to be supported in 2014. The Civil Society Budget
Monitoring Forum, which has been a key player in advocacy and use of the aforementioned briefs was revitalised in 2014 with UNICEF support, after a lapse in leadership in this area over the past several years. UNICEF promoted the Forum’s initiative regarding budget literacy in order to increase public awareness on budget transparency and accountability by supporting the production of a brochure on the budget cycle and its importance in a user-friendly format and language.

UNICEF has continued to support to the Ministry of Finance in increasing internal capacities in electronic planning and budgeting system, with users of the Government system eSISTAFE trained at central, province and district levels. It has also supported a study by Ministry of Finance economists on recurrent expenditures with the aim to strengthen the efficiency of public expenditures.

In 2015, poverty analysis will be at the forefront of SPPIM’s efforts. While discussions with the National Directorate for Studies and Policy Analysis did not progress as planned, an alternative to promote multi-dimensional poverty analysis was concretised. UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will work in collaboration with the University of Copenhagen to conduct a pilot assessment on multidimensional poverty in selected provinces and recommend the inclusion of tested indicator to the third quarter of the National Family Budget Survey.

In terms of budget analysis, UNICEF will work with the Budget Monitoring Forum to conduct a two-pager analysis to be shared with the incoming Members of Parliament and the general public as soon as the State budget is available to the public. Two analyses are in the pipeline for the current year: one on the budget allocation criteria in Water and Sanitation and Social Action/Protection; and another study on expenditure on Education and Health sectors.

**OUTPUT 4** National systems are strengthened to collect, analyze and disseminate high quality data on the situation of children to support adequate planning and investment.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF developed an updated analysis of the situation of children in Mozambique. This included not only a traditional review of the data related to Mozambican women and children, but also at possible investment scenarios in key sectors affecting children, making recommendations for prioritisation in planning and financing of concrete results for child development in the medium term and providing an analysis of the fiscal space available for such.

UNICEF continues to support the work of the National Institute of Statistics and the National Statistics School with the aim of strengthening social sector data collection and analysis in Mozambique, to better address disparities and inequities faced by children. Much of this work centred on systems strengthening at national and decentralised levels, including training on generation and use of data, and capacity for collection, analysis, use and dissemination of statistics on children and women.

The wider understanding and use of key social sector data by all sectors is key to ensure that the situation of children is widely understood. For this, UNICEF supported the training of journalists, with a key focus in 2014 at the provincial level, promoting good understanding and use of social sector information in the media. An on-going update to the local version of DevInfo continued, with the intent of providing wide access to key Government data to as large as possible a group of users. Learning was enhanced through the development of a mentoring
relationship between statistical offices in Colombia and Mozambique. This South-South linkage with the Institute for Statistics in Columbia has supported the development of new strategies for data dissemination, including social media, the elaboration of statistical information for children and conduct code). Follow up will continue in 2015, with Government adoption of new standards in these key areas.

Results Based Management training was offered at the end of the year, to consolidate and enhance the knowledge of the technical planning, monitoring and evaluation team in the implementation, monitoring and realistic assessment of outcome indicators.

**Way forward**

UNICEF enjoys a strong collaboration with the entities of the national statistics system and a credibility for strong technical support in this area. This will bode well for continued leadership in data planning, collection and analysis at both national and decentralised levels, with UNICEF supporting the preparation for the rollout of the next Census, the use of official poverty statistics for poverty analysis, and the introduction of new courses, such as ethics and children statistics, to the National School of Statistics curriculum. UNICEF will also strengthen south-south collaboration in this area, promoting cooperation between INE and statistics offices from Lusophone countries.

**OUTPUT 5**

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

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF Mozambique’s work in decentralisation has evolved over the past few years, moving from a broad identification of the worst performing provinces and the suggestion to focus on key programme areas there, towards the development of a more in-depth provincial convergence and strategic planning.

UNICEF’s role has been twofold: 1) developing solid data and analysis to promote and support this movement to provincial and district focus in Zambézia and Tete provinces, and; 2) supporting overall thinking in evidence-based provincial, district and sectoral planning (including UNICEF cross-sectoral support in the two targeted provinces).

The end goal is enhancing UNICEF’s focus on the most deprived children, nationwide, and within the two targeted provinces.

In 2014, there were two areas of focus. The first was the development of viable and effective data in support of UNICEF’s equity-based planning and monitoring, with a particular focus on decentralized data analysis and evidence-based planning. The second was to strengthen local capacities for data analysis and planning, through national and local capacity development. At the same time, the aim was to establish a longer term provincial presence in Tete and Zambézia to support capacity development in data, planning and monitoring and in developing UNICEF’s engagement in the Government decentralized planning process.

In both areas, some progress was made. The internal data analysis was originally rooted in the Monitoring of Results for Equity System (MoRES) methodologies but gradually moved away from the idea of bottleneck analysis into one of comparative data analysis at a decentralised level. This resulted in the renewing of a model which had been drafted in 2013, analysing Health and Education sector data to identify and map the worst performing districts. This tool was useful in internal and preliminary discussions at the provincial level, but has not been further
updated since mid-year.

More success was attained in strategic capacity development in both data and planning at the provincial level. Successful and on-going training has taken place: through both formal and informal (on the job) methodologies, with a key focus on the strengthening national database for administrative data, known as Territorial Statistics. As data quality and capacity for its use increase, this will become a strong repository for regular equity analysis at a decentralised level. This is a long-term exercise, and one necessarily prone to ‘leakage’, so immediate impacts on provincial child development may be negligible for the near future.

With a more strategic, long term view, preliminary discussions were also held at central and provincial levels with data and planning Ministries, exploring gaps in evidence based planning, and potential for technical assistance to each of the provinces in this area. Initial momentum was gained and plans for uptake in 2015 are underway.

UNICEF promoted the increased participation of rights holders in decentralized planning in the education sector, with the aim of improving education quality. School councils, school representatives and coordination committees were trained in the analysis of the district and sector plans.

Way forward
Tools for decentralised data analysis will be retaken and carried forward. After sustained investment in this work for a period of over two years, and a resultant tool which has proven useful, efforts will continue to update and utilise this tool in provincial discussions.

At the same time, after positive discussions at national and provincial levels, consultants/technical assistance to be placed in both provinces will be a prioritised action in the first quarter of 2015.

OUTCOME 14 Effective & efficient programme management and operations support.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

OUTPUT 1 Effective and efficient Governance and Systems

Analytical Statement of Progress:

- Office governance and management systems functioning effectively, with regular co-ordination through CMT and Programme Management and Operations Group Management meetings, supplemented by weekly briefings among section heads and senior management and quarterly briefings of senior management on AMP priorities.

- The office went through an internal audit exercise in June which rated governance as satisfactory, and programme management and operations support as moderate. The Office agreed to implement 13 actions, two of which are high priority and 11 as medium priority. The proactive implementation of agreed actions which started while the audit was still in progress resulted in around 80 per cent implementation by the middle of December, despite that the audit report was only issued towards the end of September 2014.

- UNICEF took the lead in advocating for the value for money assessment of the One UN Procurement and the One UN ICT services through the UNCT resulting in recommendations that will result in improving efficiency and effectiveness in the UN common services.
• UNICEF continued in strong participation and leadership in Development Results Groups and sub-groups, ensuring and child equity focus in UN results. Key support also given to the One UN Mid-Term review conducted in the second half of the year. Results from this will lead into the 2015 One UN Evaluation, and planning for a new UNDAF.

Constraints
Implementation of agreed audit actions were delayed due to the late recruitment of the HACT Specialist.

Way Forward
• Expedite the implementation of all audit agreed actions in quarter one of 2015 with the arrival of the HACT Specialist in early December 2014.

• Support One UN collaboration, including 2015 UNDAF MTR, and planning for UNDAF 2017-2021.

• Priority to HACT internal and partner training as well as Action Plan implementation.

OUTPUT 2 Effective and efficient Management and Stewardship of Financial Resources.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
• Completion of the office workload and financial analysis enabled the office to submit a budget proposal for the 2014-2015 with savings of around US$650,000 in programme funds and a net reduction of 13 posts.

• An Office- wide review of existing standard operating procedures enabled the office to focus on a limited SOPs that are necessary to ensure effective and efficient processes.

Constraints
Delayed approval of the budget proposal and implementation of the post changes resulted in additional costs and inconvenience to the office and concerned staff.

Way Forward
Continue the implementation of the approved budget proposal.

OUTPUT 3 Effective and efficient management of Human Capacity

Analytical Statement of Progress:
As of 10 December 2014, International Professional total posts: 35, vacant seven (20 per cent); National Officer total posts 42, vacant seven (17 per cent); General Service total posts 45, vacant three (seven per cent)

Constraints
Difficulties to identify qualified candidates for some positions; delays in short-listing, assessment, and approval processes.

Way Forward
Explore the options for streamlining the process, including country office shortlisting for International Professional positions and populate local talent pool to enable direct selection.
OUTPUT 4 Regional HACT action plan.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The UNICEF Mozambique 2014 HACT Assurance Plan included 121 Partners, of whom 17 were low risk, 48 were moderate risk, three were significant, three were high risk and 50 were non-assessed. The last Macro Assessment was undertaken in 2010 covering the current country programme cycle from 2012-2015. The UN Country Team in Mozambique are planning to undertake a new Macro Assessment in 2016 (as it is likely that the UNDAF will be extended).

UNICEF Mozambique has an LTA with Deloitte to undertake Micro Assessments of all partners, the LTA with Deloitte was extended in 2014 and will expire in October 2015. As per the HACT Assurance Plan, all 23 micro assessments that where planned for 2014 were completed by Deloitte. All of UNICEF’s 48 partners who received above US$100,000 a year have a valid Micro Assessment in place. The number of required spot checks increased from 79 to 81 as of October 2014. All 81 Spot Checks have been planned, 38 are in Maputo and 43 are in the provinces: 48 per cent of the planned spot checks have been completed. The UNICEF Mozambique Country Office, UNFPA and WHO have undertaken one joint spot check to the Provincial Health Directorate Zambézia. Nonetheless, some of the Spot Checks in the provinces were postponed for 2015 due to the presidential campaign and subsequent elections.

Staff from UNICEF Mozambique completed 125 field trips in 2014. Eighty per cent of these included HACT programme monitoring, while the rest were intended to represent UNICEF in various meetings and trainings.

UNICEF Mozambique selected KPMG as the recommended company for HACT audits. Thirty three audits of UNICEF partners are planned for 2015, any shared UN partners will only be audited jointly and costs will be shared. Deloitte was hired to provide capacity building on financial management to 25 IPs (MMAS, 11 DPMAS and all Government partners in Tete and Zambézia). Refresher training to UNICEF Mozambique staff was conducted in September on the HACT Framework and on the UNICEF Internal Policy on HACT. UNICEF Mozambique has recruited a HACT Specialist on a temporary appointment contract.

Constraints
- The high number of partners.
- The number of required spot checks have increased from 81 a year and only 48 per cent of the planned spot checks have been completed.
- Late arrival of the HACT Specialist.

Way Forward
- Support a mission of two HACT specialists from UNICEF headquarters planned from the 9th-20th of February.
- 33 audits of implementing partners planned and contracted.
- Plans for a trial of the Government E-Sistafe system in Tete and Zambézia province
Evaluation

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Child Friendly Teaching-Learning Methods
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Do Compromisso à Acção’
Estabelecendo parcerias com grupos religiosos em prol das crianças
Os ritos de iniciação
Façamos da escola um lugar livre de violência - O que fazer caso sejas vítima de violência ou abuso sexual? (poster)
Na Escola deve-se… e Na escola não se deve… (poster)
Violence against Children in Mozambique – Policies & Laws, Research, Prevention and Response (poster)
Compilação de legislação sobre menores e violência doméstica
Guião para recadastramento dos beneficiários do INAS
Guião dos líderes religiosos para a a promoção da saúde, educação e protecção
Cara a cara
Relatório Anual 2013, UNICEF Moçambique
Annual Report 2013, UNICEF Mozambique
Registo de nascimento
Quero ser registado porque só assim os meus sonhos poderão ser realizados
Um registo, muitos direitos
Registar as nossas crianças é promover a realização dos seus direitos
UNICEF em Moçambique

Lessons Learned

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