

Update on the context and situation of children

Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 180 out of 189 countries [1]. In 2019, economic growth decelerated to 2.3 per cent as a result of Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth and weak agricultural performance. Inflation fell to 2.3 per cent due to tight monetary policy and the exchange rate has been stable. Despite the challenges, the economic outlook for 2020 remains positive with real economic growth projected to be 5.5 per cent with low inflation. The Government has finalized important oil and liquified natural gas (LNG) investment plans. Construction, extractive industries and other activities are expected to boost growth (IMF 2019). The Government has also declared its intention to create a sovereign wealth fund that will stabilize LNG revenue management more effectively.

The Mozambican society is very young. According to the 2017 Census, Mozambique counts over 15 million children (0-19) and 2.4 million youth (19-24), representing together 66 per cent of the total population. The child population will continue to grow and double, reaching 28 million by 2050. This represents an opportunity to transform the country's young population into a demographic dividend for sustainable development, but also presents tremendous challenges in terms of increased pressure on already weak social services.

Despite progress in social indicators, the situation for children remains critical with almost one in two children (46 per cent) deprived of their basic rights: such as: access to education; health; water and sanitation; and protection. Almost a third (28 per cent), experience both monetary and multidimensional poverty with important disparities between the northern and southern provinces.

Under-five mortality in Mozambique was 73 deaths per thousand live births (2018). HIV prevalence remains high at 13 per cent, and despite worldwide breakthroughs in reducing mother-to-child transmission, vertical transmission actually increased from 14 to 15 per cent in Mozambique (Spectrum data, 2019). Fertility rates, particularly among adolescents, are very high while life expectancy remains among the lowest in the world (59 years). Significant gender discrimination and inequalities exist in Mozambique, ranking it 178 out of 188 countries on the UN Gender Inequality Index. A further 58 per cent of women live below the poverty line, compared to 54 per cent of men. The number of out-of-school children is 1.2 million (350,000 primary school-aged) (Worldbank 2018). Access to water is still low and an estimated 27 per cent of the population is practicing open defecation (38 per cent in rural areas, and 8 per cent in urban areas).

Discrepancies between urban and rural levels are very high, which is worrying as about 66 per cent of Mozambique population live and work in rural areas (World bank 2017). For example, high levels of chronic malnutrition persist in higher-burden provinces and from 2013 to 2019, stunting levels in Zambezia and Nampula have stagnated at around 42 and 51 per cent respectively.

Fiscal space for social investment remained constrained due to an increased cost for financial operations and debt services. Budget share of social sectors to the budget excluding financial operation and debt services increased in water and sanitation while a slight decrease was observed in health as well as in education. Spending for social protection remains at the same level.

This year, the vulnerabilities of children were further aggravated by a Polio outbreak in Zambezia province; two back-to-back Category 4 tropical cyclones in the centre and northern parts of the country; an ongoing drought; and intensified insecurity in the northernmost province. Bad sanitary conditions exacerbated by the two cyclones and displacements, led to an outbreak of Cholera from March to June 2019 leading to over 7,000 suspected cases in a three-month period and eight deaths, in Sofala and Cabo Delgado. Following the cyclones, a pellagra outbreak (over 3,200 cases) in cyclone-affected areas started in July and continues into the 2019-2020 lean season, reflecting the deterioration of crops and food security.

As result of these multiple shocks, the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance has estimated that at least 2.5 million people (approximately 1.3 million children) are in need of humanitarian assistance across the country. The cyclones destroyed more than 4,000 classrooms, affecting about 382,000 children, more than 90 health facilities and displaced at least 160,000 people. Estimates indicate an approximate number of 111,000 people with disabilities were affected.

In 2019, the Committee of the Rights of the Child presented the concluding observations on the combined third and fourth periodic reports of Mozambique on the implementation of the Convention of Rights of the Child (CRC). While the Committee commends the Government's efforts in advancing the legal framework with the passing of the child marriage-, family- and penal law in 2019, it remains seriously concerned about insufficient funds being allocated to the furtherance of children's rights, the inequitable allocation of resources among provinces and the pervasiveness of corruption, which continues to divert resources that are necessary to ensuring the rights of the child. It is also concerned about birth registration, the use of violent discipline and different forms of violence against children, inequitable access to health services, the standard of living and lack of quality education.

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After continuous dialogue between President Filipe Nyusi and RENAMO (Resistência Nacional Moçambicana) President Ossufo Momade, a Peace and Reconciliation Accord was signed on 6 August 2019. Mozambique's third peace accord aims to end armed hostilities (2013-2016). Parties committed to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants. The Peace Agreement paved the way for general elections held on 15 October 2019, which gave a landslide victory to FRELIMO's Nyusi. The ruling party also gained all 11 provincial governor seats. Mozambique began with legal reforms towards decentralization, including introducing the Provincial Governors' elections and creation of Provincial Secretary of the State nominated by the President of the Republic.

The recently published 2019 Corruption Perception Index places Mozambique at 146th in the rankings (over 180) for perceived corruption. Despite recent efforts by the Government such as the indictments of corruption cases, it continues to take a toll on development prospects.

[1] 2019 Human Development Index.

Major contributions and drivers of results

Every child survives and thrives

The Health sector in Mozambique is hampered by unequal access to health facilities and scarcity of qualified health staffs, resulting in increased child mortality, high-stunting prevalence, and relatively low prevention and treatment. In 2019, outbreaks and natural disasters seriously impacted the delivery of services and programme implementation country-wide, particularly vaccination activities (EPI). In the first half of 2019, the EPI programme responded to a Polio outbreak, vaccinating 1.4 million children, and a cholera outbreak in the two most-affected provinces, vaccinating 1.1 million people.

A major health achievement was the strengthening of the mentoring model for ante-natal and post-natal care (PNC) at maternity level, which resulted in a 35 to 70 per cent improvement in PNC training skills over a twelve-month period. UNICEF is also piloting a holistic approach in specific Special Care New-born Units in nine hospitals across Zambezia, Tete and Nampula. If successful, this approach could be scaled-up.

UNICEF supported the May 2019 Health Week reaching over 670,000 children, in response to emergency needs to prevent a potential measles outbreak and procured over 6.7 million vitamin A capsules for administration to children, 6 to 59 months.

The community health workers (CHW) increased from 3,300 to 6,600. In 2019, they conducted 3.5 million home visits with 6.7 million people checked for health conditions - of which 2.8 million were children under five.

In Nutrition, key achievements include an institutional capacity assessment of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition and improved multi-sector nutrition actions at subnational level. Nutrition information was greatly enhanced by district-level seasonal food security and nutrition assessments at the end of the lean season, in 31 vulnerable districts. In support of behaviour change, the national 'Package of Nutrition Interventions' (PIN) was substantively revised and rolled out, thus improving community-level counselling on infant and young child feeding and WASH behaviours. It is being adapted for use with different community-level agents, including child-grant staff.

Key humanitarian achievements include: (i) cholera vaccination campaigns in Sofala and Cabo Delgado; (ii) over 500,000 children vaccinated against measles (iii) support to 1,688 mobile brigades in resettlement sites, affected and hard-to-reach communities; (iv) nutritional screening for almost 650,000 children which allowed for the identification and referral for treatment of over 3,000 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Furthermore, 2019 saw the training of 40 technicians for inpatient management of SAM, 54 for ambulatory treatment, and 100 CHWs on the revised PIN; and procurement of 250,000 Nicotinamide pills for treating Pellagra, a nutritional deficiency affecting over 3,200 people by end 2019.

Every child learns

Key challenges in the education sector include low access (only 46 per cent of over 25-year population has completed primary school) and very low learning outcomes, with under five per cent of grade three children achieving basic literacy. UNICEF is committed to improve quality of learning by increasing school readiness, training teachers and reducing inequalities in school attainment.

On early learning, an additional 3,959 children (48 per cent girls) completed the Accelerated School Readiness programme

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and transitioned to grade one in Zambezia. UNICEF contributed to a comprehensive chapter on Early Childhood Education in the Education Sector Plan (ESP).

With regards to quality, UNICEF supported the new curriculum of a long-term distance in-service teacher training course aimed at enhancing teacher quality and ensuring the course's alignment with the newly approved pre-service teacher training.

In equity in education, UNICEF contributed to a new referral and reporting mechanism for prevention of Violence Against Children (VAC) in schools, through a tripartite partnership between UNICEF, MINEDH and a network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Additionally, UNICEF promoted mainstreaming of gender and inclusive education in all pillars of the new ESP, in collaboration with partners. The quality of MINEDH's planning system, as well as learning assessment has been enhanced through UNICEF's support.

In the post-cyclone emergency, UNICEF and partners provided educational support to approximately 11,000 pre-primary school children and more than 115,000 primary school children in 292 child-friendly spaces. This represents roughly 40 per cent of cyclone-affected students in Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado. UNICEF also supported MINEDH on cluster coordination and capacity at central and provincial levels.

Every child protected from violence and exploitation

The Child protection sector is facing major challenges, with only 55 per cent of Mozambican children registered, almost one in two adolescent girls is married before reaching 18, and a ratio of only 1.3 judge per 100,000 habitants. To improve this situation, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action in: (i) operationalizing a nation-wide electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system (eCRVS); (ii) implementing the national child-sensitive social protection strategy; (iii) strengthening inter-sectoral coordination at national/sub-national level to prevent and respond to violence against children and child marriage; and (iv) strengthening legal frameworks and justice services to adequately respond to children in contact with the law.

In 2019, UNICEF supported eCRVS system expansion to an additional 46 conservatories and 38 registration posts. The National Directorate of Registry and Notary (DNRN) registered 316,593 children.

UNICEF supported the Government to implement the National Strategy for Basic Social Security 2016-2024 focusing on social protection programming through the design, piloting and rigorous evaluation of the child grant case management component; the design of child-sensitive social services programmes; social workforce strengthening; and the introduction of innovative case management models. Districts with at least one qualified social worker has subsequently increased from 84 per cent (2018) to 90 per cent (2019).

UNICEF successfully galvanized Government commitment to alternative care, evidenced by the closure of five centres and the re-integration of 1,173 children. The Attorney General launched a high-level think-tank on alternative care to focus on reducing family separation and expanding alternative care.

Access to justice for children was strengthened in focus districts through additional police and victim support services. Legal Aid reached more than 1.7 million people with legal awareness messages. In partnership with IOM, UNICEF supported the General Prosecutors Office to better operationalize and coordinate VAC and trafficking response.

Key achievements regarding protection in Emergencies include: (i) providing psycho-social first-aid to 17,700 children with the set-up of Child-Friendly Spaces; (ii) supporting the re-issuance of over 72,000 birth certificates and ID documents to cyclone-affected populations; (iv) assisting more than 1,000 children with disabilities on psychosocial interventions, replacement of assistive devices, and community-based rehabilitations; and (vi) establishing case management support for the most vulnerable children in resettlement areas.

Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

Access to safe water and sanitation remains low in Mozambique, especially in rural areas. According to JMP (2017), only 16 per cent of the rural population has access to safely managed sanitation; and 40 per cent has access to basic drinking water services. UNICEF is committed to tackle those issues by supporting both upstream framework on WASH norms and improving water and sanitation access in schools and health facilities (HF).

The key upstream successes in 2019 were the development of the Joint-Fund, a multi-donor financial platform that supports the PRONASAR, the GoM rural WASH programme implementation and the work with Ministry of Health (MoH) and Education (MoE) on national norms and standards for WASH facilities in HF and schools.

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UNICEF supported sector-wide capacity building at national and provincial levels and as part of a multi-donor initiative to support SINAS, the national WASH monitoring platform, UNICEF partnered with the GoM to introduce the open-source DHIS2 software platform for data management and visualization. UNICEF also supported GoM capacity development at scale through the implementation of various training packages including procurement, contract management, private operators for water system, supervision engineers for boreholes and Community-Led Total Sanitation approach (CLTS).

At the field level, UNICEF delivers improved WASH services through the exclusive use of government procurement platforms (except in emergency response), which provides critical on-the-job training. In 2019, UNICEF supported 235,000 people to gain access to clean water through handpumps, solar powered multi-use systems, and small-town water systems. For sanitation, UNICEF support resulted in 1,492 communities being declared Open Defecation Free. Additionally, 100 health facilities are now part of the WASH in HF initiative.

Some key achievements in emergency response include: (i) coordinating over 100 WASH Cluster partners in the response to flooding and wind damage from the cyclones; (ii) restoring the water network in urban centres for 580,000 people; (iii) establishing WASH facilities for approximately 64,000 people in 34 resettlement sites in Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado.

Every child has an equitable chance in life.

2019 provided a great opportunity for high level advocacy due to the general elections in October. UNICEF, in partnership with CSO, organized a series of advocacy sessions with political parties. Key issues for children such as multidimensional child poverty, pre-primary education, stunting, child marriage, child-sensitive social protection, and public investment in children, were discussed, and subsequently, all major parties addressed them in their manifestos.

UNICEF strengthened the partnership with parliament by signing an MoU to enhance MP's capacity on policy and budget oversight for children. In 2019, UNICEF formed a new partnership with the GoM, leading design and operationalization of a programme-based budget through development of a new planning and budgeting system. Social sector budget analysis was widely disseminated and used for policy dialogue with key ministries. An open budget survey was conducted to support budget transparency.

Support to the government for rolling out a child grant programme continued. In 2019, the government target of 15,500 children was reached. The baseline data confirms extremely high vulnerability of families in the selected districts with the poverty rate exceeding 80 per cent.

The devastating cyclones generated a huge demand for social protection. UNICEF joined efforts with the World Bank and the World Food Programme in advocating for social protection through large-scale implementation of post-emergency cash-transfers. UNICEF, in partnership with other stakeholders, leveraged more than \$45 million to reach 105,000 families. In the Mozambican context, where distribution of cash as a humanitarian response is not permitted, UNICEF used a value-based voucher as an alternative, reaching over 22,500 affected families in Sofala. In Cabo Delgado, UNICEF supported registration of families with children for post-emergency cash transfer. After six months of humanitarian monthly cash-transfer, beneficiary families transitioned into the child grant programme to ensure continued the nutritional wellbeing of children.

Cross sectoral issues

Early Childhood Development

UNICEF efforts to advance the Early Childhood Development (ECD) agenda in 2019 stem from the fact that the first five years of a child's life is fundamental. It is when children's brains develop the most and learning is most accelerated. Unfortunately, ECD is underdeveloped in Mozambique and only an estimated four per cent of young children are attending ECD services.

In 2019, UNICEF brought together several ministries, media, civil society, people with disabilities and creative talents, to develop international standard ECD communication materials. Children's books, TV, animation and radio spots, posters were developed to present the positive practices by caregivers, healthcare workers, families with children who are disabled to promote and reinforce culture of positive parenting and nurturing care.

Through training of multi-sectoral stakeholders, UNICEF prioritized ECD kits as an integral part of partners' response to both cyclones. Child friendly Spaces benefitted more than 11,000 young children.

In terms of early learning, the Accelerated School Readiness pilot, in three districts of Zambezia province, provided evidence that short-term (120-hour) quality community-based school readiness interventions can make immense impact on children's on-time enrolment. This low-cost initiative, piloted in partnership with MoE and Save the Children, provides a

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viable option in a resource-constrained environment for increasing access to early learning.

Gender & Adolescents

Mozambique has some of the worst indicators for adolescents, particularly girls, across different sectors (health, education, protection) in a context of limited access to resources, services and the persistence of harmful socio-cultural practices, high adolescent's fertility rates of 46 per cent and child marriage rates of 48 per cent. In recognition of the potential that adolescents and young people possess the skills to identify and co-create solutions, UNICEF and GoM are fully committed to promoting development, wellbeing, participation, and protection of adolescents and young people, particularly girls.

In line with the UNICEF's Gender Action Plan and the UNICEF Strategic Plan (2018–2021), UNICEF took up a key convening role to spearhead investment towards empowering adolescent girls by leveraging a strong working relationship with UNFPA and the GoM, through the Joint UN Action for Girls Programme (Rapariga BIZ), the EU Spotlight Initiative and the UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to End Child Marriage.

UNICEF is committed to adopt a life-cycle approach addressing issues such as teenage pregnancies, adolescents sexual and reproductive health or adolescent nutrition in an integrated manner, leveraging new partnerships and engaging adolescents throughout the process.

In 2019, major achievements for adolescents include: (i) the child marriage law, which criminalizes child marriage and increases the legal age of marriage to 18 years from the previous 16 years with parental consent; (ii) the design of the national Violence against Children denunciation mechanism, finalized in 2019 (which will be piloted in 2020 along with actions at school management, community and student club); and (iii) progress on the adolescents and HIV prevention agenda. Over 38,000 adolescents visited the adolescent's friendly health centres (SAAJs) of which more than 32,000 received HIV-counselling and testing. Data shows that 87 per cent who tested HIV positive, are initiating treatment almost reaching one of the 90 targets "90 per cent of HIV positive diagnosed people are placed on treatment" (second 90). A recent SMS poll showed that out of a total of 31,794 youth (10-24), 65 per cent of them reported being satisfied with health services received in SAAJ or health units.

In terms of evidence-generation, UNICEF concluded a menstrual hygiene management study to analyze the impact of limited WASH facilities on adolescent girls in schools. The findings will inform future government and UNICEF programming on adolescents, health and education. In 2019, the GoM also approved, with support from UNICEF and partners, a national strategy for a 2021 nationwide Human Papillomavirus vaccine roll-out for all girls aged 9-12 years.

In 2019, the child helpline, Linha Fala Criança (LFC) responded to over 125,000 children's calls (37 per cent girls) nationwide. LFC supported over 2,000 children (55 per cent girls) with counselling and information, and service referrals, most commonly to the police and CSO, district or community authorities. The Police Department of Family, Children and Response to Domestic Violence, with support from UNICEF, extended services to 15 districts posts, mostly in emergency-affected areas, bringing to 323 the total number of units countrywide with 189 additional officers and 851 specialized police. 376 police officers (231 female) were trained on responding to gender-based violence and VAC, trafficking and information.

Humanitarian Action

In 2019, to respond to multiple emergencies, UNICEF established a field presence in three hubs (Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado), to quickly provide timely response to cyclone-affected people and support to government authorities. UNICEF activated contingency PCAs, developed new partnerships, mobilized surge capacity from headquarters, regional and other country offices and swiftly shipped supplies to affected areas. UNICEF launched an appeal in March 2019 which was revised in August 2019 to \$84 million. Thanks to the donor community, UNICEF received \$48 million to respond to the two cyclones.

UNICEF was widely recognized for its timely response, support provided to the containment of the cholera outbreak in Sofala and Cabo Delgado, as well as coordination capacity and leadership in the affected provinces. Most importantly, UNICEF reached approximately one million people with multi-sectoral package of services, of which 800,000 were children.

UNICEF established 37 partnerships with CSOs and strengthened relationships with government institutions. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. However, the 2019 HAC Appeal is still underfunded (42 per cent gap) and without sufficient funding, over 200,000 people will go without access to safe water and sanitation.

UNICEF led the establishment of an inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) framework and

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protocol for Mozambique, endorsed by the humanitarian country team, which includes over 30 agencies in Maputo and Beira. UNICEF co-chairs (with CARE International) the interagency network. Over 800 humanitarian personnel were trained on PSEA across agencies and partners. UNICEF rolled out the UN Protocol on PSEA and trained 326 staff (145 female), drawn from 75 partner organizations.

Internal Efficiency

UNICEF support services are fundamental to ensure efficient results for children. Management, finance, administration, supply, logistics, ICT and human resources (HR) contributions cannot go unnoticed. For example, UNICEF adopted e-bank statements in April and bank processing times have improved with the adoption of the Bank Communication Management. To support efficient response to cyclones, ICT deployed cloud-managed network devices and universal WIFI in all emergency sites.

HR concluded over 50 recruitments in 2019. UNICEF grew considerably (from approximately 120 staff pre-cyclones to over 200 staff, standby partners and surge at the peak of the emergency) to ensure best capacity to respond. UNICEF staff experienced first-hand the additional pressure of delivering results for children in an emergency context. To ensure staff stress reduction, UNICEF made counselors available, and promoted use of flexible work arrangements. In addition, the country office reflected on the findings of the Independent Task Force report on sexual harassment and abuse of authority within the origination and defined an action plan to continue building an organization where our core values are fully embraced in the work place.

Being environmentally-conscious, UNICEF reduced paper consumption by 50,000 pages and installed energy-saving lights and air-conditioning units. UNICEF and partners supported events are now plastic-free as well as the UNICEF premises. An environmentally friendly waste disposal management was adopted, and UNICEF reduced its carbon footprint by decreasing international travel by 19 per cent.

UNICEF procured supplies and services worth \$43.7 million, and over \$36.6 million were used for programmes. Locally the value of procurement conducted by UNICEF amounted to \$12 million with approximately half relating to institutional services. UNICEF, together with the MoH, focused on strengthening supply chains in vaccination and treatment of acute malnutrition, supporting multi-year forecasting of vaccines and emergency nutrition supplies, upgrading and building internal capacity within MoH.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

Lesson learned

In line with UNICEF's evaluation policy, which requires all high-level (L3 and L2) emergencies to be evaluated, UNICEF Headquarters commissioned a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) of the response in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The RTE found that UNICEF was a critical contributor to government-led responses and one of the humanitarian agencies that mobilized as soon as the impact of the cyclone became evident. UNICEF efforts to rapidly and effectively contain Cholera were remarkable in areas that are Cholera-endemic, as were those affected by the cyclones. UNICEF played a major role at the inter-agency level, through its cluster lead responsibilities, needs assessments and initiatives to prevent PSEA, which benefitted the wider humanitarian community. Success factors of UNICEF response to the cyclones include: (i) good levels of preparedness, including joint-preparedness with government counterparts, and contingency stocks; (ii) UNICEF's key role in Cholera management resulted in unsolicited offers of funding from donors; (iii) internal organization and quick capacity to mobilize human resources to respond to the emergency.

The evaluation also sheds light on specific areas that UNICEF should strengthen for future responses. These include ensuring that affected communities actively inform and participate in assistance operations and are not mere passive recipients of assistance. Some of the limitations, gaps and inhibiting factors were: (i) lack of access to conduct needs assessments; (ii) lack of internal mechanisms to promote information sharing, participation and follow up on feedback and complaints; (iii) high turnover of staff and difficulty finding Portuguese-speaking and emergency-experienced staff; and (iv) gender and disability was not systematically considered during assessments and interventions.

UNICEF partnered with Light for the World to conduct research on barriers for people with disabilities (PwD) to access humanitarian assistance. UNICEF is increasing its focus to children with disabilities and identified this as a key priority in 2020. UNICEF will build on strategic opportunities like the Situational Analysis and the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) to increase evidence about PwD, use the social protection programming for development of tools for PwD identification and

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will continue to work on inclusive education and disability-friendly WASH initiatives. Communication interventions will target stigma and discrimination. UNICEF will continue to further strengthen the national network of organizations of PwD and periodically engage with them in strategic dialogues.

Another lesson learned was the relevance that well-prepared staff can have and that strengthening internal capacity for emergencies is the key to future responses. The value of knowledgeable and well-skilled staff cannot be over-emphasized. All UNICEF personnel, regardless of duty stations or level, should familiarize themselves with UNICEF's mandate as a humanitarian organization and normative frameworks guiding humanitarian action such as the Core Commitments for Children (CCCs). As such, UNICEF is currently considering making the e-learning course on CCCs mandatory to accelerate humanitarian learning.

Innovation:

When the first cyclone made landfall on 14 March at Beira, government partners were insufficiently prepared for the scale of emergency and struggled with the need to generate and share data efficiently. INGC, the National Disaster Management Institute, and more specifically, the National Centre for Emergency Operations (CENOE), struggled to cope with information demands and was only able to publish a daily situational report of limited detail. The main reason for this was the lack of an appropriate data generation, management and publishing tool.

UNICEF provided onsite support to develop an information system specifically designed to create data visualizations capable of assisting in real time decision making. After a quick assessment, UNICEF supported INGC in developing a new dashboard, including geo-localization and data visualization. This work resulted in an internal and a publicly available platform by 10 April which quickly became widely used by humanitarian partners involved in the Idai and Kenneth response (site available at: <https://cycloneidai.onalabs.org>). The site received 1,229 different users and 3853-page views, which averaged approximately 110 visits per day at the peak of the response. By 25 April, when the second Cyclone (Kenneth) struck the northern part of Mozambique, the platform was able to accommodate real time cyclone path information, allowing partners to estimate impact. Less than 72 hours after initial landfall, the GoM was already releasing preliminary impact data and initial resettlement camps were mapped, with information about the number of displaced people.

For Mozambique, this is an innovative product, a one-stop-shop for data collection, visualization and mapping in emergency. Since its release, over 1,400 visitors have used the site with a total of 3,400 site visits. The internal INGC platformed is scaled to cover all provinces in the country which demonstrates both the value of the tool and its ownership by the GoM. UNICEF learned from the experience and is now in a better position to respond to similar extreme climatic events or other emergency scenarios. It is important to mainstream preparedness in the country programme workplan.

UNICEF is also leading innovative financing initiatives. UNICEF had a lead role in developing the Joint Fund in support of PRONASAR which received commitments from Switzerland, Austria, UK, USA and UNICEF and includes equity-based targeting, performance-based disbursements, and sectoral prioritization rules (e.g. minimum disbursements for sanitation). UNICEF continued supporting the establishment of an innovative WASH financing mechanism (Small Town Water Fund) to mobilize investment funds for water supply in small towns. The initiative is being coordinated with World Bank, USAID, and the Dutch Embassy. UNICEF is leading on conducting an engineered study for water systems in 35 small towns. The results will be used to refine the financial model and develop the investment package for resource mobilization for the blended fund.

All results were achieved through the generous support of the Governments of Canada, China, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, US as well as the EU, GAVI, CERF and Education Cannot Wait. UNICEF National Committees of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the UK and US generously contributed to the UNICEF Mozambique humanitarian response as well as UNICEF Botswana and UNICEF Philippines country offices. UNICEF had UN joint actions with ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, WFP, WHO.