

Mozambique

Executive Summary

The situation in Mozambique was made more challenging by onset of the worst drought Mozambique has faced in 35 years. In 2016, the drought severely affected 1.5 million people with negative outcomes for food and nutrition security. UNICEF Mozambique provided significant support to the response efforts, leading the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, education and protection clusters. Around 23,960 people were provided with access to safe water with five million cubic metres of water and drilled/ upgraded water points in 18 drought- affected districts. Together with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF Mozambique supported training of 36 health and nutrition mobile brigades to undertake community outreach, including screening, referral and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), screening 118,000 children and treating 15,000 acutely malnourished children.

UNICEF also supported significant non-emergency related results for children. In 2016, UNICEF's advocacy contributed to endorsement by the Council of Ministers of the national Social Security Strategy 2016-2024 (ENSSB II) and operational plan. The new strategy is directed at children with a child grant for families with children aged 0 to 2 years, a child-headed household subsidy and a subsidy for orphans living in poor foster families. It also includes key actions directed towards integrating prevention and response actions for children at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, in a coordinated and harmonised manner, within social action services.

UNICEF Mozambique also supported training to school councils on school management and teachers to impart literacy and numeracy skills more effectively. Additional support was provided to school councils to enhance their social role in identifying children who miss school and following up on them in order to prevent absenteeism from turning into dropout. ‘

In addition, to promote key family competencies, UNICEF supported the national entertainment education radio novel ‘Ouro Negro’, which was broadcast by more than 70 stations, and is now a strong brand within Radio Mozambique and community radios, reaching approximately 1.5 million listeners.

UNICEF worked closely with the World Bank and others to develop the reproductive, maternal, newborn, adolescents and child health (RMNCAH) investment case as a key input to be eligible for financial support from the Global Financing Facility.

UNICEF also worked closely with other United Nations (UN) agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to implement four ongoing joint programmes in health, social protection, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) and adolescents. UNICEF also led the efforts to establish two new joint programmes (health and social protection) to be approved in 2017.

In terms of working with the private sector, UNICEF Mozambique supported a National Conference on Human Rights and Business led by the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with other UN and civil society partners. The conference contributed to placing child rights on

the national human rights and business agenda, including launching the initiative to establish a national Human Rights and Business Forum together with a national action plan which will also address child rights.

In addition to the overarching issues indicated above, there are three programmatic challenges to note.

(1) UNICEF Mozambique was positioned to support the Ministry of Gender and Social Action to conduct a survey on violence against children. However, as UNICEF HQ was not in a position to sign the Federal-wide assurance, the UNICEF Mozambique office could not assume the coordination role that had been envisaged, despite the extensive design work on the survey. The survey was postponed until 2018 and UNICEF will provide a more limited, technical role.

UNICEF Mozambique also intended to support the Government to conduct a qualitative study on identifying the social norms linked to HIV infection among adolescents. However, in 2016, the National AIDS Council faced considerable leadership challenges which interrupted the survey.

Finally, UNICEF had committed to support the Ministry of Gender and Social Action (MGCAS) to re-register social protection programme beneficiaries to populate a new single registry with 'clean' data. However, given other competing priorities facing MGCAS, together with the approval of a new social protection strategy, this process was deferred, pending design of the new programmes.

Humanitarian Assistance

Mozambique faced the worst drought in 35 years, triggered by El Niño. The drought severely affected 1.5 million people and is projected to affect up to 2.3 million people by March 2017, with negative outcomes for food and nutrition security. Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane in the south of the country and Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia in the centre are the hardest hit provinces in the country.

Officially, the Government of Mozambique declared the emergency following the release of a report from Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in March 2016. The report highlighted the severity of the drought both in terms of food security and nutrition, and the need to provide a coordinated and urgent response. National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) activated the institutional Red Alert on 12 April, initially for a period of 90 days to allow resource mobilisation beyond the commitments in the National Contingency Plan, but given the severity of the drought, the Red Alert continued to the end of the year.

UNICEF's response to the drought emergency was informed by the SETSAN's food security and nutritional assessment, and complemented both the Government response strategy and the humanitarian country team (HCT) strategic response plan (SRP). The response was designed to allow scalability based on evolving needs and increased complexities due to El Niño, on-going political and military tensions and the projected La Niña impact.

Within the context of Mozambique's El Niño drought emergency response, UNICEF is leading WASH and nutrition interventions. In WASH, 23,960 people were provided with access to safe water with five million cubic metres of water and 15,419 bottles of CERTEZA (household water purification solution) distributed to 23 communities in Magude district in Maputo Province. The response also included the investment in resilient WASH solutions consisting of drilling and upgrading of water points in 18 drought-affected districts. In nutrition, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, 36 health and nutrition mobile brigades were trained to support community outreach, which includes screening, referral and

treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition. The mobile brigades screened 140,850 children and treated 8,310 children.

Following the revision of the strategic response plan, and to address both the impact of drought and conflict, the response was expanded to also cover interventions in education and child protection. UNICEF reached 2,760 school-aged children affected by conflict in Manica and by strong winds in Nampula and Maputo provinces. Humanitarian assistance included the provision of 18 school tents and 300 kits of learning materials.

In response to the increased population displacement and growing protection concerns because of the on-going military tensions, UNICEF participated in two assessments in Manica on internally displaced people (IDP) led by International Organisation for Migration (IOM). UNICEF also led the WASH and nutrition response for 3,600 individuals who were conflict-affected and internally displaced in the province.

In addition, support was provided to respond to a tragic fuel tanker explosion in Tete province, which killed more than 100 people including a large number of children. The assistance consisted of donations of medicines, medical devices, other consumables and equipment to assist the wounded.

In health, UNICEF continued to support the Government with disease surveillance and cholera preparedness, particularly in high risk districts such as Monapo, Mecuburi, Malema, Lalaua, Nampula city and its peripheral neighbourhoods. Two rounds of a preventive cholera vaccination campaign covered over 193,000 people in the most at risk neighbourhoods of Nampula city. UNICEF supported the Government and WHO with the procurement of 425,486 doses of oral cholera vaccine. At the end of the year, support was initiated for the Government response for the outbreak of cholera in Maputo city.

UNICEF Mozambique's humanitarian assistance was critical and fully aligned with the overall Government response and the humanitarian country team's (HCT's) strategic response plan. As co-chair of the HCT working group and throughout the response, UNICEF provided strong humanitarian and cluster leadership (nutrition, WASH, education and protection) and inter-sectoral coordination support.

Emerging Areas of Importance

Climate change and children. UNICEF Mozambique is mostly involved on climate change adaptation given the very high exposure of the country to climate-related disasters such as droughts and floods. Both through development and humanitarian interventions, UNICEF Mozambique aims to strengthen the resilience of communities and of their basic social services. UNICEF's WASH programme is working to upgrade 68 drought resistant small water systems, some for multi-functional use (both for humans and livestock) which will benefit 114,000 people. In education, support was provided for the development of a school emergency preparedness and response manual aimed at the most disaster-prone districts. In nutrition, support was provided to develop the capacity of mobile brigades in health centres to proactively screen and treat children with severe acute malnutrition.

Urbanisation and children. UNICEF initiated work on urbanisation based on the concept of child friendly cities. Municipalities are emerging as potential key players on decentralisation and local governance. A Policy Dialogue on Social Services for children in urban areas, the first of this kind in the country, was coordinated with the organisation of Municipalities, engaging six different municipalities together with districts, provinces and ministries, universities, civil societies and children themselves. A second initiative in collaboration with UN-Habitat, and with the partnership with the "TomTom" company, is focusing on the mapping and design public spaces for children in two major cities.

The WASH programme addresses both urban water and sanitation services in small towns. The programme has a capacity building approach that uses Government procurement systems to build civil works as well as create social norms around open defecation. The programme worked in four towns with a targeted population of 46,000 beneficiaries.

Accelerate early childhood development (ECD). UNICEF was involved with the development of an accelerated school readiness programme aimed to facilitate 5-6 year olds without any prior access to pre-schools to acquire pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, socialisation and basic hygiene skills through play-based learning during the holiday months before they start the school year. Parents and schools will be involved in guiding the transition into formal schooling. The design was validated by the Ministry of Education and a partnership was signed with Save the Children. In the first half of 2017, the design will be tested and fine-tuned, and a baseline conducted to allow for an impact evaluation.

UNICEF continued supporting the “Rede”, a network of NGOs active in ECD in Mozambique, the coordination of which is done by Zizile, an NGO created by the ECD champion Graça Machel. UNICEF Mozambique helped cover the launch of the publication of the new Lancet series on ECD, and the screening of the film ‘The Beginning of Life’, followed by a panel debate, for an audience of academics, students and partners. In 2017, UNICEF will facilitate the Mozambican chapter of the global ECD campaign, and invest in communication for development, including the dissemination of a Portuguese version of the Early Life Tips (easily accessible illustrated guide for parents on caring for young children) through multiple media channels.

Second decade. The launch of the One UN Action for Girls programme ensured that an integrated engagement programming for adolescents was further strengthened at national level, with a particular focus in Zambezia and Nampula. UNICEF also ensured that children and adolescents from organised platforms actively and genuinely participate in important decision-making fora, such as the adolescents’ meeting organised in the context of the National Plan of Action for Children assessment and the Graça Machel consultation on SDGs. Through the flagship project SMS BIZ (U-Report platform), more than 63,000 registered adolescents and young people were engaged and counselled on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV prevention-related issues.

UNICEF and partners supported the dissemination of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage (2016-2019) at national and provincial level. Children and adolescents media programme producers were actively engaged in the production of weekly peer-to-peer radio programmes in radio and TV events, covering areas such as SRH, HIV prevention and child marriage.

Due to the importance of the second decade in Mozambique, the new country programme (2017-2020) has a specific outcome relating to adolescents. The outcome focusses on the promotion and protection of essential child and adolescent rights, with an emphasis on girls, to help them adopt safe, healthy and protective behaviours while actively participating in development processes in their communities.

Protecting displaced children. UNICEF and IOM initiated a partnership to prevent abuse and exploitation among displaced populations involving capacity building of Government emergency response structures at the national and provincial level.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

AMP	Annual Management Plan
APE	Agentes Polivalentes Elementares (Community Health Worker)
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
ARV	Anti-retroviral
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CAPP	Communication, Advocacy, Participation and Partnership
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CCC	Core Commitments for Children
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committees
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CECAP	National Coalition against Child Marriage
CEDSIF	Centro de Desenvolvimento de Sistemas de Informação de Finanças
CMT	Country Management Team
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPMP	Country Programme Management Plan
CRBP	Child Rights and Business Principles
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
DeSD	Department of Social Development
DFAM	Division of Financial and Administration Management (UNICEF)
DFID	Department for International Development
DNAM	Direcção Nacional de Assistência Médica - National Directorate of Medical Assistance
ECD	Early Childhood Development
eCRVS	Electronic Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMTCT	Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
ENSSB	Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica (National Strategy for Basic Social Security)
ePAS	Electronic Performance Appraisal System
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESARO	UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
EVM	Effective Vaccine Management
GFF	Global Financing Facility
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICDP	International Child Development Programme
ICS	Institute of Social Communication
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics)
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (National Institute for Disaster Management)
IOF	Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar (Household Budget Survey)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LTA	Long-Term Agreement
MGCAS	Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIS	Management Information System
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBA	National Basketball Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	National Health Week
ORR	Other Resources Regular
ORE	Other Resources Emergency
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAS	Performance Appraisal System
PFP	Division of Private Fundraising and Partnerships (UNICEF)
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
POC	Point of Care
RCO	Resident Co-ordinator's Office
REC	Reach Every Community
REPSSI	Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RMT	Regional Management Team
RR	Regular Resources
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SETSAN	Secretariado técnico de Segurança alimentar e nutricional (Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SOWC	State of the World's Children
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZIP	Zona de Influência Pedagógica (School Clusters')

Capacity Development

In health, a nationwide refresher training, involving a total of 3,442 health workers was supported by UNICEF Mozambique. A revised curriculum was used, addressing integrated management of child illness, newborn care at community level, vitamin A supplementation, screening of severe and moderate acute malnutrition, prevention of postpartum haemorrhage, family planning and retention to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT). In addition, the promotion of breastfeeding and complementary feeding continued to expand, with the scale up of an infant and young child feeding package at community level, supported by training 94 health workers and 922 community health workers and volunteers.

In WASH, building capacity for supervision of the delegated management framework continued to be a successful and replicable approach through which 22 public sector technicians were trained. Results have shown that the private sector-based management model is working, with an increase in coverage (as measured by number of household connections) following handover of the system.

In education, UNICEF trained school councils on school management and teachers to impart literacy and numeracy skills more effectively. Additional support was provided to school councils to enhance their social role in tracking children who miss school and following up on them in order to prevent absenteeism from turning into dropout.

In communication advocacy, participation and partnership (CAPP), mobilising key influencers to stimulate behaviour change was a priority. UNICEF Mozambique trained 584 leaders of young religious groups on prevention of child marriage and HIV, reproductive health, gender-related issues, malaria, and cholera prevention. In addition, a national advocacy workshop was conducted with the Ministry of Health and faith-based organisations, with around 600 religious leaders and volunteers trained in behaviour change communication. As a result, approximately 121,300 people were reached with key Facts for Life messages.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

UNICEF Mozambique supported formative research on the factors and barriers that affect continued adherence to paediatric treatment in three provinces. The findings enhanced the understanding of the interplay between poverty and the poor quality of health services that affects the decisions of parents and caregivers to maintain treatment. This evidence led to the development of the national communication strategy for retention in PMTCT and paediatric treatment services, identifying interventions for mass media, community and interpersonal levels. UNICEF also contributed to the scale up of PMTCT services to 68 per cent of health units classified as ART sites and supported the pilot on point of care (POC) for early infant diagnosis towards future implementation of a 'Test and Treat' policy. A study on 'school clusters' (Zona de Influencia Pedagógica/ZIP's) role on teacher training was conducted and shared with stakeholders to identify opportunities and challenges of these forums. A baseline study was conducted to finalise the programme interventions, and be the basis for the monitoring and evaluation system.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to evaluate National Plan of Action for Children in which children participated. The final report will be the reference document for drafting the next Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) report. UNICEF also prepared four Budget Briefs on Education, Health, WASH and Social Protection which were used to advocate against budget cuts in the social sectors. The work on multidimensional poverty at provincial and national level set the basis for the revision of poverty targets in the Government's Five Year Plan, and will be used to design of future interventions on equity, child poverty and social protection.

Partnerships

In terms of partnerships with the private sector, UNICEF Mozambique supported a National Conference on Human Rights and Business led by the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with other UN and civil society partners. The conference contributed to placing child rights in the national human rights and business agenda, including launching the initiative to establish a national Human Rights and Business Forum together with a National Action Plan which will also addresses child rights.

UNICEF joined partners in the development of the RMNCAH Investment Case as preparation for financial support from the Global Financing Facility. Mozambique stood out for a very active participation of all partners, using the existing health partner platform, to develop a prioritised set of actions to improve outcomes for mothers and children in the country. This coincided with a review of the partner health sector common fund, and anticipated efficiency and harmonisation of resources while providing a solid investment case to the Ministry of Finance to invest in a healthy future for women and children.

UNICEF worked closely with other UN agencies (WHO, WFP, ILO, UNFPA) on the implementation of four ongoing joint programmes in health, social protection, civil registration and vital statistics and adolescents and led the effort to establish two new joint programmes (health and social protection) to be approved in 2017.

There were challenges in the area of partnerships. Macro-economic instability, fuelled by revelations of significant undisclosed public debt, led donors to suspend general budget support and support to the Common Funds (education, health, WASH). UNICEF continued to support these funds, given UN-wide commitment to support Government, and advocated for resources to be allocated to critical services.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

The public advocacy supported office-wide priorities and successfully maintained a high profile in country and regionally. UNICEF Mozambique's social media channels supported the Humanitarian Action for Children, the World Immunisation Week, the #EndViolence, #ForEveryChild, the World Breastfeeding Week, the Day of the Girl Child, ECD (Beginning of Life), Tiny Stories (part of 70th anniversary), just to mention a few.

UNICEF Mozambique reached 18 million people on both Facebook (15, 605,418) and Twitter (2,472,263), and 72,300 on the country office website and microsites. Some 2,789 posts and tweets were shared on Facebook (962) and Twitter (1,827). The Facebook engagement rate was above 5 per cent, making UNICEF Mozambique one of the most engaging Facebook pages in the country and within UNICEF in the eastern and southern Africa region.

Clarisse Machanguana, former National Basketball Association (NBA) player was appointed national ambassador to support advocacy on adolescents. Ambassador Neyma, as a popular singer, supported events and social media campaigns. High visibility of events and

advocacy were achieved through regular communication and press releases with key journalists including on the WASH-European Union partnership, electronic CRVS, the national strategy to end child marriage and the adolescents' roundtable discussion with the SDGs advocate Graça Machel.

UNICEF Mozambique commenced the UNICEF 70th anniversary celebration in June, in partnership with Fundação Fernando Leite Couto, with a series of events. These included a concert for children, poetry and classical music, a debate on early childhood and education, and a painting exhibition by children. A public launch of the State of the World's Children (SOWC) report with participation of Graça Machel, opinion leaders, adolescents, civil society organisations (CSO), diplomats, and the general public was also successfully conducted.

UNICEF worked closely with the regional media hub, regional/global coverage on child marriage during the African Union (AU) Summit and on HIV programme innovation during the Durban conference.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

In April 2016, UNICEF South Africa and UNICEF Lesotho facilitated a Government-to-Government study tour on Social Protection. The official delegation from Mozambique was led by the Vice-Minister of MGCAS and comprised of officials from various other ministries including Finance, Health and Agriculture. The purpose of the visit was to learn from South Africa's and Lesotho's experience with child grants to help inform the design of Mozambique's first cash grant targeting children aged 0-2 years.

Through meetings with officials and field visits, representatives from the Government of Mozambique learned about the policy, legislative and institutional framework governing South Africa's social development strategy and grant system; the roles of Department of Social Development and the South African Social Security Agency/SASSA; the evolution, policy choices, design features and impacts of the child grants; their implementation modalities, payment mechanisms, data and information management, and monitoring and evaluation systems; planning, budgeting and affordability issues; branding, targeting and outreach strategies; linkages with other child-focused interventions and future policy directions.

The delegation gained an understanding of the participation of communities in the selection of beneficiaries and the use of proxy mean testing, use of mobile devices for data collection and payment modalities by a third party, monitoring and evaluation system, information and data management, outreach strategies, linkages between social protection and health, education, birth and civil registration and local economy. The knowledge and enthusiasm that resulted from these visits will be instrumental to the process Mozambique is entering, following the approval of National Strategy for Basic Social Security. In addition, the Director of Planning and Cooperation from MGCAS and UNICEF participated in the Transfer Project Research Workshop, held in Addis Ababa from 6-9 April 2016.

Identification Promotion of Innovation

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique continued the successful implementation of U-Report. The programme surpassed its original goals and has over 60,000 registered U-reporters. Of the total U-Reporters registered, 60 per cent are male and 40 per cent are female. Throughout 2016, over four million short message service (SMS) texts were exchanged via the U-Report platform. Of those, approximately 124,000 were used as part of the direct counselling service that provides vital information for participants. The remaining SMS's were spent in conducting polls about several issues, such as education, health, employability, and violence against girls. The information collected was used for programme planning for the new

country programme, and to provide information to the UNICEF regional management team. UNICEF Mozambique is planning nationwide scale up and exploring methods to improve the use of the information and create feedback loops with the registered users.

Another innovation being piloted is the use of mobile devices by community health workers (CHW) also known as Agentes Polivalentes Elementares (APEs). The programme, named upscale, was implemented in Inhambane province, where all APEs have been equipped with a mobile phone capable of registering household profiles, provide guidance throughout consultations, deliver health messages to caregivers and schedules follow-up visits. By using the mobile application, the APEs are able to follow health screening and referral protocols leading to improvements in the quality of care. Since August, 255 APEs had received training, and as a result had registered 14,322 households. With the support of the devices, the APEs have provided health care services to 10,568 children (including 3,194 children under 5) and to 500 pregnant women. An additional 10,503 adults from these communities also used the APES services: meaning that a total of 21,071 consultations were delivered with direct support from the mobile technology solution.

Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

UNICEF Mozambique supported the Ministry of Health to integrate and strengthen linkages in primary health care services, covering maternal and child health, nutrition and community health workers. A national seminar was held and identified bottlenecks to the provision of integrated services and synergies between the three critical programmes.

UNICEF supported Zizile, the organisation that coordinates the network of NGOs active in early childhood development. UNICEF Mozambique facilitated a national ECD conference, organised by the network, at which Graca Machel announced the upcoming publication of the new Lancet series and the global ECD campaign. UNICEF further supported an Op-ed on the Lancet series and the screening of the movie 'The Beginning of Life' after which key partners and university students engaged in a debate on the importance of ECD in Mozambique.

To promote key family competencies, the national entertainment-education radio novel Ouro Negro, was broadcast in more than 70 stations. It has established a strong brand within Radio Mozambique and community radios, and reached approximately 1.5 million listeners. In addition, 450 adolescents from associations and Youth Parliament an, over 1,600 children and adolescent radio and TV producers were actively engaged in the sensitisation of around 20,000 adolescents on issues related to SRH, HIV, gender-based violence and child marriage. A variety of communication approaches were used, including peer-to-peer, roundtables, media debates on local radio stations, sports and theatre.

UNICEF provided 129,502 and 123,477 students with safe water and improved sanitation respectively; and sensitised 332,225 students on hygiene. Two Health Centres were provided with safe water and improved sanitation while one received safe water only. In small towns, WASH facilities were constructed in three health centres, 11 schools and three markets. UNICEF also piloted integration of anti-stunting nutrition priorities into the community sanitation programme

Service Delivery

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Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

The adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review for Mozambique is the starting point for a renewed engagement with the Government to advance the human rights agenda in the country. It will require adjustment and alignment of UNICEF's strategies and interventions to integrate the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms.

Equity remained a key focus of UNICEF interventions in the country. The new data from the Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar (IOF), also known as the National Household Budget Survey highlighted a dramatic increase in inequalities. The poorest quintiles of the population did not experience any substantial advantage from more than 10 years of high economic growth, but they may be bearing the cost of the current financial crisis. The political unrest in some of the provinces significantly affected children, with many schools closed, families displaced to neighbouring countries or to other provinces.

The evaluation of the National Plan of Action for Children undertaken by the Ministry of Children, Gender and Social Action was the basis for the preparation of the national report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. In addition, support was provided to Fórum da Sociedade Civil para os Direitos da Criança/Civil Society Forum for Child Rights (ROSC) to produce a review of child rights implementation in Mozambique as an input to a civil society shadow report for the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Gender Equality

In terms of targeted gender priorities, UNICEF Mozambique is mostly involved in child marriage, where the following progress was made:

- The new early marriage strategy was launched in February 2016 and is the main platform for implementation of Global Programme on Child Marriage launched in New York in April 2016;

- In the new country programme, the outcome on adolescents and social norms change has been defined for promotion and protection of essential children and adolescents rights, with an emphasis on girls. There is a new and strong focus on communication for development to promote changes in social norms and practices in order to help break the cycle of inequities, gender discrimination and vulnerability, targeting adolescents (up to 19 years old), their families and communities;
- In education, the Ministry of Education approved a new gender strategy and the next step will be to develop an operational plan. The Ministry was also engaged in the development of the strategy on child marriage with an emphasis on the role of school councils;
- Although UNICEF Mozambique does not focus on secondary education, primary education often involves adolescents, over-age students, and work with out of school children including adolescent girls;
- UNICEF Mozambique was also active on the reduction of gender-based violence, in collaboration with UN partners, although it is not exclusively focused on emergency;
- UNICEF Mozambique will increase its focus on gender-responsive adolescent health in the next country programme, in close collaboration with UNFPA.

Other achievements in gender equality include:

- A new gender focal points working group was created in 2016 to advise and monitor progress on gender issues within the country programme, including the contribution towards achievement of the corporate gender action plan;
- In WASH, the gender strategy being developed by the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources aims at addressing women and girls' special needs, including security needs associated with fetching water. The school health clubs encourages both sexes' participation for hygiene and sanitation promotion, with specific emphasis on girls' involvement.

Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF supported interventions that were aimed at reducing the impact of climate change by taking environmentally sustainable measures.

The construction and upgrading of boreholes in rural schools was done in conformity with defined standards that protect groundwater. In semi-arid areas where no successful drilling was done before, or in areas where the hydrogeology indicated limited groundwater resources and/or where only brackish water aquifers were available, UNICEF promoted the adoption of rain water harvesting for water supply. This intervention was strategically linked to school sanitation and hygiene promotion. In 2016, an estimated 1,750 children from five schools in Changara district, Tete province benefitted from rain water harvesting.

UNICEF also supported drought mitigation actions where hand pumps were incapable of satisfying water needs of the communities, due to limited abstraction flow or very deep water table. The hand pumps were replaced with submersible solar pumps in order to maximise the benefits from the existing boreholes which were responding to an increased demand for water due to population growth. A bidding process for the construction of 68 mini-piped water supply systems powered by solar panels was launched, and the construction work will be performed in 2017.

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique established a committee for the "Greening of the Office" chaired by the Representative, aiming to reduce the greenhouse gas emission, as well as to improve working conditions and environment in the office.

The committee established baselines, consulted widely with staff and formalised a contract with a company which will conduct a comprehensive premises assessment. The findings and

recommendations which will focus on improving working conditions and potential projects that could reduce greenhouse gas emission in the office will be shared in 2017.

Effective Leadership

New country programme: In the first quarter, significant management attention went into finalising the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), conducting a management review in preparation for the development of the new country programme document (CPD), the country programme management plan (CPMP) and programme budget review (PBR) submissions. The PBR submission was approved in June, while the new CPD was approved by the September 2016 Executive Board.

Peer review: The annual management plan (AMP) identified compliance to audit recommendations as a management priority. After consultation with UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), UNICEF Mozambique requested a peer review exercise being piloted by ESARO and UNICEF headquarters. The exercise took place in October, and consisted of the review of key document and sample transactions. The overall assessment was that management practices were quite positive and that internal controls were working effectively. However, the peer review also made some recommendations for the office continued improvement which will be integrated in the 2017 AMP.

Enterprise risk management (ERM): UNICEF Mozambique conducted an ERM workshop with ESARO support to review the office Risk and Control Self-Assessment in preparation of the new Country Programme. As a result, the highest risks identified were Fraud and Misuse of Resources and Evidence Generation. Mitigation actions were identified for each risk and were reviewed quarterly, and shared with the Country Management Team (CMT). At the end of the year 70 per cent of mitigating actions were completed and 30 per cent were still ongoing.

Business continuity: UNICEF Mozambique updated its Business Continuity Plan, and with support of ESARO conducted a simulation to test several components of the Plan. The simulation resulted into several recommendations which will be addressed as part of the 2017 AMP.

Financial Resources Management

Financial utilisation was 96 per cent of funded resources: 100 per cent for regular resources, 95 per cent for other resources regular (ORR), 95 per cent for other resources emergency (ORE) and 100 per cent for the institutional budget. Some US\$30.5 million in ORR was re-phased into 2017. At the end of the year, outstanding direct cash transfers (DCT) between six and nine months were US\$293,425, representing 3.2 per cent of DCTs. Outstanding DCTs over nine months were US\$2,969. Both the six to nine months and over nine month percentages were less than the CMT targets.

Good progress was made in the harmonised approach to cash transfer (HACT) assurance with all ten planned micro-assessments, 43 of 57 planned spot checks, 94 of 119 planned programmatic visits and all 11 planned audits conducted. International staff attended HACT clinics focused on the most common problems observed in implementation. Twenty-eight UNICEF staff and seven from other UN agencies underwent a new round of HACT training. The HACT Agora online mandatory training was completed by 107 staff, and 66 the FACE online training.

The bank reconciliation was sustained throughout the year and statements reviewed and approved following the UNICEF Division of Financial and Administration Management (DFAM) schedule. The office reviewed and analysed open items and General Ledger

account balances were monitored through Insight and DFAM SharePoint platforms. Cash flow forecasting was closely monitored, however, isolated cases of funds returned by the bank and unrealistic estimates resulted in two accounting periods out of twelve ending with closing balances above the office benchmark.

UNICEF Mozambique established the MozHub to provide transaction processing services to the office on invoice processing, purchase requisitions and travel requests for travellers without VISION rights. It contributed to improved invoice management by freeing up programme staff time. The MozHub Focal Points were filled internally without creating new posts

Fundraising and Donor Relations

Throughout 2016, UNICEF engaged existing and new donors in resource mobilisation. A US\$7million multi-sectoral proposal was developed for KOICA (WASH and education) to improve the quality of primary education and student learning outcomes in basic literacy and numeracy. In addition, a US\$24million multi-sectoral proposal covering nutrition, WASH and behaviour change, was submitted to the European Union to be funded from the beginning of 2017. UN Joint Programmes are under development to be funded by DFID (health) or through a multi partner trust fund (social protection).

UNICEF Mozambique continued to observe an overall decline in contributions from UNICEF National Committees which currently represent only 18 per cent of the funds received in 2016. The implications have been most significant for HIV and education programming, although both sectors have begun to diversify their funding base to include bilateral contributions.

In terms of contribution management, UNICEF received a total of programmable funds of US\$67.3million towards the 2016 annual work plan, with an additional US\$30.5 million reprogrammed to 2017. UNICEF Mozambique submitted 94 per cent of donor reports on time.

Evaluation and Research

During the year UNICEF Mozambique adopted standard operating procedures (SOPs) on research, evaluation and studies and established a research and evaluation committee. The SOPs outlined minimum standards and steps to support and manage the development of research, evaluation and studies that meet expectations of the UNICEF Policies and Guidelines on relevance, quality, ethical standards, accessibility, prioritisation and resourcing, communication of findings, and partnerships. The Committee supported the implementation of the SOPs and was responsible for reviewing the draft Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP), supporting prioritisation, deciding on the categorisation under three tiers of strategic importance, providing recommendation for the CMT's approval, and overseeing and guiding the overall quality assurance process of IMEP implementation.

With regards to the ethics in evidence generation, significant results have been achieved in 2016, including the establishment of Social Research Ethical Review Committee in cooperation with University Eduardo Mondlane, the organisation of a Course on Ethics in Social Research at the university, and the launch of a free online course on ethics in Portuguese language.

Recognising the need to strengthen the evaluation function, UNICEF Mozambique drafted a

costed evaluation plan for the next CPD 2017-2020, identifying main strategic programme areas and interventions that need to be evaluated within the next programme cycle, and allocating adequate resources in view of achieving corporate targets on evaluation.

The status of 2016 IMEP implementation reflects UNICEF Mozambique's increased focused on knowledge generation: 60 per cent of research, evaluations and studies are either finalised or on-track. UNICEF planned to conducted/initiate four evaluations in 2016, of which two are ongoing, one is being agreed with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and one (Evaluation of the National Plan of Action for Children – PNAC II) was conducted by MGCAS with support of UNICEF, and is being used to draft the next CRC report

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

A UN Mozambique business operations strategy is being finalised for endorsement by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). It recommends 11 new common services with a potential of US\$1 million in cost savings for the UN in the next country programme cycle. UNICEF led the process with the guidance of the Administrative Specialist. Cost savings of US\$26,555.00 were realised during the year following staffing and responsibility adjustments related to the transition to UNICEF's new Global Shared Services Centre

MozHub was created to centralise financial transaction processing for the whole office, and resulted in efficiency gain through improved invoice management and freeing up time of programme staff to focus on programmatic work. The local focal points were reassigned from two programme sections to the MozHub without creating additional posts.

Improved efficiency in conducting HACT spot checks resulted by outsourcing the activities. The quality of reporting improved and staff had more time to focus more on analysing spot check findings and monitoring the implementation of recommended actions.

Outsourcing the receptionist function is expected to result in a savings of around US\$100,000.00 for the duration of the next country programme. It will also strengthen office and staff security by integrating the function with the provision of security services.

Collaborative processes were improved by use of technology through the MS SharePoint platform. The Introduction of an office-wide calendar reduced the amount of e-mails about events. An evaluation of external service providers through SharePoint is also being developed to reduce time in the evaluation process and improve the analysis of service providers' performance. UNICEF Mozambique is also using Office 365 and Video conference to increase collaboration and reduce cost.

Supply Management

The UNICEF Mozambique supply plan identified the need for US\$7.2 million of supplies and US\$5.9 million in institutional services. The total value of actual procurement reached US\$12.7 million (excluding procurement services), of which 65 per cent was performed locally. The office managed 21 long-term agreements (LTA), covering UNICEF-specific needs and UN common services.

The total supply throughput, including supplies channelled via procurement services, exceeded US\$46 million, as follows:

	Local action*	Off-shore	Total
Programme supplies	\$3,430,217	\$4,431,060	\$7,861,277
Operational supplies	\$328,969	\$34,894	\$363,863
Institutional Services**	\$4,467,547	0	\$4,467,547
Regular Procurement Services	\$332,982	\$5,891,746	\$6,224,728
GAVI Procurement Services	0	\$27,762,400	\$27,762,400

* Includes orders against DO LTAs

** Includes US\$2.6 million in construction-related services

By the end of 2016, inventory value of programme supplies was US\$978,152, of which US\$940,962 were supplies prepositioned for emergencies. During the year, US\$638,217 of programme supplies were issued from local UNICEF warehouses, bringing the total value of supplies managed by the office in 2016 to US\$1.6 million.

Construction and civil works rehabilitation activities were delivered via a partnership and exceeded \$4.5 million:

Water and sanitation*	\$4,043,564
Child protection	\$470,676
Health	\$19,500

* Through government procurement systems in line with WASH capacity building strategy outlined below

The office was engaged in collaborative procurement initiatives with the UN system in Mozambique, and led the UN common procurement activities. In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique co-hosted a national supplier seminar with Global Affairs Canada and DFID, which included workshops on good practices and supplier meetings. The seminar aimed at expanding the supply database and encouraging collaboration with the private sector, individual consultants and partners.

The office remained active in strengthening government supply chains. UNICEF increased WASH coverage rates through a dedicated capacity building strategy that uses government procurement systems for non-emergency civil works projects. The “on-the-job training” strategy supported building internal government capacity in all aspects of the service contracting cycle, from technical specifications development to the tendering and contracting processes, and ultimately, contract management, including quality control of the construction.

With the Ministry of Health (MoH), the focus was nutrition, introduction of new vaccines and related cold chain upgrades. UNICEF Mozambique supported the MoH in improving their multi-year forecasting of vaccines and emergency nutrition supplies, in upgrading the central level cold chain systems, and in building internal capacity within the ministry to manage and maintain their cold chain systems.

Security for Staff and Premises

Mozambique experienced armed conflict, mainly in the central part of the country and is also facing a serious economic and financial crisis. The Government started reduced subsidies for basic food items, fuel and electricity which, together with the depreciation of the local currency, led to an increase of inflation of more than 30 per cent. There is a significant risk of social protest and unrest, a scenario the country experienced in the last few years.

There is evidence, supported by United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) reports, of increased crime-related incidents in Maputo city, mainly house break-ins, car hijackings and street muggings. Sporadic kidnapping cases continued in Maputo city, although fewer were reported than in the two previous years. The Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards policy was replaced in October with a more restrictive Residential Security Measure, providing funding/reimbursement for international staff residences for security guards costs.

With the co-located office and staff presence in two central provinces, SOPs were developed for movements within areas where Designated Official (DO)/UNDSS restriction rules applies. The Security SOP with Warden/communication tree plan were updated twice and the communication tree activation simulations were successfully undertaken three times. The office conducted a fire drill exercise in August, as well as regular monthly radio checks.

UNICEF Mozambique signed a contract with Arkhe, a private security company to: conduct a survey of the existing security system in the premises; upgrade/replace the CCTV, access doors, alarm, electrical fences and smoke detector systems; and, connect it to their guards and radio room surveillance and armed rapid response teams.

By the end of 2016, UNICEF closed the co-located office in Tete province and initiated the opening of a new co-located office in Nampula province, joining several UN agencies in UNHCR's Minimum Operating Security Standards compliant compound in Nampula town.

Human Resources

UNICEF Mozambique implemented a results-based approach to review the staffing structure needed to support the new country programme cycle, focusing on the required competencies and skills to deliver results for children. Strict technical and competency-based criteria for recruitment were applied, with 23 processes finalised. The new electronic platform for recruitment was introduced and systematically used for all recruitments. Recruitments for the new positions is ongoing and should be finalised by early 2017. The percentage of female staff has remained at around 51 per cent and geographical diversity at 42 per cent from programme countries.

Senior management enforced full compliance with the performance appraisal system (PAS), especially regarding open discussions between staff members and their supervisors, and the alignment of the identified capacity gaps with the learning plan, benefiting from the roll-out of the Achieve system. Completion of year-end review reached 100 per cent.

Management and staff continued to address the results of the last staff survey and the recommendations of the 2015 staff retreat. A number of initiatives were launched to increase staff participation, comprising of a series of surveys on relevant events, including the CPD and CPMP development processes. UNICEF Mozambique reached the annual key performance indicators (KPI) for the implementation of the learning plan.

In terms of emergencies, UNICEF Mozambique focused on preparedness for the expected rain/drought season in early 2017, building on lessons from past emergencies and ensuring that staff roles and capacities are in place. Each programme has mainstreamed emergency components, which require staff in each unit to address capacity gaps as part of their respective PAS.

UNICEF's commitment to UN Cares continued. In collaboration with the office of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Cares Coordinator, UNICEF Mozambique ensured full implementation of the minimum standards on HIV in the workplace throughout the year.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

UNICEF Mozambique is using UNICEF-standard cloud-based office automation tools as groupware for collaboration, knowledge sharing and decision making. The office has developed a TeamSite and agreed on using SharePoint platform to increase office productivity and collaboration. The office mapped key businesses processes covering areas such as programme management and supply management, which would benefit from automation and submitted to CMT for approval. Regular updates on the status of the development of those tools was provided to the CMT. In 2016, a central calendar containing AMP events was developed and synchronised to individuals' calendars. This initiative aimed to reduce the volume of email exchanged and time spent in events coordination. UNICEF Mozambique also developed an supplier evaluation application in SharePoint accessible to all users. The application provides a central knowledge database on suppliers' performance and is now working on an option to generate and upload final supplier evaluation report into Vision.

UNICEF continued to reduce its hardware footprint by encouraging mobility, maintaining minimum level of server at datacentre and encouraging the use of cloud-based systems and storage for quick recovery and high availability of data and information. To enable this process, a strategic decision was taken to add another local ISP into the infrastructure and reduce the bandwidth on VSAT, this has resulted in doubling the bandwidth while maintaining the cost. UNICEF led the business operation strategy for the One UN in Mozambique and identified two cost-effectives businesses solutions which will increase collaboration within UN and reduce operational cost. Digital/social media was effectively used as a mean of sharing content and engaging with keys stakeholders.

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:

The macro-economic instability in 2016, fuelled primarily by revelations of significant undisclosed public debt, has continued to affect the health sector sector-wide approach and the relationship between donors and the Government of Mozambique. The suspension of donors' general budget support in May was quickly followed by suspension of health sector Prosaude Common Fund contributions from all bilateral donors. UNFPA and UNICEF opted to remain active within the common fund, as a UN-wide commitment to continue working closely with Government for the well-being of mothers and children. This coincided with a concerted effort to revise the Prosaude agreement, with increased emphasis on transparency and prioritisation.

A revised budget for the health sector presented in August 2016 showed that financing from domestic sources had been cut. An analysis of the 2017 annual socio-economic plan shows that investment remains curtailed and a large share of budget from domestic resources is being directed at recurrent costs. The overall health sector budget from domestic resources is set to increase by 37 per cent, however it is not clear how the state can assume this level of allocation, given the current financial crisis [ftn1](#).

The Ministry of Health and the Provincial Health Departments operated under significant fiscal strain. There was a significant increase in the number of ad hoc requests to donors

and NGOs to fill urgent gaps in recurrent costs and priority programmes, with several that have been left unfunded. The Health Partners Group encouraged a transparent analysis of the financial situation and engaged with Ministry of Health in dialogue around the priority gaps. UNICEF stepped in to cover shortfalls in the campaign for Indoor Residual Spraying against malaria to prevent outbreaks during the peak transmission season.

A fiduciary risk assessment was undertaken by the Health Partners Group in September, and it is expected that the identification and implementation of mitigation measures will act as a green light for some bilateral donors to recommit to sector support. Others are waiting for signals from the IMF. The 2017 budget for the health sector reflects a radical reduction in external funding representing only 3 per cent of the total.

Overall, the very real risk, at least in the short-term until wider fiscal security reappears, is that significant gains made over the last decade are quickly reversed, particularly those in child survival. Given the strong external support to key commodities, at greatest risk are health systems (staffing, operation costs, and logistics). Should these systems deteriorate, women and children will suffer and Mozambique will require a protracted period of recovery to re-establish what was lost.

OUTPUT 1 Health SWAp adequately supports implementation of national health plans

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF and UNFPA, in line with the UN-wide position, maintained support for sector engagement, including disbursement of planned contributions as a reflection of confidence in the sector capacity to implement. In the process of finalising the new Prosaude memorandum of understanding (MoU) 2017-2021, there was a resolution of a number of previously intractable public finance management issues that are expected to make the common fund more attractive to other donors.

UNICEF's engagement focused on improvements in the planning transparency and RMNCAH prioritisation, and encouraged other partners to do the same. The Prosaude commitment to fund high-impact RMNCH interventions prioritised in the National Health Sector Strategy is fully aligned with the RMNCAH focus of the Global Financing Facility (GFF). This makes it an attractive option for channelling the GFF funds and potentially the World Bank IDA loans.

The commitment by MoH and partners to 'Integrated Planning and Budgeting', the backbone of the new Prosaude MOU ensured targeting of funds to areas of highest need. This was through a more equitable budget allocation criteria and a more transparent partner involvement in annual planning processes. UNICEF played an important role in driving this agenda forward.

The Revision of the Joint Health Sector Review process is underway. UNICEF supported a provincial involvement in the design of the new joint health sector review process and greater linkages between the sector review and annual planning and prioritisation processes. The investment case for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health as part of the World Bank's GFF initiative presented a clear opportunity to refresh focus upon national policies, strategies and high-impact, cost-effective interventions. UNICEF stimulated broad partner engagement and was nominated to the MOH steering committee with the World Bank, WHO, UNFPA, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Using the EQUIST tool, UNICEF facilitated a systematic bottleneck and deeper equity analysis in situation analysis.

The constrained fiscal environment facilitated dialogue on 'best buys', addressing inefficiencies in the system and opened the way for a prioritisation process that was not

possible in the development of the 5-year health-sector plan in 2014. This built on Mozambique's renewed commitment to a comprehensive primary health care (PHC) approach and intentions to bring greater multi-sectoral action for PHC combined with community involvement.

During 2017, UNICEF and partners will contribute to finalisation of dissemination of the RMNCAH Investment case to priority provinces.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In the area of PMTCT and paediatric HIV, UNICEF made a significant contribution to policy development through studies on the most effective operational approaches for retention of mothers and children. This work is informing the National PMTCT communication strategy being developed with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The Strategy will guide all HIV partners, including the United States President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief/PEPFAR, towards a common and focus approach to improve retention in HIV treatment

UNICEF's long term partnership with the Clinton Health Access Initiative/CHAI successfully brought the evidence for innovation in point of care technology for early infant diagnosis to the policy level and the country will now move forward to the scale-up phase. This work forms part of the broader policy initiative of the 'test and treat' approach which was adopted by the country in 2016.

UNICEF is supporting the MOH to develop a 5-year Strategic Plan for the Community Health Worker Programme that will include costing scenarios and make the investment case for the CHW programme to attract both domestic and external resources. This is particularly important given the current fiscal constraints within Mozambique. Costing estimates for the programme will also be fed into the costing of the broader RMNCAH Investment Case. At field level, a mapping exercise helped to highlight the number and location of communities compared to the range of community based workers deployed (besides traditional CHWs).

Progress was made in the nutrition policy environment this year. UNICEF continued to lead the support to the Government's Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) program, and major progress also made in terms of merging the USI programme with the Food Fortification programme. The joint legislation was passed, and UNICEF advocacy led to the development of a joint food fortification strategy. A comprehensive approach to private sector capacity development and improved monitoring and law enforcement is under development in partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition/GAIN.

The Cost of Hunger study, a joint UN initiative to be used for advocacy for nutrition, is underway and will be completed by the end of the first quarter in 2017. In addition, the SETSAN Nutrition Assessment conducted in the second half of the year informed the emergency nutrition response and was also useful in forecasting annual supply requirements.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF worked with the provincial health directorates of Zambézia, Tete and Nampula to ensure strong alignment between UNICEF support and the annual provincial health plans for 2017. To the extent possible, indicative financial commitments were communicated.

As a member of the aid effectiveness working group on health planning and monitoring UNICEF has engaged with both Ministry of Economics and Finance and Ministry of Health to provide guidance on planning and budgeting processes. With UNICEF staff capacity embedded within the Provincial Administration Office of Zambézia and Tete, there are greater opportunities for stronger linkages, better learning and feedback channels to improve sectoral planning processes.

Two levels of support to decentralised planning and monitoring of the provincial multi-sectoral action plans for the reduction of chronic malnutrition were provided. This first involved intensive support for the creation and operationalisation of district multi-sectoral coordination groups; the second was sensitisation of additional districts to encourage greater awareness and involvement amongst partners. Districts that received the training have taken on a much more active role in convening multi-sectoral coordination of nutrition interventions. In subsequent rounds of planning and implementation supported by UNICEF in priority provinces and districts, improvements in the completeness of nutrition interventions in the annual socio-economic plan is anticipated.

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:

Despite the financial challenges in 2016, the country continued to make progress in providing equitable access to health services. UNICEF support of the Community Health Worker programme and outreach through the mobile brigades have been a substantial contribution to this effort. Progress was characterised by greater integration of services within the existing service delivery platforms and the move away from campaign style service delivery to strengthening routine health systems. The Ministry of Health made primary health care a priority for 2016 and is leading integration efforts through a national seminar on linkages between MCH, Nutrition and Community Health Workers. This is expected to identify bottlenecks to the provision of integrated services and strengthen the synergies between these three critical programmes. Several intentional elements of the emergency response has help to develop the integrated service approach in practise.

While increasing equitable access to services through CHWs and outreach, the analysis conducted for the RMNCAH Investment Case confirmed the need to shift focus towards quality of service provision. This is particularly important for maternal and newborn health, where the impact on maternal and newborn mortality has not kept pace with increasing institutional delivery. UNICEF is making an important contribution to addressing quality by exploring alternative approaches of coaching and mentoring and partnership with professional associations. Investments were made this year in improving the quality of the supervision and monitoring of health service providers, including the development of inter-personal communication modules for training of health staff and community health workers. In particular, the integration of the inter-personal communication training module in the Mother and Child Health and Immunisation training cascades is expected to improve the capacity of health professionals in the way they communicate with patients and care-givers.

In the area of PMTCT and paediatric treatment, the issue of service quality is also a significant driver of poor retention. UNICEF's work in early infant diagnosis and developing the national communication strategy for retention in PMTCT treatment services is expected

to provide the framework for more intensive work to address great retention for mothers and young children by MoH and partners in 2017 and beyond.

OUTPUT 1 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, along with WHO and the World Bank, provided support to MoH to scale-up of the community health workers programme in all rural districts. During the first nine months of 2016, countrywide refresher training involving a total of 3,442 CHWs, were undertaken. These used newly-reviewed curriculum, which included integrated management of child illness, newborn care at community level, vitamin A supplementation, screening of severe and moderate acute malnutrition, prevention of postpartum haemorrhage, family planning and retention to ARV treatment and PMTCT. Further work has also been done to fine tune the newborn module, allowing for assessment or follow up three times in the first week after birth of children born at home or in a health facility. In addition, the module promotes referral to a health facility by community health worker if danger signs are identified.

To address issues of unequal distribution of CHWs, UNICEF commenced piloting in four districts of Zambézia a community mapping of health services to understand gaps and priorities in training new CHWs. In line with this, funds were mobilised to expand coverage of CHWs in Zambézia, Tete, Nampula and Sofala. Two hundred new CHWs have been trained, contributing towards full coverage in priority districts. UNICEF, in partnership with the Malaria Consortium, expanded the implementation of an 'mHealth' approach for CHW known as 'Upscale' to two provinces of Inhambane and Cabo Delgado. This software guides CHWs to provide higher quality case-management for children, and includes referral and stock management elements. The data produced by the Upscale application has the potential to inform the efficiency and effectiveness of the CHW and to contribute to the routine health information systems. During 2017, UNICEF will support completion of an assessment of work done thus far to guide scale-up nationwide.

UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacity in the area of integrated management of childhood illness and essential newborn care, training 1,586 health staff and 735 staff respectively.

OUTPUT 2 By 2015, 88 per cent of children under 1 year of age are immunised with pentavalent vaccine and 88 per cent against measles.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Vaccination coverage has been steadily increasing in the country. The 2015 IMASIDA reports pentavalent vaccine coverage reaching 82 per cent, compared with 76 per cent in 2011 (Demographic Household Survey/DHS). Measles coverage also increased by two percentage points, reaching 83 per cent.

There were a number of key areas of progress in immunisation during 2016, including the successful switch from tOPV to bOPV vaccine. UNICEF played an important role in the logistics of vaccine distribution and contributed to capacity building to manage the transition. UNICEF has supported the country to enhance the Reaching Every Community (REC) strategy. Following the pilot work of REC during 2014/15 in two districts of Zambézia, the approach was scaled-up to three additional districts in Zambézia Province. Three additional high priority provinces (Nampula, Tete and Manica) are under preparation to initiate the phased implementation of REC in early 2017. While UNICEF continued to play an important role in providing technical and financial assistance to capacity building and planning, the MoH is leveraging GAVI Health Systems Strengthening funds for the implementation of the

REC, including mobile brigades and supervision.

Following the 2015 Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) assessment, UNICEF provided technical inputs to analyse the underlying causes of vaccine management bottlenecks. As a result, a strategic guide for developing an EVM Improvement Plan with a '*Systems Thinking*' approach was developed. The operational EVM country implementation plan was also developed, with clear activities, timelines and budget. Coordination mechanisms, roles to be played by stakeholders and sources of funding are now being defined. While several activities of the plan are already under implementation, official start of implementation will be in the first quarter of 2017.

In the area of immunisation communication, UNICEF also supported capacity building in interpersonal communication, by including specific modules in the training for mid-level managers and REC trainings. As a next step, UNICEF is preparing to support the development and implementation of a national communication plan for routine immunisation, with key messages to promote uptake of the second dose of measles vaccines, recently introduced in the vaccination schedule. Promotion of vitamin A will also be included in the communication messaging.

Developing an integrated service delivery model with EPI as the backbone is a key feature of UNICEF's work from 2017 onwards. This will include a partnership with Helen Keller International to strengthen vitamin A integration into routine child health delivery platforms.

OUTPUT 3 By 2015, progress achieved in key areas of the Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition, specifically infant and young child feeding and vitamin A supplementation/deworming.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF provided substantial technical and financial support to develop a better enabling environment for multi-sectoral action for nutrition. This included development and operationalisation of several national strategies, notably the social and behaviour change communication strategy. Elaborated through a multi-sectoral working group of Government staff and development partners, the strategy was launched at national level in September 2016.

The promotion of breastfeeding and complementary feeding continued to expand nationally, with the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) package at community level, training 94 health workers and 922 community health workers and volunteers in Zambézia, Sofala, Tete and Manica. In addition, community WASH activists in three districts of Zambézia started a formative pilot to integrate sanitation and hygiene promotion alongside promotion of IYCF. UNICEF technical support led to better coordination of activities and expansion of IYCF outside the health sector, including with agriculture (85 agriculture extension workers trained) and WASH community volunteers.

Iron folic acid (IFA) supplementation for adolescent girls was expanded to cover more districts in the four target provinces, with training of school teachers and health workers. The coverage of IFA to adolescent girls has greatly improved as a result of the National Health Week (NHW), in which mobile teams were deployed to schools and health facilities to enrol adolescent girls into the programme and sensitise school boards/leaders. In total, 3,640,893 adolescent girls 10-19 years old received IFA supplements during the July round of National Health Weeks. The decision of using mass supplementation through campaign was made due to the continuous lack of institutionalised routine capacity to supplement adolescent girl with IFA.

High coverage of high impact nutrition interventions was maintained through the NHW,

reaching more than 85 per cent of children 6-59 months with vitamin A, deworming, immunisation and mid-upper arm circumference screening and referral for acute malnutrition. Family planning and birth registration were also part of the expanded package provided during NHW activities. The NHW experience is leading to sharper agreement on an expanded package to be provided during routine outreach services (see above under RED/REC).

UNICEF continued to support more than 600 health facilities to provide severe acute malnutrition treatment. The support consisted of purchasing of anthropometric equipment (measuring boards and scales), therapeutic milks and ready-to-use-therapeutic food/RUTF. Service providers at the provincial and health facility level received training and job aids. During the July NHW 10,881 children were identified with acute malnutrition and referred.

Technical assistance to strengthen nutrition information systems and particular the integration of nutrition data into the health management information system is in place.

OUTPUT 4 By 2015, 80 per cent of children living with HIV have access to quality care, treatment and nutritional services

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2016, UNICEF contributed to the scale up of ART across the country which enhanced the national programme to the stage where 68 per cent of health facilities are classified as ART sites. UNICEF's contribution was to conduct readiness assessment of facilities that have been upgraded to ARV sites. UNICEF supported three provinces in training more than 220 MCH nurses in ART treatment protocols for option B+ and paediatric treatment has also contributed to an increase of children on ART. The number of children under 15 years on treatment reached 70,138 by the end of June 2016.

In addition, UNICEF supported MOH to develop the National Communication Strategy for Retention in PMTCT and HIV Paediatric Treatment as well as the introduction for POC for EID. For HIV-exposed infants, the main area of progress was around POC technology, which has enabled test results to be available to the patient within 50 minutes. Depending on the result, many people return home on the same day with access to treatment. UNICEF together with the Clinton Health Access Initiative supported application of POC technology in Mozambique, leading to its adoption in national policy guidelines (2016). Rollout of the approach commenced in two provinces.

To address data gaps, UNICEF supported the development of new PMTCT/ MCH tools to capture longitudinal data that follows cohorts of pregnant women. Implementation of new tools started in May 2016. It is expected to have first antenatal care cohort analysis by December 2016 for provinces that started implementation.

OUTPUT 5 Morbidity and mortality caused by disasters are reduced through interventions before and during emergency

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The increased cases of acute malnutrition due to the drought led UNICEF to support expansion of the Government's nutrition rehabilitation programme in all 34 drought-affected districts using mobile teams and ensuring more frequent supportive supervision and monitoring. As of September 2016, 8,200 children (30 per cent of the targeted cases) with severe acute malnutrition had been admitted for treatment through the emergency programme, of whom about 80 per cent recovered.

UNICEF also supported the cholera outbreak response in Quelimane city, resulting in no

deaths and a 95 per cent reduction in cases compared with the previous year. UNICEF commenced preparedness efforts for La Ninã through training of district health teams and prepositioning of commodities in high risk areas. In addition, UNICEF supported two rounds of a pre-emptive oral cholera vaccine in Nampula city where for many years outbreaks have been reported, through technical assistance, logistics and social mobilisation support,.

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:

The various shocks that impacted Mozambique in 2016 had direct repercussions on the WASH sector. UNICEF's continued support to upstream work directly contributed to keeping over US\$6.0 million in donor money in-country and in the sector. In addition, UNICEF successfully advocated for the continuation of the sector-wide Common Fund to support progress on various policy initiatives, including the Sanitation Strategy and small town water system management.

Through close collaboration with Government and through leadership of the WASH cluster, disaster risk reduction strategies were integrated into the sectoral response to the nutrition crisis.

Additionally, UNICEF supported improvements in coverage for water, sanitation and hygiene which were achieved through capacity development of Government service delivery modalities. Extensive support was provided to improve Government-led procurement, contracting and monitoring systems, including quality control. Through this "on the job" training, UNICEF support not only increased access to WASH services but also strengthened Government systems for improved implementation efficiency.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The sector coordination achievements gained throughout the country programme were seriously challenged in 2016, mostly due to the macro-economic crisis facing the country. Under the leadership of UNICEF Mozambique as chair for Rural WASH partners group, and in close collaboration with the Government, significant efforts were made to advocate for partners to continue supporting the rural water supply and sanitation plan (PRONASAR).

The 2015 sector performance report, discussed at the Joint Annual Review held in April 2016, highlighted sector challenges in reducing inequalities and ensuring universal WASH coverage by 2030 (as anticipated in the Government strategic plans). There was a call for the improvement of sector planning and equitable allocation of resources, and prioritising unserved communities. Similarly, access to improved sanitation was also emphasised as needed specific support, even though the number of open defecation free (ODF) communities is gradually increasing as a result of the community approach to total sanitation/CATS implementation.

Progress continued in the implementation of the delegated management framework for small town water system management, including improved clarity in tariff structures, regulations, policy and coordination.

In 2016, new leadership for the sector donor group was endorsed at Joint Annual Review

meeting. DFID is now the Chair of the donor group, while the Netherlands/KOICA and UNICEF are chairing the Water Resource Management and WASH sub-groups respectively.

The focus in 2017, among other initiatives, will be on supporting Government partners in developing the new sector strategy.

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 primarily provided capacity building through direct support to the Government-led WASH service delivery. This “on the job training” in procurement, contracting, monitoring, and quality control continued to be a powerful platform to build decentralised technical capacity. Capacity building was provided through regular support missions, specific training sessions, and the engagement of consultants for longer-term support.

UNICEF provided specific technical support to WASH planning and review meetings at district, provincial and national levels. Specific support was given in Zambézia and Tete provinces for:

- Development of district sanitation plans through participatory approaches;
- National Sector Information Management System/SINAS operational support;
- Training on data collection and for the community approach to total sanitation

Support was provided for increased capacity of Government for decentralised implementation of small-town WASH. Technical support was provided through a modular capacity building package for technicians to build capacities of public and private stakeholders involved in the delegated management framework for small towns.

Following on the lessons learned in the country programme in regards to National Sector Information Management System in 2017 UNICEF will support key sector partners, including USAID, DFID, and the African Development Bank to modernise the system to improve data collection as well as improve analytics. An additional focus will be on institutionalising sustainability checks within the ministry annual plans.

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:

UNICEF supported improved access to WASH services in existing Government structures to respond to the needs of the population. This support included planning and targeting, procurement and monitoring programme implementation. The approach was used for all aspects of service delivery, including rural, small towns, schools and health centres.

In rural areas, the Participation and Community Education/PEC programme successfully created 1,628 ODF communities during the period of the country programme as a result of UNICEF direct support and promoted handwashing in all these communities. There are some concerns on sustainability of the approach however, as it centres on a results-based contract with the private sector. Numerous water points have been drilled and community based management structures established. The model has proven successful, though the recent sustainability study has shown some slippage in functionality rates.

In small towns, the delegated management framework continued to be a successful, replicable approach. Though some policies around the implementation of the framework are still unclear, results have shown that the private sector-based management model is working

with coverage rates (as measured by number of household connections) have increased following handover of the system. There are, however, some questions on the equitable expansion of these systems which UNICEF plans to investigate in 2017.

School WASH continued to be an important component of the programme. UNICEF continued to advocate for WASH statistics to be integrated into the education management information system (EMIS). UNICEF launched a national review of latrine designs to help support the development of a set of national standards with associated plans. The review is focused on end-user perceptions, and will include both gender aspects and disability access.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Programme operations effectively supported with appropriate human and material resources.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF worked with the MoE and WASH ministries to initiate a national review of sanitation in schools. The survey looks at end-user perspectives on sanitation solutions in schools with the aim of developing a series of national standards for school sanitation. The field work is ongoing and expected to be completed in 2017. Additionally, UNICEF continued to advocate for WASH in schools in general and specifically for the integration of WASH indicators into the EMIS. Concerted efforts will be made in 2017 to build political momentum for this key monitoring component.

School water supply: 129,502 students (129.5 per cent of target) gained access to water supply services in 303 schools in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Gaza provinces.

Sanitation: 123,477 students (123.5 per cent of target) gained access to improved sanitation facilities, through the construction of 599 sanitation blocks in 195 schools.

Hygiene promotion: 332,225 students (332 per cent) were reached by hygiene education campaigns in 678 ODF-certified schools in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete, Manica and Sofala provinces.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued to support improvements of access to safe water through a capacity building approach that supported the government mechanisms for procurement, contracting and monitoring to implement infrastructure projects and behavioural change initiatives. Through this mechanism, between 2012 and 2016 a total of 341,570 people were reached with water supply in rural areas. This represents an over-achievement of 14 per cent more than the planned target. The results were even higher for sanitation with 74 per cent more than the planned target.

The most recent sustainability check study has shown that the overall sustainability indicator (an aggregate of a number of specific indicators) has reduced by 11 per cent following several years of stable results. This could be a direct result of the stress caused by the various shocks that Mozambique has withstood in 2016 (including the return of the armed conflict) or could be due to other more ingrained issues, such as the suitability of the community based management model for rural WASH. Discussions with the Government are planned for next year to investigate further.

In the second half of 2016, UNICEF piloted the integration of anti-stunting nutrition priorities into the WASH community sanitation programme. The learning from this initial attempt will inform a larger joint WASH-Health-Nutrition stunting reduction programme starting in 2017.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Throughout the 2012-2016 period, the Small Towns component has focused on providing technical and financial support to decentralised government-led construction, rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems at community and institutional level in support of the implementation of the delegated management framework. In addition, supply side sanitation interventions including innovative financing mechanisms for households and sanitation marketing at local level, have been piloted with varying success.

Water supply: Although the original target of 100,000 will not be attained, civil works of all existing projects are expected to be finalised by July 2017, as per the plan. At that point, a total of 112,000 people will have benefited from improved water supply services in the six towns where works have been carried out in the 2012-2016 period. Moreover, systems have been designed to cover the future population needs within the next 20 years (up to 161,000 people).

The implementation model supports the selection and transfer of water systems to private operators and the establishment and subsequent capacity building of locally based regulatory bodies, known as 'CORALs'. The selection of private operators was concluded in all six towns. The CORALs were trained and are operational in two towns, and plans are ongoing for establishment of the remaining four in the first half of 2017. Additional follow up activities, including a tariff study and complementary support for operators, are being considered for 2017 to consolidate the results achieved to date.

Sanitation: The new urban sanitation promotion model has proven to yield results in the improvements on sanitation conditions at household level (moving up the sanitation ladder). The multi-faceted strategy included: [i) development of town-wide sanitation plans, ii) promotion of demand through inter-personal and mass communication, sanitation competitions and innovative financing, and; iii) promotion and diversification of supply through sanitation marketing. These successes built the foundation for results to continue beyond the direct intervention of UNICEF.

Institutional sanitation: WASH facilities in small towns have been constructed in three health centres, 11 schools and three market places. The programme is supporting an end-user (girls, boys, teachers) based review of the current sanitation school design. The work will conclude in early 2017, and will help to streamline a set of appropriate, cost-effective design standards.

OUTPUT 5 Humanitarian action - Preparedness and response in emergency situations meet needs of most vulnerable with core commitments for children (CCCs).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Throughout the country programme, Mozambique has experienced natural extreme events ranging from flooding and cyclones to droughts. UNICEF, as WASH Cluster Lead, has worked closely with the Government in coordinating humanitarian interventions, ensuring harmonised response approaches and strategies.

In 2016, due to the severe drought phenomena that hit the country, UNICEF worked with the HCT, Government and humanitarian partners to develop a coordinated response, the Strategic Response Plan. A “4W” matrix (who, what, where, why) was developed that mapped interventions up to the community level and bi-weekly WASH humanitarian meetings were held on regular basis. The agreed sector response strategy included water supply interventions that target increasing resilience of impacted communities.

UNICEF supported over 120,000 people in six drought-affected provinces through upgrading of existing water points by equipping them with solar powered pumps. In addition, UNICEF supported a water trucking project for four months in an area where there were no other potable water solutions. UNICEF will continue to lead the cluster in 2017, with a response likely for expected flooding early in the year.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

For over a decade, in keeping with many other developing countries, Mozambique has made strides in expanding access to primary school. Increasingly, the importance of the quality of education services has been recognised by Government. This is ultimately reflected in children successfully completing a full course of basic schooling, and in so doing, acquiring foundational skills, such as reading, writing and basic mathematics. UNICEF contributed to this shift, which acknowledges that access and quality are inexorably linked. Primary schooling cannot be said to be of quality if it fails to reach all children. At the same time, mere physical access to education services of a quality that fail to guarantee learning cannot be the aim either.

2016 saw the foundations of quality primary becoming more firmly established in Mozambique through the approval and implementation of key policies, such as the national in-service teacher training strategy as well as continued investment and commitment in national learning assessment systems. In parallel, UNICEF continued to support studies, conducted with local university partners, which aim to generate up-to-date evidence related to quality education and learning to inform policy development and reform.

Concrete achievements from 2016 that UNICEF contributed in the area of improving the quality of primary education and student learning included:

Approval and launch of the implementation of a national in-service training strategy for primary teachers in Grades 1-5. Results surpassed the 2016 annual target - and the Global Partnership for Education’s (GPE) disbursement linked indicator - in the Government’s Primary Education Operational Plan. This made Mozambique eligible for an additional US\$3,000,000 in funding from GPE;

Training of all teacher trainers in all publicly funded teacher training institutions in the two UNICEF target provinces in Tete and Zambézia on participatory teaching and learning methods;

Completion of research on the functioning of primary school clusters, an essential mechanism to roll out in-service teacher training initiatives in the country, which has opened debate on key policy issues and potential bottlenecks;

Completion of a baseline study in relation to decentralised education programming in Tete and Zambezia, *Improving the Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes in Tete and Zambézia*;

Development of self-study materials for primary school directors as well as Terms of Reference for an external evaluation of an existing Government pilot for training this target audience, to be carried out in 2017;

Conclusion of the second round of the national learning assessment of the Grade 3 that, with UNICEF support, including an extended sample in the two target provinces of Tete and Zambézia the results of which are expected in the first quarter of 2017;

Design, development and validation of an accelerated, low-cost school readiness pilot, as well as launch of its initial test phase in the district of Milange in Zambézia.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Partnerships and evidence-based advocacy at the national level remains a cornerstone of UNICEF's efforts to improve the quality of primary education. UNICEF's leadership and participation in technical working groups in the Education Common Fund facilitated alignment with strategic objectives and provided a potent platform for evidence-based advocacy. An example is a study conducted by a national university on the functioning of primary school clusters/ZIPs, which opened public debate on this critical body. As lead of the Teacher Training Interest Group, UNICEF engaged on key policy issues, including pre-service teacher training models, teacher absenteeism, the role of the ZIPs, as well as in-service teacher training.

UNICEF support and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Human Development culminated in the approval and first year implementation of a national strategy for in-service training of early grade primary teachers on methodologies for teaching literacy and numeracy.

Further support included a consultancy that reviewed the Education Common Fund's coordination and financing mechanisms. The review took place at a particularly sensitive period of ongoing financial crisis in the country. Its recommendations, including on improved sector coordination and risk mitigation, will inform the revised Memorandum of Understanding that will govern the functioning of the Fund starting in 2017.

UNICEF chaired the Education Group for the UNDAF 2017-2020, which brought together all UN agencies working in education toward a common goal of ensuring that Mozambican children benefit from an inclusive and equitable quality education in the next cycle of cooperation.

UNICEF's technical and financial support to the second national learning assessment of Grade 3 students enabled the inclusion of a representative sample of the target districts that will be part of the UNICEF-supported initiative, *Improving the Quality of Education and Student Learning Outcomes in Zambézia and Tete*. The extended sample will furnish the baseline for student learning outcomes for the UNICEF-supported initiative using the prevailing Government assessment instrument.

Regarding pre-primary and early learning, UNICEF supported the design of an accelerated low-cost school readiness pilot and forged a partnership with Save the Children, who started the initial (testing) phase in the final quarter of the year. Arrangements have been made to undertake the related baseline study in 2017. UNICEF also continued its financial support of *Zizile*, an umbrella group of civil society organisations advocating for the rights of young children, thereby facilitating their participation and advocacy on policy issues related to early childhood development and early learning.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The national in-service training strategy for primary teachers comprises in-person training of two experienced teachers in every primary school cluster or ZIP throughout the country. These trained teachers then share new knowledge and skills with their peers in pedagogical exchanges to be held in their respective school clusters, thereby reaching all teachers who teach Grades 1 and 2. Technical support from UNICEF led to the development of this national training strategy in 2015 and its approval in 2016. Implementation began in earnest in the last half of 2016 using funds from the Education Common Fund, to which UNICEF contributes. Although monitoring data is still being compiled, the Ministry of Education and Human Development ministry reported that so far 730 primary teachers in UNICEF's target provinces of Zambézia and Tete and over 3,500 experience teachers nationwide were trained directly. Another 2,851 teachers benefitted from peer-to-peer sharing sessions at the school cluster level in the target provinces; and a total number of 9,410 nation-wide. The national target in the Education Sector Operational Plan of 1,600 trained primary teachers, a disbursement linked indicator, was thereby surpassed, meaning that Mozambique should be eligible for an additional results-based financing tranche of US \$3,000,000 from GPE.

To prepare for the rollout of the national in-service teacher training programme, UNICEF provided funding to the Ministry of Education and Human Development that enabled approximately 280 teacher trainers from nine of the Government-funded teacher training institutes in Zambézia and Tete to be trained. The training used the manual that had been developed with previous UNICEF support (*Manual de Métodos de Ensino-Aprendizagem Participativa*), and which was integrated as resource material into the national in-service teacher training. UNICEF provided further financial and technical resources that enabled an additional preparatory workshop in June for 45 teacher trainers drawn from all three Government-run teacher training institutes in Tete.

At the request of the Government, UNICEF funded the graphic design and printing of the full national training package. The printed materials will be distributed to all of the country's teacher training institutes.

With respect to quality standards, an evaluation of the quality standards applicable to primary schools was conducted in 2015 and finalised in 2016. Drawing on the evaluation findings, UNICEF supported the revision of the standards in the last half of 2016.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

To reinforce the national in-service teacher training programme, UNICEF in partnership with educational authorities of all levels, designed an initiative for the decentralised level,

Improving the Quality of Education and Student Learning Outcomes in Zambézia and Tete. Among other things, this initiative will promote reading and low cost material development through supplementary in-service teacher training for Grade 1 and 2 teachers and strengthen decentralised education planning. It will also enhance community involvement in management of the schools, and increase the number of primary schools that have access to improved water and sanitation facilities in selected districts in two target provinces located in a more disadvantaged, rural region in the centre-north of Mozambique.

Programme validation workshops as well as the baseline study were completed in 2016. In addition, agreements were drafted with civil society partners for implementation activities planned for 2017. Orders for related supplies that UNICEF will provide were completed or are in progress. These include reference materials to guide school clusters (ZIP manual and regulations), mobile libraries, and kits to enable teachers to make low-cost didactic materials for use in their classrooms in order to better teach reading/writing and basic mathematics. The supplementary in-service teacher training on reading promotion that will be implemented in selected districts in Tete in 2017 and the production and use of low-cost teaching and learning aids to be implemented in selected districts in Zambézia in 2017 support the Government's *National Reading Action Plan*. The injection of additional reading materials for beginner readers in the form of the mobile libraries is expected to advance this national plan.

OUTCOME 6 Improved equitable primary school access and retention.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Over the period of the 2012-2016 country programme, 2012-2016, Mozambique has continued to prioritise expansion of its primary education system, getting ever greater numbers of children into primary school. However, whilst a significant majority of children is enrolled in primary school, and an increasing number of children do so at the right age, less than half complete primary school. Particularly disadvantaged are girls living in rural areas, those with disabilities, and those affected by emergencies.

Mozambique faced overlapping emergencies in 2016, including the worst drought in 35 years and military tensions in the central provinces that negatively affected a wide range of child rights, including primary enrolment and completion rates. Despite these difficulties, UNICEF support mitigated the potential impact of the emergencies and/or has led to strategies aimed at ensuring equitable access and retention among disadvantaged groups of children, including girls. This included support for:

- Approval of a revised gender strategy for the education system that reinforces the importance of girls' education, their transition to secondary education and the prevention of early pregnancy and marriage. UNICEF-supported trainings on strategies on gender and prevention of child marriage were provided to all provincial gender focal points. In the two UNICEF priority provinces, the capacity development initiative was rolled out a level further to reach district officials;
- Establishment of a reporting mechanism for gender-based violence in primary schools in UNICEF priority districts in Tete and Zambézia (anonymous "suggestion boxes"), along with related training;
- Training of over 600 education officials in the UNICEF-supported provinces on integration of cross-cutting issues, such as HIV prevention and life skills, into the primary curriculum;
- Provision of tents to facilitate the continued schooling of children affected by natural disasters and/or political tensions/military conflicts; in Manica Province, for example, these tents benefitted 283 children, 52 per cent of whom were girls;
- Training on decentralised planning processes for provincial and district officials that has led to noticeable improvements, such as greater use of the official Government planning

tool (Plano de Actividades) and quarterly monitoring meetings to gauge implementation, and;

- Training on education-related administrative data) that aims to promote evidence-based planning. This is still work in progress, as education data collection is done manually at the school level, compiled at the district level and entered into EMIS at the provincial level. This leaves districts with limited ownership and capacity to use EMIS.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In order to prevent and respond to dropout in primary education, UNICEF is supporting research to better understand the dynamics of this phenomenon. To this end, support was provided for an extraordinary survey in selected districts in Zambézia to obtain richer data.

UNICEF is also supporting a dropout study that the Ministry of Education and Human Development considers so relevant it requested an expanded, national scope. The Terms of Reference have been finalised. Fundraising to cover the increased budget has led to an agreement with Canada to provide additional resources. The study will be conducted over the whole of the 2017 school year in order to analyse absenteeism and dropout patterns.

A further aspect of its retention work is community mobilisation. UNICEF is contributing to Ministry of Education and Human Development's national training on the functioning of school councils by supporting this training in its two target provinces of Tete and Zambézia. It has prepared to pilot direct support to school councils to reinforce the impact of this national training, and also to enhance the school council's social role by monitoring children who start to miss school, then following up in order to prevent absenteeism from becoming dropout.

UNICEF support resulted in the national training on school councils being rolled out in all 15 districts in Tete (reaching 318 district education officials and 15 school council focal points) and all 22 districts in Zambézia (expected to reach 110 district education officials and 22 school council focal points). Additionally, an agreement was signed with a local civil society partner to offer the enhanced training of school councils in three districts in Zambézia starting in 2017. A further community mobilisation result was the production of education-related scripts for a radio soap opera (Ouro Negro), including one that promoted the importance of going and staying in school, which were heard by an estimated 1.2 million listeners throughout Mozambique.

Planned work on the development of a national strategy and action plan for inclusive education as well as a national education-related communication for development will restart in 2017 in light of recruitment challenges. Preparatory work from 2016 is expected to serve as a solid basis, including UNICEF support for an analysis of existing inclusive education resource centres and the translation of state-of-the-art booklets on inclusive education into Portuguese, expected to be ready in 2017.

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:

An important contribution to the Ministry of Education and Human Development's commitment to girls' education was the finalisation of the revision and approval of the

national gender strategy and the development of associated implementation plans for Tete and Zambézia. UNICEF supported these, along with specialised training on the prevention and reporting of school-based abuse, including the use of anonymous “suggestion boxes” in primary schools in priority districts in the two UNICEF target provinces. The training reached 107 ZIP coordinators, 92 school council members and 96 gender focal points thus far. While too soon to judge the full impact of the reporting mechanism and training, initial reports are already providing valuable data that can inform efforts to strengthen referrals and improve coordination among education officials and those in social protection, and women and children’s affairs.

Other capacity development achievements included continued training for planning officials on all aspects of the provincial planning cycle, which has improved provincial planning process although further clarifications are required on communication and the flow of information. UNICEF support enabled a national workshop for education statisticians aiming at improving data analysis and harmonisation within and among the different levels of the education system.

UNICEF also contributed to the development of training materials that aim to improve governance of primary schools. Self-study materials for primary school directors were developed in conjunction with the German Cooperation Agency and are planned to go for approval before the education ministry’s Technical Council in November.

Additionally, UNICEF provided support for training of provincial education officials, coordinators of primary school clusters, primary teachers, and school council members in target districts in Tete and Zambézia. In total, 231 education officials in Zambézia and 428 officials in Tete were trained. This activity enabled the participating education authorities to complete the integration of cross-cutting topics, such as HIV prevention and life skills education, into the primary curriculum.

A final aspect of UNICEF’s work to strengthen equitable access and retention was education in emergencies. UNICEF’s prepositioned supplies were used to provide 20 tents to disaster-hit provinces of Nampula, Manica and Maputo Province, ensuring children had a place to continue their schooling. As cluster lead, UNICEF coordinated a response for school-feeding in response to a severe drought in two of the most affected provinces, targeting 100,000 children at risk of dropout. UNICEF also supported the development of a manual for school councils on school-based emergency and response planning, which is expected to be rolled out nationwide.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued strengthening multi-sectoral coordination and response with an emphasis on capacity building, legal and policy reform and social norms transformation. Following the endorsement of National Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage (2016-2019) in December 2015, UNICEF, together with the Government, UNFPA, development partners (DFID, Dutch Embassy, EU) civil society organisations and religious groups embarked on nationwide dissemination and mobilisation of support for implementation of the Strategy. High level advocacy and visits of Mabel van Oranje, Graca Maçhel, the Office of the First Lady and the Parliament significantly contributed to the intensified commitment of the Government to end and prevent child marriage.

Multi-sectoral capacity building of almost 500 actors at national and provincial level included the police, legal aid providers, prosecutors, judges, and Forensic Institute personnel, Gender Coordinators of the Ministry of Education, provincial representatives of line ministries, community leaders and civil society representatives. Integration of child marriage issues and information on newly endorsed strategies and revised legislation was ensured to provide up-to-date knowledge and skills for relevant actors to enhance handling of cases of child marriage and violence against children. Over 2,442 children were supported with free legal aid and 425 children received support from the Child Helpline.

Over 1,608,639 persons, including children and adolescents, were reached in 2016 through innovative behaviour change communication programming and partnerships with civil society, youth and religious organisations.

Violence against children, child marriage and other harmful practices remain widespread, indicated by large number of cases registered by the police (6,963 cases in the period of January-September 2016) and the Child Helpline (42,995 phone calls). While reporting and response by the police has improved significantly compared to the baseline of 5,000 in 2010, anecdotal evidence and small scale studies suggest that a large number of cases still go unreported. This is due to gaps in quality and reach of services, especially at the district and community level, the costs of accessing justice and a reliance on various means of resolving cases in the family and community.

In the light of these challenges UNICEF will intensify the work in strengthening the quality and reach of statutory protection services and capacity of community mechanisms through investments in integrated case management system in focus provinces and districts. Prevention of violence against children, child marriage and other harmful practices will be accelerated through identification and mobilisation of critical actors at all levels, and continued work on effective communication for development (C4D) strategies.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Following adoption of the National Strategy in 2015 the Government, led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, supported by UNICEF, National Coalition against Child Marriage (CECAP), UNFPA and other partners launched it at national level. With UNICEF support it was also published and disseminated in all provinces and through mass media. UNICEF provided technical assistance to develop a costed multi-sectoral operational plan.

In July, the Ministry of Education approved the Gender Strategy covering preventing and addressing child marriage and VAC.

UNICEF and the Women and Law in Southern Africa partnered to build capacity and boost civil society and Government coordination in six target provinces with the highest prevalence of child marriages (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Manica, Zambezia, and Tete). Training manuals and a simplified version of the National Strategy were developed and 69 persons from the civil society and provincial government departments were trained in three of the focus provinces.

Strategic partnerships were established and strengthened with civil society, youth and religious organisations including Coalizao, PIRCOM, FORCOM, Youth Parliament and ROSC/CECAP to increase awareness and community mobilisation on child rights, including child marriage and VAC.

Over 1,608,639 children, adolescents were reached in 2016 through these activities and through innovative behaviour change communication programming which includes the radio novel Ouro Negro and community theatres in local languages.

Due to UNICEF advocacy efforts child marriage and violence against children were featured in international, national and community media outlets and through social networks.

High level advocacy and visits of Mabel van Oranje, the Chairperson of Girls not Brides and Graca Maçhel, a prominent child rights champion, significantly contributed to the intensified commitment of the Government to end and prevent child marriage. UNICEF commenced advocacy actions in cooperation with the Office of the First Lady, the spouses of provincial governors, parliamentarians and community leaders through a national meeting on situation of girls and the impact of child marriage, and core messages were adopted for further provincial level advocacy.

UNICEF will continue leading on inter-agency coordination on child marriage and violence against children programming through the Global Programme on Child Marriage and engagement in adolescent agenda. There will be a stronger focus on geographical alignment of major activities by UNFPA and UNICEF at the district level, with few districts being identified in order to maximise results and better monitor and measure the impact of interventions for further scale up.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF worked closely with multiple government and non-governmental organisations and agencies to strengthen multi-sectoral capacity to respond to cases of violence against children. These included: the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Education, Health, Gender, Children and Social Action; the judiciary, mainly the Supreme Court; the Police Department of Family and Children; the Office of the General Prosecutor; legal aid providers; the national child helpline, and others.

The Police Department of Family and Children worked closely with UNICEF to revise the curriculum for police officer training to include child marriage, trafficking and relevant new and revised legislation. UNICEF also supported capacity building of the police, including training of 25 trainers in the new curriculum and 83 police officers from first response unit of Maputo City in child protection and juvenile justice. Additional training for police officers from various units are ongoing in four focus provinces with highest rates of child marriage and violence against children.

UNICEF supported the annual national meeting of the Police Department of Family and Children. Over 50 participants, including provincial commanders, multi-sectoral representatives from welfare, judiciary, prosecution, legal aid and civil society reviewed progress and challenges at the provincial and district level and discussed how to boost collaboration.

UNICEF strengthened the mobility of the police with three vehicles and 30 motorcycles, and continued equipping the integrated service facilities countrywide. Police registered and dealt with 6,963 cases affecting children in the period of January-September 2016.

Support provided to Child Helpline strengthened capacity for case management and referral, design and launch of, website, social networking and email accounts for feedback and reporting of cases. UNICEF partnered with DSF, a psychosocial support provider and

provided intensive five day on-the job training for all councillors of the Helpline. Some 425 children were registered and supported as of November 2016.

UNICEF supported training of 180 legal aid workers in child justice and appropriate procedures. Through the partnership with Women Lawyers Association, 700 children benefitted from legal aid and 1,742 children were assisted by Legal Aid Institute Lawyers.

UNICEF supported the annual judiciary conference, and the training of 122 judges, 73 judiciary system social workers, 90 prosecutors and 10 forensic medicine experts in child friendly procedures. Nearly 3000 copies of the Compilation of Legislation on Child Rights were printed and distributed among justice actors, with support from UNICEF.

UNICEF continued working with the Ministry of Education and provided support for finalisation of the Gender Strategy and training of 50 provincial gender coordinators.

UNICEF will continue to invest in strengthening the multi-sectoral collaboration and institutional capacity to address violence against children through an integrated case management platform and improved procedures and data administration.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF advocated for harmonisation of key national legislation with the international and regional instruments, particularly in the areas of child marriage, inheritance, adoption and alternative care and civil registration with parliament, judiciary and line Ministries.

The new Minister of Justice created a platform for regular dialogue with the UN through UNCT members as a way to monitor and address the UPR recommendations and create space for more collaborative work. This will enhance the ability of UN to further advocate for alignment of national laws with international instruments.

Workshops with parliamentarians to raise awareness and advocate amending certain provisions of the family, penal and inheritance laws took place with support from UNICEF, World Vision and ROSC/CECAP.

The National Strategic Plan of Judiciary was launched by the Supreme Court in June, with EU support. The Plan has an integrated focus on strengthening justice for children through increased efficiency and accelerated access to processing of cases, expansion of specialised courts handling cases of families and children, institutional and technical capacity building and improved multi-sectoral work.

In the coming year UNICEF will continue to advocate and provide technical support to revise and adopt amendments to the Family Law, the Penal Code and the Civil Registration Code, ratify the Hague Protocol on Inter-Country Adoption and the 3rd Protocol to CRC on individual complaint mechanism.

A comprehensive assessment of the child justice system and services will also be conducted to guide the reform and necessary investments to strengthen access to justice for children victims of violence and those in contact with the law.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Government-led elaboration of the national Social Security Strategy 2016-2024 (ENSSB II) and the Analysis of Costs and Impact of the ENSSB II was finalised. This led to: (i) the inclusion of three subsidies specifically directed to children - a child grant for families with children under 2, a child-headed households' subsidy and a subsidy for orphans living in poor foster families, and; (ii) the inclusion of key actions directed towards integrating prevention and response actions for children at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, in a coordinated and harmonised manner, within Social Action Services.

The National Social Action Council was endorsed by the Council of Ministers in December 2015, to coordinate all programmes for the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and on gender at the level of the Prime Minister. It is responsible to further enhance coordination and accountability over Social Protection programmes in line with the ENSSB II.

In February, the ENSSB II was approved by the Council of Ministers and is accompanied by an operational plan, developed with UN support in the first semester of 2016. The plan will guide the implementation up to 2024, focusing on the first three years (2017-2019). The Government of Mozambique is currently adjusting the regulatory framework to the new ENSSB objectives.

A growing number of community committees were trained and played a key role in providing psychosocial support and in initiating actions to ensure access to services by poor and marginalised children through case management. This was possible through the ongoing partnership among Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, UNICEF, Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade/FDC and Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI).

The partnership with International Child Development Programme (ICDP) and Give a Child a Family assisted in improving caring and management practices in residential care centres, as well as in accelerating placement of children deprived of parental care in alternative care families.

UNICEF will lead the design of the child grant upon approval of the decree. Similarly, the capacity of community committees and social action to implement the case management system will need to be consolidated and expanded further. Due to its multi-sectoral approach, placement of children in alternative care is proving a very complex and lengthy process. Support from UNICEF is still necessary to consolidate this collaboration and streamline the processes

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 A child sensitive national social protection strategy is endorsed with coordinated support to strengthened Government institutional framework for knowledge management, implementation and monitoring.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Following the endorsement of the ENSSB II by the Council of Ministers, the programme remodelling is the next process to follow and is dependent on the endorsement of the decree approving new programmes. The decree was finalised and awaits submission to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The Management Information System (MIS) is currently at the final stage of the development process. The first phase of collaboration with CEDSIF (Centro de Desenvolvimento de Sistemas de Informação de Finanças) with regards to the development of the MIS was finalised in the first quarter of 2016 and will be extended to allow the finalisation of the initiative. UNICEF is currently hiring a senior consultant to support and guide CEDSIF and INAS to finalise the two pending modules and adjust some functionalities. With financial support by ILO, an assessment of 31 INAS' delegations across the country was conducted to evaluate the existing conditions and recommend basic information and communication technology (ICT) and infrastructure investment to safely operate the system. UNICEF is using the findings from the assessment to inform the procurement of ICT equipment and further assessment on infrastructure improvements. Apart from the equipment being procured, UNICEF will invest on improving infrastructure, air conditioning and security of INAS' delegations. ILO will be responsible for cabling and network installation.

Meanwhile, UNICEF has supported the first phase training to central INAS on the already designed modules for further cascading to 31 INAS' delegations. This is key to allow a phased transfer of skills, while creating the adequate conditions for INAS' staff to start practicing and consolidating new skills and competencies required to roll out the entire system.

A second training phase, focusing on the pending modules and adjusted functionalities, will be conducted once the system and the programme remodelling are finalised. During 2017 the missing functionalities of the MIS will be completed and handed over to the Government.

OUTPUT 3 Increased national capacity to provide access to effective social welfare systems including skilled workforce and case management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During the reporting period, activities were implemented to support consolidation of implementation of community based case management system, using the Government approved tools. In this process, a total 164 community child protection committees (CCPC) were trained by Government and a partner civil society organisation Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade/FDC using the integrated approach and tools. Seventy of the new CCPCs were established and trained; 42 existing and non-functional CCPCs were revitalised and trained; and 52 existing and functional committees were trained. From these, 140 CCPCs received equipment (bicycles, lanterns, cellular phones, t-shirts and caps with identification) aimed at strengthening their capacity to reach more remote communities, ensuring that the most excluded children are reached.

As a result of the work undertaken by these community committees, 112,000 children were identified, assessed and referred to relevant services. Due to the limited response capacity of some of the services (including social protection programmes), and the limited capacity of the social workers at local level, the numbers reported only reflect the locations where the social action staff at provincial level could reach regularly.

There is still a need to strengthen the social action services, particularly at district level, to ensure they have the capacity to respond to the demand created by the community committees' interventions. The strengthening requires additional staff, enhanced technical

skills, and provision of material resources including transport, communication and ICT equipment). In response, UNICEF has procured computers and motorbikes for 35 districts, and will expand this to cover all districts in 2017.

The electronic system for monitoring and data collection using the approved case management tools, known as e-CSI, developed in the previous period, was successfully piloted by CSO partners. These pilot results are an opportunity for the MGCAS to accelerate action, enabling more systematic identification, assessment and referral processes, and providing planning data for the services to better respond to the needs of vulnerable children. The computers purchased by UNICEF for the 35 district Directorates of Social Action will allow for more efficient data collection and systematisation, based on the case management tools.

OUTPUT 4 Psychosocial support programmes implemented by Government and civil society in a quality manner.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In partnership with REPSSI, seven provincial directorates (Manica, Sofala, Tete, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Maputo and Zambezia) were trained to implement cascading training to community committees in their respective provinces.

As a result of the partnership with the ICDP, 25 staff from provincial directorates were trained as trainers of caregivers and families on quality care, interaction and stimulation of children to residential care centres. By end July 2016, 252 residential care centre managers and caregivers were trained through the technical assistance and supervision of ICDP. In addition, 32 foster families were trained and supported after placement of children in their homes, and 1,191 community family members benefited from awareness raising sessions. In the same period, 29 Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action staff were trained by ICDP and nine were involved in field monitoring.

In partnership with Douleures Sans Frontieres/DSF, 75 professionals, including psychologists, social action technicians, psychiatrists and INGC staff were trained in Tete and Manica on the use of the psychosocial support backpack as part of the emergency preparedness. This was complemented by the production of 200 backpacks, of which 14 were distributed following the training.

OUTPUT 5 Children deprived of biological parental care provided with quality care and formally placed in alternative care families.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2016, the objective was to increase the capacity of Government and judiciary at decentralised levels to train, monitor and support residential care centres, as well as enhance the capability of community committees to identify and refer children who require alternative care. In addition, during the year, a focus was on improving the capacity of residential care institutions to provide quality care for children, with the aim of improving the life conditions and accelerate their reintegration with biological families or place them in alternative care.

UNICEF supported two important activities towards these annual objectives. The first was a study tour to Kwazulu-Natal province in South Africa, with the purpose of learning about development of an information system for the management of children in alternative care. It was recommended that the Government proceed to improve the paper-based system at this time, whilst an investment in an electronic based system continues to be pursued. The

second activity was a National Strategic Reflection on the implementation of legislation, including that related to residential care centres. As an outcome multi-sectoral teams increased their presence in the field, reviewing the status of centres, supporting the formalisation of centres and the guardianship or foster-care of children in residential care centres, closing non-complying centres, and reintegrating children in families.

Through UNICEF's support, 200 officials, including prosecutors, judges, social action technicians, police from *Gabinetes de Atendimento* and managers of residential centres from across the country – with the exception of Maputo city and province - were reached with copies of the Alternative Care Regulations and other relevant legislation. It is expected that this training will be replicated to reach the district multi-sectoral teams. In addition, during the training of community committees, the referral to judiciary services of all families caring for children in informal kinship arrangements, as well as child-headed households for formalisation of care in order for children to be able to receive guardianship or foster care was included. In partnership with CSOs, Give a Child a Family trained 91 social workers and caregivers of eight centres in Nampula, Manica, Maputo city and province in Basic Residential Child and Youth Care. UNICEF's partner ICDP trained 33 new trainer-of-trainers in Zambezia, 252 caregivers of residential care centres, and 38 MGCAS Staff. As a result of this capacity building of state agents, about 8,171 children in residential care centres are going to benefit from formalisation of their placements, 1,172 children have been reintegrated in their biological families and kinship arrangements, 334 children were adopted or under guardianship, and 154 children are in foster care.

OUTPUT 6 Increased percentage of children under five registered in health centres and communities and through newly endorsed e-CRVS system tested in 28 test sites.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During the year, the Government increased its commitment and ownership of the eCRVS system and revitalised the coordination body for civil registration and vital statistics. The revision of the National Operational Plan was finalised to guide GFF funding. New civil registration documents were approved, including the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics data. Amendments to the legal framework are in progress, to allow for the use of information technology.

The operational capacity of registration posts increased in three districts of Nampula (Murrupula, Moma and Mogovolas), two in Manica (Chimoio and Manica), one in Gaza (Xai-Xai), one in Cabo Delgado (Pemba) and one in Zambezia (Pebane). In Cabo Delgado, Manica and Zambezia, through supporting mobile brigades, more than 200,000 children were registered. A funding agreement between Canada, UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Justice was signed to test the system. The eCRVS system was set up in Maputo, and capacity building and institutional support at the National Directorate of Registry and Notary continued.

Forty civil registration staff were trained based on the newly developed manuals on eCRVS, out of which 15 are trainers-of-trainers.

MOUs with two major telecommunications companies were signed to facilitate mobile phone notification of vital events and providing of feedback SMS to parents about the status of their registrations at the Conservatories (registration posts). The testing of the eCRVS system started in Magude District in one Conservatory, four Postos and one health facility.

A public-private partnership in Nampula province was identified as positive example of a partnership for service delivery in regards to birth registration and ID cards. It has resulted in further expansion of the intervention for an additional two years, and a similar partnership is being carried out in Cabo Delgado province for a period of four months. Currently, UNICEF is documenting this partnership as a good practice, and developing a business model for engaging with private companies.

The mobilisation of parents to register their children done by the conservadores resulted in increased number of children registered. There was an increase of newborn babies being registered at the central hospital of Maputo, through social mobilisation and set-up of posts for civil registration at the maternity ward.

UNICEF will test the eCRVS in 28 sites in 2017, finalise the revision of the legal framework, and scale up the public-private partnership.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Good progress was made towards adolescents' engagement, while traditional child participation activities were simultaneously implemented.

The launch of the UN Action for Girls programme in August represented a strategic opportunity to ensure joint strengthening of adolescent programming at national level, with a particular focus in Zambezia and Nampula. It will be continued in the new country programme, aiming to reach one million girls with improved services and social and behaviour change communication interventions. This will help bridge the gender gap for information among adolescents' girls.

UNICEF ensured that children and adolescents from organised platforms genuinely participated in important decision-making forums. These included the adolescents meeting in the context of the National Plan of Action for Children assessment; the Graça Machel consultation for the SDGs on the Global Partnership for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health board meeting, and the girls' conferences in the context of Action for Girls in collaboration with UNFPA. The outcomes of these consultations influenced advocacy and planning for SDG implementation, sexual and reproductive health, HIV prevention, testing and treatment for adolescents, as well as monitoring the National Plan of Action for Children.

The SMS BIZ project (U-Report platform), in collaboration with the National Institute of Youth (INJ), youth association Coalizão and UNFPA, achieved very good results at national and global levels, targeting youth and adolescents aged 10-24 with peer counselling on HIV and Sexual Reproductive Health. After having met the initial target of 50,000 adolescents and young people registered on the platform, UNICEF ensured that Geração BIZ Programme line ministries and their partners include the national scale up in their plans from 2017.

The Civil Society Forum for Child Rights has been an important partner in the mobilisation of civil society organisations on child marriage, through the National Coalition against Child Marriage, and the development of the CRC shadow report.. In the next country programme, ROSC will continue to support the advocacy component on the legal reform required for key child protection issues.

Although good progress was achieved for this outcome, substantial progress is still required to ensure that key line social sector ministries integrate genuine child participation in their operational planning. Knowledge on child rights and genuine child participation are still weak among Government officials and different partners. Additional advocacy and training will should be conducted by UNICEF Mozambique in next country programme.

The assessment conducted for the ROSC Sustainability Strategy in 2016 identified some challenges related to the need of having more staff with relevant technical expertise, as well as to diversify and mobilise additional and new resources. These issues will be addressed during the 2017-2020 country programme, in order to have greater capacity to mobilise

selected CSOs and advocate for child rights implementation in Mozambique.

The economic crisis in the country was a major challenge to enhance engagement of companies in child rights related programming and adoption of Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP). The strategy from 2017 should be to leverage planned private sector events organised by other partners.

New UNICEF Child Participation, Civil Society Engagement and Private Sector internal strategies were developed and used as basis for the country programme. From 2017, the focus will be on improving UNICEF Mozambique's capacity to sustain child participation and adolescent platforms, building effective partnership with civil society and the private sector, ensuring engagement with Government at policy level and promoting CRBP in the business sector.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

With UNICEF technical, financial and material support, the Mozambican National Television (TVM) launched two children's club in Tete and Maputo provinces. Now all provinces have enhanced capacity to produce and broadcast child-to-child TV programmes. Children and adolescent media programme producers were actively engaged in the production of 806 weekly peer-to-peer one-hour radio programmes in 11 Radio Mozambique delegations; 534 weekly TV programmes in 10 TVM delegations; 1,200 bi-monthly community radio programmes on 50 Community Radio Network and Institute of Social Communication/ICS stations. Key topics addressed included sexual and reproductive health, HIV prevention, child marriage, birth registration, children with disability, girl's education, malaria and cholera prevention, hand washing and good hygiene practices.

Radio Mozambique and TVM children's clubs were supported with communication materials, and on-the-job training in media programme production and presentation. Radio Mozambique RM and ICS children and adolescents radio producers in Nampula and Zambezia were trained in Adobe-Audition, in partnership with IREX. New manuals on SRH, HIV prevention and child marriage are being developed and adolescents' producers are being trained in Zambezia and Nampula provinces, in the context of the UN Adolescents Action for Girls programme. The capacity building is increasingly giving more confidence and autonomy to adolescents for programme productions at decentralised level.

Programme Cooperation Agreement with Rede da Criança and the Youth Parliament for strengthening children and adolescents' participation spaces created opportunities to improve child rights to participation. The Youth Parliament successfully trained 450 activists who then sensitised around 20,000 out- and in-school adolescents and youth with messages about HIV prevention, child marriage, and gender-based violence. To build the capacity of the Youth Parliament, 68 children were trained as facilitators in Nampula and Zambezia provinces.

Through a partnership with the Interfaith Council of Religions/COREM and the Youth Association Coalizao, 517 youth religious leaders were trained and around 53,000 young people reached by social mobilisation activities on prevention of child marriage and HIV, reproductive health, gender related issues, malaria and cholera prevention.

Since the launch of the SMS BIZ initiative in October 2015, UNICEF and partners successfully registered 50,200 people (10-24) with 40 per cent being female. Overall registration is above 63,000. Each adolescent was engaged in at least seven counselling

and polls addressing misconceptions about SRH and HIV.

Strong support to child and adolescents participation spaces (media, associations, technological platforms) will be strengthened in the next country programme for effective empowerment to speak for and among themselves.

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 the partnership with ROSC, successful advocacy initiatives involving local CSOs and other opinion and decision makers were undertaken, including in:

- Tete - on WASH best practices, right to water, child marriage, and chronic malnutrition;
- Zambezia - on children with disabilities, child marriage, and chronic malnutrition, and;
- Nampula - on child rights promotion, child marriage, and chronic malnutrition.

Special workshops were organised to advocate against child marriage: including one on the revision of the Family Law targeting members of the National Parliament, and another with traditional healers, co-organised with AMETRAMO.

As a result of strengthened CSO coordination and participation in child rights policy decision-making, the National Parliament started discussing the process of the Family Law revision to remove the exception that allow the sole consent of parents to marry children from 16 years old. Additionally, the National Parliament initiated the process of integrating the SADC Model Law against Early Marriage in the national legislation, and the Ministry of Education accepted to formally discuss with CSO Network led by ROSC the revision of *Despacho nº 39/GM/2003*, which establishes that pregnant girls have to be transferred to night classes. With sustained support from UNICEF, in the new country programme, ROSC will continue to lead the coordination on child marriage and contribute to efforts of civil society organisations on selected child rights advocacy.

The number of members of the Local CSO Forum significantly increased in Zambezia (from 12 to 25 between 2014 and 2016) and Nampula (from 12 to 24 between 2014 and 2016), remaining substantially stable in Tete (18 members in 2016). In Zambezia and Nampula, CSO Forums were regularly consulted by the provincial government, including for the Annual Social and Economic Plan.

The CRC Shadow Report led by ROSC was preliminary presented in Maputo after data collection workshops in Tete, Zambezia and Nampula.

Until end of November, 40 articles were published on the ROSC website, out of a total of 48 planned until the end of the year. Between 2014 and 2016, ROSC website users increased from 2,905 to 7,540, the number of pages visualised increased from 8,865 (2014) to 18,108 (2016), keeping a stable gender representation in terms of users (average between 2014 and 2016: 45 per cent women and 55 per cent men).

As planned, two policy briefs were produced by ROSC in 2016, on youth engagement in HIV policies and on community leadership. These will be disseminated in 2017.

A ROSC sustainability strategy was prepared with UNICEF support, and its main

recommendations, such as strengthening staff technical capacity and diversification of funding source, was discussed during their National Assembly in December and will be implemented from 2017.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The UNICEF Mozambique Private Sector Strategy for the new country programme was finalised with inputs from the CMT, ESARO and UNICEF's Division of Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP) . It outlines three priority areas: Government engagement, CRBP promotion, and partnerships with the business sector for programme support, along with proposed activities and global and local indicators for proper implementation monitoring from 2017.

Advocacy efforts throughout the year resulted in the prominent inclusion by the Ministry of Justice of child rights in the national agenda for human rights and business. UNICEF Mozambique, with technical support from UNICEF ESARO and PFP, provided appropriate technical and logistical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Liga dos Direitos Humanos for the following:

- Inclusion of Child Rights and Business in the First National Report on Human Rights and Business;
- Draft of the preliminary roadmap for the development of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business;
- Development of the draft terms of reference for a National Baseline on Child Rights and Business (to be eventually expanded into a National Baseline on Human Rights and Business including child rights);
- Linkages with international expert organisations and institutes on Human Rights and Business (such as Danish Institute and ICAR) for long term support;
- Realisation of the 2nd National Conference on Human Rights and Business on 17-18 October 2016. The conference launched the National Forum on Human Rights and Business and the process for the development of the National Action Plan on Human rights and business. A steering committee was created to put this initiative in place, which includes the Government, civil society, the business sector and development partners (UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme/UNDP, and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/UNOHCHR).

Dialogue for prospective partnerships and collaboration in 2017 was initiated with Vodacom management and the Italian company ENI. Follow-up is required.

Continued monitoring of the economic situation from 2017 onwards will shape private sector engagement advocacy efforts. Participation in strategic events organised by other partners and fora, such as the Corporate Social Responsibility Conference in Mozambique (known as CSR Moz 2017) should be prioritised for CRBP dissemination.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Since the 2013 Mid-Term Review, UNICEF Mozambique has further invested in C4D approaches. These are to support programme priorities with the needed social change 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 2016, key social norms research was finalised in collaboration with the public university UEM and with the John Hopkins University, respectively, on rural sanitation and PMTCT and Child Treatment. Important formative research is being conducted by UNICEF through contractors on parenting practices, child marriage, girls' drop-outs and alternative care, to inform C4D strategies in 2017.

Two new C4D strategies were developed and finalised in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Health Promotion Strategy 2015-2019, Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy for nutrition), while the communication strategy to adhere to PMTCT and Child Treatment is just waiting for final validation. The formative research to inform the Ministry of Social Affairs Early Marriage C4D strategy is ongoing, and the strategy document should be finalised early 2017.

To influence social change at community level, UNICEF continued to support the alliance with the Interfaith Council of Religions, composed of the Christian and the Islamic councils of Mozambique and the Catholic Church, the MoH and the NGOs PIRCOM and Coalizão to roll out cascade training. Key behaviours targeted related to health, nutrition, WASH, HIV, child protection, and education. In addition, UNICEF identified and included traditional healers as key influencers to achieve results. A partnership with the Institute of Traditional Medicine was consolidated in 2016, and is expected to contribute to important results for children in the new country programme, through the roll out of a C4D training and engagement plan in priority provinces.

Although the launch of the Health Promotion Strategy was put on hold by the MoH, UNICEF started to support selected interventions proposed in the strategy in Zambezia and Tete provinces, particularly the revitalisation of the health committees and the introduction of the family models.

In order to promote key family competencies, the national long running entertainment-education radio novel Ouro Negro continued to be supported. Its 84 episodes were broadcast on more than 70 stations; and now has a strong brand within Radio Mozambique and community radio networks, reaching approximately 1.5 million listeners.

The public advocacy has supported office-wide priorities and was successful in maintaining a high profile in-country and regionally. The Facebook engagement rate is above 5 per cent, making UNICEF Mozambique one of the most engaging Facebook pages in the country and within UNICEF ESARO (January-November report). High visibility of events and advocacy messages were achieved through the regular communication and press releases with key journalists. It is estimated that more than 4,000 published articles in the media were related to child rights, thanks to UNICEF Mozambique and the partnership with Rede de Comunicadores Amigos da Criança/RECAC.

Key C4D interventions will be sustained in the new country programme in order to increase pursue behaviour change and adherence to essential services to help reduce child marriage, malnutrition, lack of sanitation and HIV infection. From 2017, a new strategic partnership with community leaders will be defined to complement the religious leaders' engagement strategy.

Despite all efforts undertaken to support the Cabinet of Information to develop a national C4D strategy focused on essential child rights, there was no substantial progress and it was postponed to the new country programme. In order to strengthen overall C4D capacity in the country, it was agreed with the Cabinet of Information to prepare and implement a C4D capacity building plan for key Government staff and civil society organisations to take place from 2017, prior to the elaboration of the integrated strategy in 2018.

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:

Partners' C4D capacity continues to be one of major challenges in Mozambique, however some steps are being made with UNICEF support and will be further developed in the new country programme.

UNICEF continued to co-chair the Health Promotion Partners sub-group and meetings held to review the implementation of the MoH Health Promotion Department plan. Technical support was provided to the MoH to develop and roll out the communication plan of the National Health Week, to launch the Social and Behaviour Change Strategy to reduce chronic malnutrition and to develop the communication plan for the national malaria prevention campaign.

To integrate nutrition and WASH social mobilisation and behaviour change programmes in the priority province of Zambezia, support was provided to train 43 technicians from Health Provincial Health Department, Public Works Provincial Department, ICS and civil society. Zambezia and Tete Provincial Health Departments were also supported by UNICEF to start the revitalisation process of the health committees in selected districts, including through technical assistance provided by the UNICEF C4D consultants based at provincial level.

The National AIDS Council was supported to develop the communication plan for the new Strategic Plan, while the MoH was supported to develop the National Communication Strategy for PMTCT and Child Treatment. A qualitative formative research was finalised in partnership with John Hopkins University, Centre for Communication Programmes to collect information on existing barriers and facilitators, and a consultation workshop was held to develop the strategy. A new C4D plan for immunisation was initiated in support of the MoH's Immunisation Department and Health Promotion Department. Guidelines for the development of social and behavioural change communication for nutrition provincial plans are being developed in collaboration with the GAIN. All these initiatives will be continued in 2017.

The support to the MGCAS focused on the development of the Foster Care Formative Research and C4D Strategy to explain to citizens the required steps to formalise placement of children in families; and the C4D strategy to prevent and reduce child marriage. The formative research plan on child marriage was finalised and data collection tools are being validated before the field study in four provinces. On alternative care, the research inception report and data tools are being finalised, aiming at finalising the study in three provinces in 2017.

A robust C4D capacity building for selected Government and CSO partners is going to be initiated in 2017, with the support of a specialised institution.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The quali-quantitative research on social norms for sanitation was concluded in partnership with the University of Eduardo Mondlane and the National Directorate of Water and Sanitation. UNICEF's contractor research plan was elaborated for qualitative study on parenting, to improve understanding of existing knowledge, practices and attitudes related to caregiver-child interaction (0-2 year old children), with the field research to start in 2017.

The partnership with the MoH, Council of Religions, Interreligious Programme against Malaria and the Youth Association Coalizao to mobilise and train religious leaders on behaviour change is on track and will be continued in 2017. A national advocacy workshop was conducted with the Minister of Health and high level religious leaders, 11 advocacy meetings conducted at district level, around 600 religious leaders and volunteers were trained in Nampula, Zambezia, Gaza and Maputo. Approximately 121,300 people were reached with key Facts for Life messages by this interfaith coalition, and this work will be escalated in the new country programme.

The roll out of 84 entertainment-education radio drama episodes and its extensive reach through more than 70 radio stations, represents a solid achievement with approximately 1.5 million listeners reached, around 25 per cent of all radio listeners. Seasons four and five are written and season three (episodes 85-126) is currently being broadcast. In order to support the ICS delegations in Tete, Nampula, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado to start to produce radio programmes based on the radio drama, a call-in show guide was developed. The guide will also be used for production of 42 debates in local languages in Radio Mozambique delegations from 2017. The monitoring of the programme is ongoing through the telephone-based Omnibus Survey and two rapid Audience Assessments were conducted. A Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Norms survey is currently being finalised by Drexel University, and the data will be used in 2017 programmes.

Community theatre and multimedia mobile units' interventions implemented by community theatre local groups and by ICS reached approximately 700,000 people in priority provinces of Gaza, Tete, Zambezia and Nampula, by promoting discussions on priorities for children. During these sessions, more than 12,400 people were counselled and tested on HIV, 2,221 children received birth registration certificates and 3,992 women received family planning services.

440 weekly Facts for Life programmes, produced through 22 ICS community radios in Tete, Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa. The UNICEF partner IREX conducted training of eight ICS focal points (from the four provinces), in contents related to adobe audition radio programming, radio production, monitoring, reporting and facilitation skills. As a result, ICS focal points in Nampula and Zambézia were empowered to conduct training replications in the community radio stations in their provinces. All these initiatives will continue to be implemented in the new country programme.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The public advocacy has supported office-wide priorities and been successful in maintaining a high profile in country and regionally. Using the 'Glocal' approach, UNICEF Mozambique social media channels supported the Humanitarian Action for Children, the World Immunisation Week, the #EndViolence, #ForEveryChild, the World Breastfeeding Week, the Day of the Girl Child, ECD (Beginning of Life), Tiny Stories (part of 70th anniversary), amongst others. Around 18 million people were reached on both Facebook (15,605,418) and Twitter (2,472,263), and 72,300 on Mozambique website and microsites. Some 2,789 posts and tweets were shared on Facebook (962) and Twitter (1,827). The Facebook engagement rate is above 5 per cent, making UNICEF Mozambique one of the most engaging Facebook pages in Mozambique and within UNICEF ESARO (Jan-Nov report).

A new National Ambassador, Clarisse Machanguana, was appointed with a clear mandate to support advocacy on adolescents. Ambassador Neyma, as a popular singer, supported events and social media campaigns. High visibility of events and advocacy messages were achieved through the regular communication and press releases with key journalists in country, including on the WASH/EU partnership in Inhambane, eCRVS in Nampula, the launch of the national strategy to end child marriage and the adolescents' roundtable discussion with the SDG advocate Graça Machel. A public launch of the SOWC with participation of Ms Machel, decision and opinion makers, adolescents, CSOs, diplomats and general public was also successfully conducted. Around 60 communicators, journalists and senior editors were trained on child rights and journalism. A special focus was placed on child marriage to help journalists understand key concepts and legislation to better report on children and adolescents.

It is estimated that more than 4,000 published articles in the media were related to child rights, thanks to UNICEF Mozambique's partnership with RECAC. The UNICEF 70th anniversary celebration in June was coordinated, in partnership with *Fundação Fernando Leite Couto*, with a concert for children, poetry and classical music, debate on early childhood and education, and painting exhibition by children. Working closely with the regional media hub and UNICEF ESARO, regional/global coverage on child marriage was organised during the African Union Summit; HIV programme innovation highlighted during the Durban International conference; and support provided for production of a Point of Care video. Field visits to advocate on emergency and development needs provided high quality materials to UNICEF National Committees for advocacy purposes.

OUTCOME 11 SPPIM: Evidence-based advocacy and innovative partnerships build the investment case for children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite a series of budget revisions due to the new macroeconomic scenario, UNICEF's strong advocacy in the area of public finance for children in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), donors, and civil society contributed to save social sectors such as education, health, and social protection from the cuts

UNICEF work on social policy was dramatically affected by the severe financial and economic crisis. After years of steady economic growth, the macroeconomic framework changed dramatically with sharp depreciation of the national currency (more than 80 per cent), and increase in inflation (from 8 per cent to 30 per cent). The identification of a massive hidden debt, and the resulting crisis changed the macroeconomic scenario of

Mozambique, and a clear breach in trust and agreement with donors took place. As a result, the national budget was substantially revised during the year, and many activities affected. Government counterparts in MEF were both too overwhelmed trying to deal with the crises, and unsure of the extent to which they could follow up with agreed activities. Counterparts in Parliament also felt the pressure, as the hidden debt crisis highlighted the fragility of the legislative branch's ability to provide real checks and balances regarding the executive. In such context, calls for austerity and budget cuts were inevitable. The decision of donor countries and international financial institutions to freeze some of their support (particularly budget support) generated additional pressure over social sectors budgets.

To mitigate the effects of the financial crisis that emerged in 2016, a strong and tailored advocacy approach was developed, targeting the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the donor community, the World Bank, IMF, Parliament and civil society, particularly during discussions on how to revise down the 2016 State Budget. Under the key message "*children should not pay the cost of the crisis*", UNICEF policy advocacy work managed to contribute to the reduction (and in some cases elimination) of anticipated cuts to the social sectors.

UNICEF played a critical role in the area of public finance for children through strengthening budget transparency, and supporting civil society oversight role, and achieving concrete and significant gains in protecting public investment for children from budget cuts. The consolidated production of sectoral Budget Briefs with the support of key CSOs was complemented with the realisation, together with MEF, of the Citizens Budget. At the same time, financial transparency and oversight of MEF and of Parliament was strengthened, thanks to a coordinated evidence based advocacy for Child-focused investments, and support to the Parliament Budget Commission. UNICEF continued the direct support and assistance to the Budget Observatory Forum in promoting the role of civil society in promoting budget transparency.

Significant advancements were made in the generation of quality evidence on situation of children and multidimensional child poverty in the country, as well as in capacity development of key national and provincial data producers.

A specific focus was given to increase the quality of research and on Research Ethics. A collaboration with the University Eduardo Mondlane led to the creation of the first Social Science Ethical Review Committee, and the design and implementation of the first diploma on Research Ethics.

In the targeted provinces of Tete and Zambezia, data on children and on UNICEF interventions have been instrumental for the definition of Provincial Social and Economic Plans. A policy dialogue on Quality Social Services for Children in Urban Contexts launched the initiative on decentralisation and urbanisation with key municipalities.

The work on Social Policy and Research in 2016 was realised in collaboration with key partners: the Ministry of Economics and Finance and the National Institute of Statistics both at national and provincial level. In order to promote better evidence-based investment for children, new strategic partnerships were initiated: with the University Eduardo Mondlane in the relation to Research Ethics; and with the International Budget Partnership and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy in the area of national budget transparency, and Parliamentary oversight.

The work in 2016 set the basis for the new country programme. During 2017, the public finance for children focus will be on the Open Budget Initiative (including a Parliament Budget Office) and the continuation of the Budget Briefs. The finalisation of the Child Poverty Study and the implementation of the new strategy and SOPs on Research and Evaluation

will be undertaken, and work continue on Research Ethics, and Decentralisation and Local Governance through the child-sustainable municipalities approach.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress: Programme Operations effectively supported through the year.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The major UNICEF result in the area of public finance for children was saving social sectors from severe budget cuts required by the financial crisis. This was achieved by strong and proactive advocacy and engagement with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, with donors and civil society using the production of four high quality sectoral Budget Briefs, opening a large initiative on Budget Transparency with the Parliament, and supporting the role of civil society organisations.

The crisis generated new opportunities to strengthen the work with MEF and the Parliament. UNICEF intensified work in the area of financial oversight, accountability and transparency, as these are essential for analyses and advocacy for improved outcomes for children. Concrete results were the realisation of four important initiatives which brought together Parliament, MEF, the Administrative Court, CSOs, donors and the media to:

- Discuss how to improve budget transparency and participation in the country;
- Explain the key moments for participation of civil society during the planning and budgeting cycle and consult CSOs on how to improve the Government's Citizen's Budget;
- Present the 2017 Economic and Social Plan and State Budget proposals, focusing on key social sectors for children;
- Design a specific plan to make Parliament more open to civil society throughout the planning and budget cycle.

UNICEF Mozambique has MoUs with two leading international organisations working on budget transparency, participation and oversight. These are the International Budget Partnership on budget transparency, with the specific objective to influence the future Open Budget Index for Mozambique; and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy in supporting the creation of Budget Oversight Cabinet in Parliament. UNICEF continued to support CSOs to be actively engaged on budgetary discussions, including through advocacy meetings with MEF and the IMF, and through publications of analytical and opinion papers.

UNICEF also promoted capacity building on social protection to key Government officials, offering a Mozambique-tailored Economic Policy Research Institute course. In addition, UNICEF is finalising a study analysing criteria used to allocate resources to provinces and sectors to shed a light on the process and provide recommendations on how to improve and promote equity.

During the last quarter of the year the coordination work on Social Protection shifted to Social Policy. The shift increased the focus on evidence and on system building in the design and implementation of the new national social protection strategy, including new child grant, and in the assessment of its sustainability.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2016, UNICEF continued working on multidimensional child poverty in collaboration with MEF.

The financial and political crisis had severe repercussion on national systems to collect, analyse and disseminate data on the situation of children. Government was reluctant to share and openly discuss preliminary data on poverty and deprivation, and the need to find financial assets for the upcoming Census drained resources from other planned activities. INE suffered two waves of changes at senior management level. Despite significant setbacks, two technical papers are being finalised based on the IOF 2014/15 data in cooperation with UNU-Wider and UNICEF Innocenti. The analysis sheds light on children in Mozambique living in poverty, defined both in monetary and non-monetary terms. It recognises that a child's experience of deprivations is multi-faceted and interrelated and more likely to occur (with greater adverse effects) in more socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

The partnership between UNICEF, INE and its Provincial Directorates (Tete and Zambezia) and the National School of Statistics (ENE) continued to play a key role in strengthening the quality of data on children. Through this cooperation, technical data production capacities have been improved at national and decentralised levels, including Delegate Organs of INE like Education, Health, Public Works, Women and Social Action among others. With the dissemination of new working tools (National Code of Good Practice for Official Statistics and National Guidelines for Technical Approval of all Statistical Operations of the National Statistical System), and provincial capacity development on the use of data for planning, not only INE, but all statistical producers have been strengthened.

A key research activity was the preparatory work on the violence against children study, particularly the definition of research protocol, questionnaire design and its adaptation to the Mozambican context. Significant work was done in providing a detailed ethical review of the protocol, including a pre-test with children and youth. Child participation and engagement in research and evaluation was also part of the methods used in the evaluation of the National Plan of Action on Children undertaken by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action.

In view of improving the quality and ethics in research, evaluations and studies, important work was undertaken to streamline global policies and guidance through the establishment of the RES Committee, development of the and the establishment of a Social Research Ethical Review Committee in cooperation with University Eduardo Mondlane. With the university the first course on Research Ethics in Social Sciences was designed, with 20 researchers and university professors graduating.

In 2016, UNICEF started co-chairing with MEF, the Donors-Government Poverty Analysis and Monitoring Group. Immediate results of the work included: strengthening donor capacity to analyse poverty data, and support government responsibility in defining poverty reduction targets in the Government's Five Year Plan, and policy interventions addressing poverty and inequality.

OUTPUT 4 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 direct technical assistance at local level to the Provincial Directorate of Economy and Planning increased the quality of the provincial economic and social plans. The plans now have better evidence-based goals and priorities, and also include the UNICEF-supported interventions within the provincial planning. The work with six municipalities from four different provinces, in collaboration with the national association of municipalities, initiated the process for the definition of a national strategy for the identification of child-sustainable cities.

UNICEF's work in decentralisation is programme-wide. The intent was to complement national level advocacy and programme development with more 'on-the ground' work in the two provinces identified as having consistently poor indicators for children. This focus has intensified through the years of the programme, resulting in a two-pronged approach of convergence. The first involves overlapping sectoral programming and partnerships to develop programmatic models and synergies for children; and the second is a longer term effort to build knowledge and capacities for evidence-based planning and budgeting. It is in this latter aim that UNICEF's social policy and decentralisation work converges in Tete and Zambézia provinces.

Full-time technical assistance was embedded in the Provincial Departments of Economy and Finance to work in the area of evidence-based planning and budgeting. Capacity building was provided to key Government senior officials, including the Permanent Secretariat, the Provincial Directors, the District Administrators and district Permanent Secretariats as well as district directors of the services. After just one year, the intervention has provided important changes in the quality of the Provincial Economic and Social Plans, with better evidence-based goals and priorities, as well as integration of UNICEF interventions into the provincial planning. The social and economic policy work at provincial level targeted technical teams responsible for statistics, planning and budgeting within the Provincial Directorate of Economy and Finance, National Statistics delegation and provincial social sector directorates. A study analysing criteria used to allocate resources to provinces was finalised, which was instrumental for the development of key provincial and national strategic elements, such as the Medium Term Strategic Framework, and the State Budget.

As part of the decentralisation and local governance agenda, UNICEF is engaged with Municipal councils in order to promote better and more equitable services for children in urban areas. In 2016, UNICEF organised a two-day policy dialogue together with the Municipal Council of Pemba and the Reggio Emilia Region (Italy). The policy dialogue identified specific policy recommendations for municipalities, provinces, civil society, academia as well as children (active and prepared participants in the policy dialogue), and generated actions points for Districts and Municipal councils of Maputo, Quelimane, Maganja da Costa, Montepuez, Pemba and Ribáue. In the area of urbanisation a new programme was launched in collaboration with UN-Habitat, focussing on design of public spaces, with the support of private sector.

OUTCOME 12 Effective and efficient programme management and operations support.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique continued its efforts towards improving efficiency and effectiveness in programme management and providing operations support for programme delivery. The achievements were reflected in improved ratings of the AMP quality score (from yellow to green); strengthened HACT assurance, and improved DCT monitoring, while at the same time engaging in a significant humanitarian response as a result of the El Nino drought.

In 2016, UNICEF Mozambique finalised the new country programme documents including the CPD, Strategy Notes for each programme outcome, a CPMP and a PBR for 2017-2020 period. The CPD and CPMP (including PBR) were approved and currently staff are being recruited in preparation for the new country programme.

UNICEF Mozambique maintained its efforts at ensuring efficiency in human resource management. To date, the vacancy rate of all funded posts is 2 per cent, ePAS and PAS were completed as required, and staff welfare issues continuously tracked at the CMT meetings. The supplies in the warehouse were efficiently managed to the extent that there is no stock aged more than six months. UNICEF Mozambique significantly invested in staff, with the organisation of two staff retreats to follow up on findings of the Global Staff Survey and a Mozambique-specific staff survey conducted in July. The office also achieved its training plan as scheduled.

UNICEF continued to engage in the One UN structures, namely the UNCT, Operations Management Group, Social Development Results Group (co-chair with UNFPA), M&E Group, and the and co-chairing with WFP the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group. UNICEF Mozambique actively engaged in the development of the new UNDAF management structures, and will lead the Communication Group.

UNICEF also supported the development of the UN Business Operations Strategy, now in its final stages of preparation. Under the Business Operations Strategy, it is recommended to have 11 new common services, which would bring close to US\$1 million of savings for the UN in 2017-2020.

In 2017, UNICEF will continue the collaboration with One UN. Recruitment for the new country programme will be finalised and team building undertaken. UNICEF will also further strengthen HACT assurance activities, focusing on programmatic visits and improving efficiency in DCT liquidations.

OUTPUT 1 Effective and efficient Governance and Systems

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In terms of accountability, the achievement of UNICEF Mozambique's priorities was tracked by reviewing the status of the AMP indicators at monthly CMT meetings. Ten CMT meetings were held and AMP indicators, which included standard indicators (global and regional), were the benchmark for assessing progress and highlighting areas that needed improvement. Ultimately, the AMP indicators and priorities were also used assess progress during the Mid-Year and Annual Review Meetings.

UNICEF Mozambique continued to implement audit recommendations in order to ensure efficiency of operations through internal controls. A peer review was conducted by ESARO and DFAM and concluded that UNICEF Mozambique was well managed and was continuing to apply former audit recommendations. It also identified some areas of further improvement, for which the office will develop and implement an action plan in 2017.

There was improvement on use of FACE forms, which was a result of significant investment in HACT training of staff and implementing partners. A total of 109 partners, 28 UNICEF and seven other UN staff were trained in workshop settings on the use of FACE form. In addition, the totality of the staff completed the online training on HACT a great majority have completed the online FACE form training. Consequently, the proportion of FACE forms with financial issues has generally declined.

The operationalisation of the MozHub, was another key milestone achieved, which enabled

a smooth and efficient transition following the GSSC establishment.

In terms of planning, a peer review of all 2016 Annual Workplans was conducted in December 2015 to strengthen their results-based management focus. As a result, the ratings improved from red to yellow. In addition, in October, 85 per cent of staff were trained in results-based management, with support from ESARO, in an effort to further improve their understanding of the organisation's strategy and approaches.

During 2017, UNICEF Mozambique will focus on training of staff and partners in HACT procedures and strengthen the implementation of programmatic visits; support the planning of One UN and upload UNICEF data on the joint UN platform.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Mozambique exceeded its target for mobilisation of funds for 2016 (137 per cent), which after rephrasing will increase the availability of resources for implementation in 2017. Resources were mobilised through proactive engagement of donors including selected UNICEF National Committees and bilateral donors such as the EU, the Swedish International Development Agency and DFID. Resource mobilisation also included donor briefings on the new country programme, timely and quality donor reporting and heightened visibility via tweets and pictures from field trips.

Despite the depreciation of the Mozambican currency, which greatly increased the available local resources, the overall utilisation rate was 96 per cent

UNICEF Mozambique also strengthened DCT monitoring through revision of relevant SOPs and regular inclusion of DCT monitoring in section and programme meetings.

The significant remaining balance on expired grants is due to the inclusion of a balance of a United States Centers for Disease Control contribution originally granted for the Violence against Children Survey. However, after discussions, the study will no longer be implemented through UNICEF, but the grant has not yet been removed from the system. UNICEF Mozambique will focus on reducing the DCT processing time to the bare minimum. This will be done by using technological tools to track the sources of delay, and will make individual staff more accountable.

OUTPUT 3 Effective and efficient management of Human Capacity

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Mozambique fully implemented the office-wide learning plan, with 80 per cent of the group learning achieved, including results-based management, competency-based interviewing, Portuguese language, and UN training for Drivers.

Over 83 per cent of recruitment was completed within 90 days, and currently, the office has a vacancy rate of 2 per cent. All PAS reviews were completed as scheduled. The continuation of this efficient management of human resources will be important for the next country programme.

Significant attention was given to staff wellbeing to follow up the action plan of the Global Staff Survey and a Mozambique-specific survey conducted in July. This included the organisation of two staff retreats aimed at strengthening communication and team building.

All the above achievements enabled UNICEF Mozambique to build a strong team that supported the implantation of programmes and the delivery of results for children.

The office will finalise recruitment, train staff in relevant skills, team building monitoring staff wellbeing in order to support the new country programme.

OUTCOME 13 Cross Sectoral

Analytical Statement of Progress:

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

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

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Mozambique continued to provide supplies to the programme sections for the delivery of results. This year, the value of goods procured reached US\$12.7 million, while 21 LTAs were processed for UNICEF-specific needs and UN common services. UNICEF was able to preposition goods worth US\$940,962 in tandem with EWEA principles.

In terms of partnerships, UNICEF led the UN common procurement activities and collaborated procurement initiatives. UNICEF Mozambique co-hosted a national supplier seminar with Global Affairs Canada and the UK DFID, which aimed at expanding the supply database and encouraging collaboration with the private sector, individual consultants and partners (NGOs/CSOs).

UNICEF Mozambique supported strengthening the capacity of government supply chains. This included a WASH capacity building strategy that uses government procurement systems for non-emergency civil works projects, where "on-the-job training" aims to build internal government capacity in the service contracting cycle. In the Ministry of Health UNICEF supported improving their multi-year forecasting of vaccines and emergency nutrition supplies.

Lastly, UNICEF Mozambique effectively managed its supplies which reduced the stock aged over 12 months from 47,000 to zero. In addition, stock aged above six months and expired stock are both zero.

UNICEF will focus on streamlining supply processes and ensuring continued effectiveness in supporting programme implementation, emergency response, and strengthening Government supply chains. UNICEF will continue active participation in common UN procurement initiatives

OUTPUT 2 UNICEF Capacity for Coordination and Cross Sectoral Programmatic Support

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Mozambique significantly improved its IMEP, which was reviewed quarterly in the CMT. One of the results is that the pending management response of a health evaluation conducted in 2015 (Summative External Evaluation of the Catalytic Initiative/ Integrated Health Systems Strengthening Programme in Mozambique) was completed in 2016.

Regarding HACT assurance activities, UNICEF was appointed by UNCT to be the focal point for the UNDAF Macro assessment. A service provider was selected, a contract is in place and a report is expected by end January 2017.

HACT assurance was strengthened with the completion of 11 audits, 43 spot checks, 94 programmatic visits and 10 micro-assessments. Of the micro-assessments conducted, eight partners were found to be low risk and two of medium risk which lowers the risk levels of the implementing partners. About 80 per cent of the programmatic visits were conducted the remaining 20 per cent were not conducted partly due to insecurity.

There a great improvement on FACE forms use which is a result of training of the users. A total of 109 partners, 28 UNICEF and seven other UN staff were trained on the use of FACE form. Consequently, the proportion of FACE forms with finance issues has from 34 per cent in June to 15 percent in November.

Programme convergence increased though the operationalisation of four thematic groups on Nutrition, Adolescents, ECD and Decentralised Planning. The groups chaired by Section Chiefs are meeting regularly to advance a number of priorities identified at the beginning of the year.

UNICEF Mozambique worked on improving collaboration between and among programme sections, between operations and programmes, and between national and provincial teams, in order to improve accountabilities, efficiency and results.

UNICEF Mozambique will ensure completion of pending studies as a way of generating the required evidence for advocacy, policy formulation and decision making. In relation to HACT, a focus will be on capacity building for UNICEF staff and partners, and complying with assurance activities.

Document Centre

Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
Improving the Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes in Zambézia and Tete, Programmatic Baseline	2016/024	Study
Improving Quality of Education and Learning Outcomes in Zambézia and Tete 2. Functioning of ZIPs	2016/023	Study
Rapid Assessment of the National HIV Response in Adolescents in Mozambique	2016/022	Study
Estudo Sobre Normas Sociais Que Contribuem Para O Fecalismo Ao Céu Aberto Nos Distritos de Angónia, Changara, Gilé e Gúruè	2016/020	Research
Budget Brief Social Action 2016	2016/008	Review
Budget Brief WASH 2016	2016/010	Review
Evaluability Assessment of the ICS Multimedia Mobile Unit activities	2016/021	Research
Qualitative Research on Factors and Barriers that affect Continued Adherence to Pediatric ART in Mozambique, Gaza, Tete, Nampula	2016/012	Research
2016 Budget Brief Education	2016/009	Review
Budget Brief Health 2016	2016/007	Review

Other publications

Title
Cartaz do Dia Internacional do HIV/SIDA
• Direitos da Criança (Sumário da C. das Nações Unidas sobre os DC)
A tua Saúde esta nas tuas mãos
• Guião dos Lideres Religiosos

Lessons learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Innovation	UpSCALE: a digital tool for on the job support of Community Health Workers

Programme documents

Document Type	Title	Name
Country Update	Situation Analysis of children in Mozambique 2014	Mozambique_SitAn_2014-2019.pdf
CPD	Country Programme Document, Mozambique	Mozambique_CPD_2017-2020.docx
Country Update	Invest more and better in children	UNICEF_Investing_In_Children EN_WEB.pdf