

annual report | 2010 |
mozambique

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FOREWORD

FOREWORD

The Government of Mozambique, UNICEF and partners made significant progress in 2010 towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals and the three Country Programme priorities: Young Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS.

This annual report highlights these achievements, particularly the strong, collaborative partnerships with the Government and with national and international organisations.

Child Health Weeks resulted in 3.7 million children in May and 3.2 million children in November benefitting from an integrated child survival package. The package included vaccination against measles, vitamin A supplementation, nutrition screening and deworming. In addition, about 499,500 people in rural areas gained access to sanitation facilities. Life skills interventions, with a particular focus on HIV education, reached 1.3 million children in all provinces. More than one million children received birth certificates. Some 750,000 people in rural communities received key child survival, education and protection messages.

Innovative partnerships helped to keep children's issues on the national development agenda. Partners came together to form a Civil Society Budget Monitoring Forum which strengthened domestic accountability and supported equitable resource allocation. Strong partnerships with the Ministry of Women and Social Action, bilateral donors and national partners helped scale up social protection measures. The approval of the *Social Security Strategy* by the Council of Ministers was a milestone due to the clause explicitly providing social transfers to poor

households caring for orphans and vulnerable children, a target group which had only been indirectly covered before. A multi-sectoral *Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition* was also approved to respond to a problem that affects 44 per cent of Mozambican children.

Public-private partnerships aiming to leverage corporate resources for women and children were also reinforced. UNICEF participated in Mozambique's International Business Fair with an exhibit on child-friendly corporate social responsibility. In addition, the Minister for Women and Social Action and the UNICEF Representative launched the annual Corporate Social Responsibility Fair in Maputo. Senior business administrators participated in sessions on child-friendly corporate social investment.

In line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Plan, the Government and partners made progress towards harmonising, aligning and adopting more flexible aid modalities to support the national development agenda. UNICEF continued to engage in the sector-wide approach and provided financial contributions to the health, education and rural water and sanitation common funds in 2010.

The United Nations in Mozambique made progress with the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative. In 2010, a national evaluation concluded that implementing the DaO approach has produced opportunities to improve the relevance, coherence and comparative advantages of the UN system in direct support of the priorities and interests of the Government of Mozambique.

I would like to thank our partners for their support and look forward to our close collaboration in 2011.



Jesper Morch
Representative



PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

Mozambique is making progress in key human development areas and is likely to achieve 13 of the 21 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, according to the national 2010 *Millennium Development Goal Progress Report*. Those likely to be achieved include goals relating to poverty, under-five mortality, maternal mortality and the establishment of an open trading and financial system.

Massive investment in education, health, transport and infrastructure resulted in progress across a range of non-monetary poverty indicators. The proportion of children experiencing two or more deprivations decreased from 59 per cent in 2003 to 48 per cent in 2008.

The country's under-five mortality rate has declined from 201 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 141 per 1,000 live births in 2008, according to the 2009 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Similarly, maternal mortality has decreased from an estimated 1,000 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the early 1990s to 408 per 100,000 live births in 2008.

The HIV pandemic appears to be stabilising in Mozambique. Data from the 2009 *National HIV Sero-behavioural Survey* shows an HIV prevalence of 11.5 per cent among 15-49 year olds. HIV incidence in children below the age of 15 also appears

to be decreasing from an estimated 38,500 new infections in 2005 to around 30,000 in 2010.

Progress in education has led to a significant increase in enrolment and attendance rates over the past decade. The MICS shows that 81 per cent of primary school age children (6-12 years) attend primary school, with only a two percentage point difference between boys and girls.

The country has also made headway in the protection of children. The national *Social Security Strategy* was approved by the Council of Ministers and included, for the first time, a specific provision for social transfers for vulnerable children and child-headed households. However, despite these achievements, many development challenges remain.

Mozambique is among the world's poorest countries, ranked 165 out of 169 countries on the 2010 Human Development Index.

Although economic growth continues at a robust pace, poverty has remained unchanged for the past six years, with over 55 per cent of the population living below the poverty line. Slow growth rates in agricultural productivity (especially food crops), weather shocks affecting the

KEY INDICATORS

Population	20.5 million
Children under 18	10 million
Human Development Index	165/169
People living below poverty line	55 per cent
Under five mortality rate	141/1000
Maternal mortality rate	408/100,000
HIV prevalence	11.5 per cent

2008 harvests and an increase in international food and fuel prices, have all contributed to this stagnation.

Progress in school enrolment rates masks challenges in the quality of education, with 44 per cent of children in primary schools being over-age and only one in five children of secondary school age actually attending secondary school. Gender parity has been achieved in school enrolment, but there are more out-of-school girls than boys.

While malaria continues to claim one third of lives among children under the age of five, HIV is also one of the top four causes of death. Adolescent girls are three times more likely than adolescent boys to be affected by the pandemic.

Access to safe water and sanitation remains low, particularly in rural areas. In 2008, only six per cent of rural households had access to safe sanitation compared to 47 per cent in urban areas. Urban households also have significantly higher levels of access to safe water than rural households: 70 per cent compared to 30 per cent.

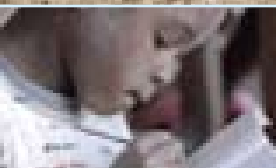
An improved legal and policy framework has led to a more protective environment for children, yet new legislation needs to take effect. Scarce budget resources still need to be allocated equitably to sectors that contribute to children's well-being and development – especially education, health care, water, sanitation and social protection. Similarly, within sectors, there is a need for a more equitable allocation of resources across provinces and programmes to reduce prevailing disparities.





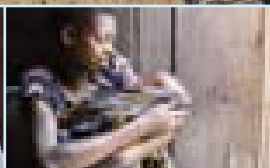
COUNTRY PROGRAMME

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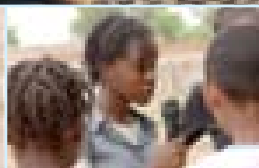
JANUARY

Joint visits to the provinces with the Ministry of Education and sector-wide approach to programming (SWAp) partners were organized to monitor the start of the new school year and address challenges.



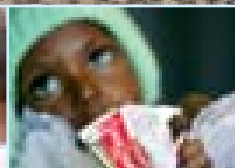
FEBRUARY

The Ministry of Health approved the revised *Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV Guidelines*, in accordance with the 2009 World Health Organization recommendations.



MARCH

Young producers and journalists went live across the country to discuss child rights, celebrating the International Children's Day of Broadcasting under the theme 'All Rights All Children'.



APRIL

The first factory producing Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food in Mozambique opened in Beira, scaling up integrated nutrition interventions throughout the country.



MAY

Anthony Lake assumed his new role as UNICEF's sixth Executive Director. He builds on a solid foundation formed by the organization's 60-plus years of child-rights advocacy, as well as on his own wealth of international experience.



JUNE

A diverse group of Mozambican artists came together in Maputo for an outdoor concert marking the *Quinzena da criança*, a fortnight of activities dedicated to children and their rights.

The 2007-2009 Country Programme has been extended to 2011 so that it can remain aligned with Government and United Nations planning cycles. It was developed in consultation with children, civil society, donors and other development partners. The programme contributes directly to the priorities relating to children outlined in the country's second national poverty reduction strategy and is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the 2006-2013 UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan.

The Country Programme supports national efforts in Young Child Survival and Development; Basic Education and Gender Equality; Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse; and Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights. It also aims to support and accelerate activities for children living with HIV or made vulnerable by the HIV pandemic.

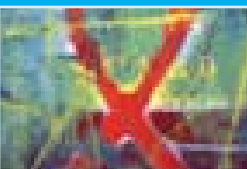
It is implemented under the leadership of the Government at the national and sub-national levels, in partnership with UN agencies, other multilateral and bilateral partners, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and communities to reduce disparities and ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalised children are reached.

Goal

Reduce disparities in the well-being of children by ensuring that vulnerable children in the most disadvantaged families and communities progressively realise their rights to survival, development, protection and participation.

Strategies

- Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised children, particularly orphaned children and those in remote rural areas, to reduce disparities.
- Support the development of institutional capacity of government and non-governmental partners to ensure high-quality service delivery, particularly at sub-national level, complemented at the local level by community capacity development.
- Promote child rights through evidence-based advocacy to leverage knowledge and resources for children and to encourage policy dialogue, development and analysis, ensuring that children are placed at the centre of the development agenda.
- Mainstream HIV, gender and emergency response in each programme component.



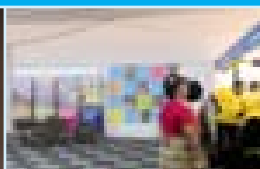
JULY

The Government launched the results of the first ever *National HIV Sero-behavioural Survey*, showing a national HIV prevalence rate of 11.5 per cent.



AUGUST

World Breastfeeding Week promoted exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, in line with national guidelines.



SEPTEMBER

UNICEF participated, for the first time, in Mozambique's International Business Fair with an exhibit on child-friendly corporate social responsibility and investment.



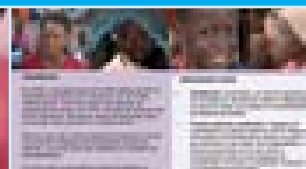
OCTOBER

More than 35,000 children and their teachers participated in the celebration of Global Handwashing Day in Mozambique.



NOVEMBER

Mozambique joined the 19 countries that have eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus since 2000.



DECEMBER

The Civil Society Budget Monitoring Forum met with all the members of the Parliamentary Budget and Plan Commission to jointly review the 2011 State Budget Proposal.



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HEALTH
AND NUTRITION

CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The Child Health and Nutrition programme aims to support interventions that address the underlying causes of the high mortality and poor nutritional status of children. These include inadequate access for the most vulnerable children to integrated child health and nutritional services and gaps in health policy, institutional capacity and quality of service.

The programme is implemented by the Ministry of Health and its provincial directorates with support from UNICEF and partners, including Population Services International, World Vision, the Save the Children Alliance, the Clinton Foundation and Douleurs Sans Frontières.

Progress

The policy and legislative framework in the health sector improved in 2010 as a result of high-level commitment from the Government and development partners. The *Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition* was approved to respond to the 44 per cent of Mozambican children suffering from chronic malnutrition. The *Policy and Strategic Plan for Community Health Workers* was also approved and Option A of the global WHO revised guidelines to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV was adopted.

Child Health Weeks – supported financially by the Government of Canada – were a key area of collaboration between the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organisation and UNICEF. During the first round of the Child Health Week in May, all children in the 6-59 months age bracket (3.7 million in total) received vitamin A and all children aged 12-59 months (3.2 million in total) received *mebendazole* for deworming. During the second round in November 2010, over 3.3 million children aged 6-59 months (94 per cent) received vitamin A supplementation, 2.8 million children between 12-59 months (89 per cent) were dewormed and 3 million children between 6-59 months (84 per cent) were screened for nutrition status. During both rounds, ten times as many children were immunised against measles and DPT3 as during a routine week.

Support was provided for the procurement of 199,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) and the distribution of 303,420 LLIN across the country to orphans and vulnerable children and pregnant women. This distribution represents a cumulative coverage of 95 per cent of children under five and 80 per cent of pregnant women in unsprayed districts.

The risk of HIV transmission from mother to child was reduced. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

KEY RESULTS

- Maternal and neonatal tetanus was eliminated in Mozambique.
- Nationwide Child Health Weeks reached 3.7 million children in May and 3.2 million children in November with an integrated health package, including vitamin A supplementation, deworming and screening for nutrition status.
- 33,445 children with severe acute malnutrition received treatment.
- The number of children living with HIV/AIDS receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 18 per cent.

(PMTCT) sites across the country increased from 744 in 2009 to 903 in September 2010. This is a steady increase from 222 in 2006, 388 in 2007 and 500 in 2008. Support was provided for the Ministry of Health and other partners to establish an additional 43 new PMTCT sites, bringing the number of UNICEF-supported sites to 361 out of a total of 903 PMTCT sites.

Furthermore, the number of pregnant women who attended antenatal care sites with integrated PMTCT, reached 464,524, according to data from 7 of the 11 provinces for the first nine months of 2010. By September 2010, 76 per cent of HIV-positive pregnant women were taking antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, a total of 37,989 HIV-positive pregnant women. This means that 50 per cent of pregnant women living with HIV received ARVs. However,



only 22,040 babies (44 per cent) who were born to HIV-positive mothers received prophylaxis for HIV.

The number of HIV-positive children receiving antiretroviral therapy reached 16,825 by October 2010. This is a marked improvement compared to 13,505 children at the end of December 2009 (27 per cent of eligible children) and 9,393 in 2008 (19 per cent). Support was provided to expand antiretroviral treatment (ART) sites for children, bringing the number of ART sites treating children to 222 out of 226 ART sites in the country. Some 175 of these sites have been supported by UNICEF. Despite this increase, paediatric AIDS treatment still has considerable shortfalls and needs more investment.

In the Ministry of Health's nutrition programme, 33,445 children under five years were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition in 117 districts. Of the malnourished children, 11,123 were hospitalised and the remaining 22,322 were treated as outpatients with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food. In addition, 11,471 children were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition and received Corn Soy Blend, a supplementary food provided in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP).

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, improved emergency preparedness for cholera led to a decrease in cases, from 17,886 in 2009 to 4,603 in 2010 and in deaths from 140 to 61 in the same period. Support was given to the national multi-sectoral cholera response, including the provision of tents, medical equipment and social mobilisation material.



The UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS continued to support national efforts in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment. In 2010, an additional component on HIV impact mitigation was incorporated into the programme. Support was given to capacity building initiatives for youth associations, youth-friendly health services, PMTCT sites, schools and communities. The implementation of the *Accelerated HIV Prevention Strategy* was supported through two campaigns, reaching eight provinces.

The UN Joint Programme on Children, Food Security and Nutrition supported the Ministry of Health in providing treatment for 37,280 children with severe acute malnutrition in almost all districts in the country.

Way forward

In 2011, the Child Health and Nutrition programme will focus on supporting the Government and its partners to develop child health and nutrition-related policies, plans, guidelines, standards and norms. It will also aim to strengthen logistics and supply chain management and improve budget analysis for better financing of the health system.

The programme will continue to support the delivery of integrated health interventions. These include: two nationwide Child Health Weeks; the expansion of the Reach Every District programme, with a focus on nationwide measles immunisation coverage; the scale-up of universal access to LLINs in unsprayed districts, by providing logistical and technical support to the distribution of 1.2 million LLINs; the

strengthening and expansion of supplementary and therapeutic feeding interventions; and continued support to improve the quality of PMTCT services.

FUNDS IN 2010

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	4,757,280
Other Resources	6,588,063
Other Resources – Emergency	223,694
Total Funds Utilised	11,569,037

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

UN One Fund	2,045,179
Canadian International Development Agency	1,651,701
German National Committee for UNICEF	469,523
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	446,757
Japan National Committee for UNICEF	382,411
Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children	322,618
United States Agency for International Development	24w7,639
Australian Agency for International Development	244,034
Slovak National Committee for UNICEF	118,455
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	101,486
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Consolidated Funds from National Committees, Thematic Fund Young Child Survival and Development, US Fund for UNICEF, Swiss National Committee for UNICEF, French National Committee for UNICEF, Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality, UK National Committee for UNICEF, Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF, European Commission and GAVI Fund.	558,260

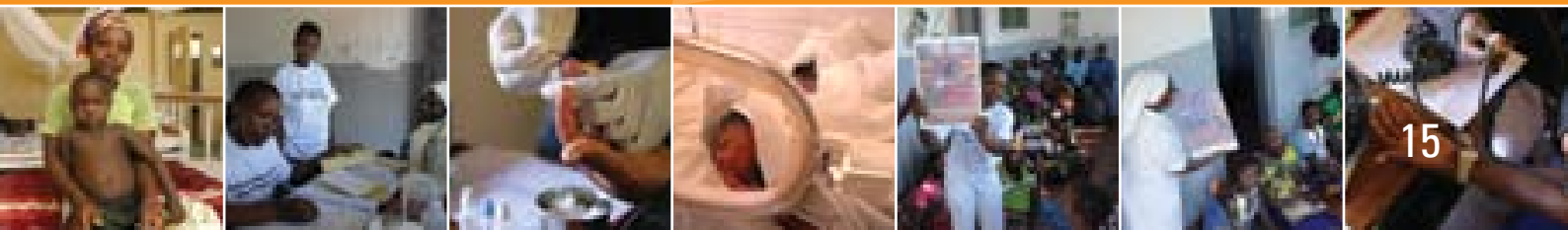
FOCUS ON Health logistics capacity building

UNICEF Mozambique supports the Ministry of Health by making available essential medical supplies such as vaccines, mosquito nets and food supplements. Since early 2009, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF have piloted a new initiative focused on increasing the national logistics and supply chain capacity. The aim is to improve efficiency in delivery and accountability for donated supplies and those procured through national systems.

UNICEF's support covers a wide range of activities, including on-the-job training, development of an operational plan for rehabilitation and redesign of warehouses, introduction of a computerised stock management system and development of a strategic approach to 'professionalise' the public

health supply chain. To date, the operational plan has been finalised and approved, and financial support for its implementation has been secured from several partners, including UN organisations and the US Government. Operational support for the implementation of the plan has been obtained from UNICEF's Supply Division in Copenhagen.

A longer term strategic plan laying out concrete steps towards harmonisation of the two national supply chain systems will also be implemented. The focus will be on training and capacity building. UNICEF, in collaboration with other UN agencies, will continue to promote the harmonisation of UN support in the area of logistics and supply chain management.





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**WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE**

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme supports national policies, strategies, budgets and plans to prioritise vulnerable groups in order to reduce disparities in access to water, sanitation and hygiene. It also supports decentralised planning, monitoring and evaluation and management procedures.

The Government implements the programme at national, provincial and district levels, through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and its provincial directorates, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of State Administration, the National Directorate of Water, the Department of Environmental Health, district authorities and municipal councils. In this programme, the Government and UNICEF also collaborate closely with national and international NGOs and with the private sector.

Progress

During 2010, the policy environment in the water and sanitation sector improved. A harmonised sector-wide approach, including a common fund for the rural water supply and sanitation sector called PRONASAR, was established in 2010. PRONASAR helped reinforce sector coordination, aligning sector indicators

for access to and use of water supply and sanitation with global and national monitoring tools.

In partnership with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and with support from donors such as the Government of the Netherlands and the European Commission, 499,500 children and community members in rural areas were provided with access to safe sanitation facilities. In the community approach to total sanitation, over 280 communities were declared 'open defecation free' as latrines were constructed and consistently used.

In the education sector, 52 schools were provided with access to safe water, benefiting 24,000 learners in seven districts. In 92 schools, some 43,430 learners benefitted from separate latrines for boys and girls, hand washing stands and urinals. In areas where water and sanitation facilities were provided, hygiene education programmes in schools and communities reached 90,347 learners in 161 schools. More than 12,000 pupils benefitted from the construction and rehabilitation of 91 classrooms in 29 schools.

The Government, supported by cluster partners, ensured a timely response to

KEY RESULTS

- 499,500 people in rural areas were provided with access to safe sanitation.
- 24,000 learners in 52 schools gained access to safe drinking water, 43,430 learners in 92 schools gained access to improved sanitation and 90,347 learners in 161 schools were reached with hygiene messages.
- Over 280 communities were declared 'open defecation free' following the construction and consistent use of latrines.
- 36,800 people affected by floods were provided with emergency water supply and environmental sanitation.

the flood emergency in March. UNICEF supported distribution of water treatment sachets, repairs and chlorination of water points and construction of family and communal latrines.

Way forward

In 2011, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme will focus on strengthening its support to PRONASAR, as well as continue its leadership in the WASH Cluster for emergency preparedness and response.

The programme will continue to support the provision of safe water for 250,000 people and adequate sanitation for 100,000 people in 19 rural districts in three provinces, sustaining results from past interventions to ensure progress towards achieving the MDGs by 2015.

FUNDS IN 2010

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	3,254,836
Other Resources	8,196,693
Other Resources – Emergency	-
Total Funds Utilised	11,451,529

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Government of the Netherlands	6,279,631
Global Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	397,088
Amsterdam Institute for International Development	247,967
European Commission	238,864
Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	147,087
Swedish National Committee for UNICEF	125,271
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF	118,797
German National Committee for UNICEF	109,998
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	100,000
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Japan National Committee for UNICEF, Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF, Australian National Committee for UNICEF and French National Committee for UNICEF	431,990

FOCUS ON Sustainability of water supply infrastructure

Guro district, in the central province of Manica, has become a model for sustainable water supply infrastructure in the country. Communities in the district have developed and implemented sustainable infrastructure with support from the district and provincial governments, the National Water Directorate and UNICEF. The model was developed through the One Million Initiative, a seven-year-programme started in 2006 by the Government of Mozambique, the Government of the Netherlands and UNICEF. The aim is to reach at least one million users with safe water in 18 target districts, including Guro, by 2013.

One of the main challenges facing rural water supply interventions in developing countries is sustainability. Hand pumps are often of poor quality, few new ones are built and maintenance can be inadequate. The communities also lack a sense of ownership of the water points.

Guro district, with Government and UNICEF support, implemented a sustainable model which engaged communities. This included:

- setting up a spare part supply chain at district level by identifying artisans and spare part dealers;
- promoting agreements between local artisan associations and communities with price lists for repairs;
- establishing regular visits to existing water points every three months to conduct routine preventive maintenance checks;
- setting up a database of water points with information on hand pump breakdowns, combining manual databases maintained at the administrative post level and an electronic database maintained at the district level; and
- ensuring regular monitoring at the district and provincial level.

In 2007, Guro district had 97 water points, 30 of which were not working. As part of the One Million Initiative, existing water points were rehabilitated and an additional 25 new water points were constructed. By 2009, all the water points were functioning, having increased from 67 in 2007 to 122 in 2009. Consequently, the percentage of non-functioning water points fell from 30.3 to zero. A survey carried out by the district authorities in 2009 found that all water points were operational and that water committees were actively contributing to their operation, maintenance and repairs with funds available for spare parts.



A chalkboard with Portuguese text and children's hands pointing at it. The text on the board includes "a Ginásia Completa B/3", "de aluno", "clina: Mat", "m do m", "Te: 7c", "tica", and "Mat".

the right to EDUCATION

KEY RESULTS

- 363,000 primary school children in about 750 schools learned in child-friendly school environments.
- 1.3 million children aged 10-14 increased their knowledge of HIV prevention in all provinces.
- 239 school directors, 1,028 teachers and 1,930 school council members in the Child Friendly School districts improved their skills in participatory teaching methods and school management.
- Physical education and sports were incorporated into the Child Friendly School multi-sectoral initiative, with 311 schools equipped with sports kits and 1,477 teachers, 879 school directors and 163 school council members trained in physical education.

BASIC EDUCATION

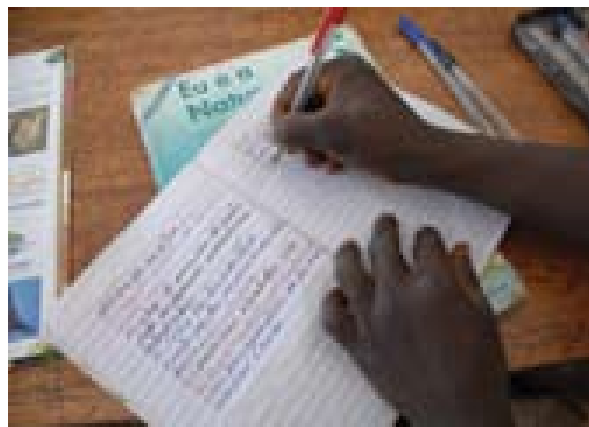
The Basic Education programme supports national plans and policies and develops local capacities to expand access to quality education for primary school age children, with particular focus on girls and orphans and vulnerable children. The programme also supports the scale-up of HIV prevention in schools.

The programme is implemented by the Ministry of Education, its provincial and district directorates and people living with HIV (PLHIV) associations with support from UNICEF.

Progress

During 2010, in collaboration with partners, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to develop a new education sector plan (2012-2015) with a strong equity focus and commitment to implement social protection programmes for inclusion. For the first time, the plan addressed the issue of out-of-school children and low school completion rates of vulnerable children and girls.

The Child Friendly School initiative aims to improve the quality of education through an integrated package of school interventions in seven provinces. In 2010, the gross enrolment rates in the districts where the Child Friendly School programme had been implemented were 28 per cent higher than the national rate, and the increase in girls' enrolment was about 30 per cent higher than the national average. By the end of 2009, these districts had significantly higher pass rates, almost 15 percentage points higher than the national average,



while maintaining significant declines in drop-out rates compared to other districts.

Over 363,000 children in almost 750 primary schools in targeted districts are learning in more child-friendly school environments because of improved teaching practices, a direct result of training and supervision. In 2010, 1,028 teachers received training in interactive teaching methods, 239 school directors received training in supervision and basic school management and 1,930 school council members were trained in governance.

Around 1.3 million children aged 10-14 years – including all schools involved in the Child Friendly School initiative – benefitted from HIV prevention education through the national HIV awareness programme in schools implemented by PLHIV associations. Post-training surveys carried out in 2009 indicate that 70 per cent of children gained appropriate knowledge on HIV prevention.

In partnership with Education Cluster members, support was provided to the Ministry of Education for a new, low-cost technology to help construct tents in preparedness for a flood emergency. This was carried out with community support in seven districts of Sofala province.

Way forward

In 2011, the Basic Education programme will focus on supporting the Ministry of Education to promote equity and quality in the new national strategic plan. The programme aims to support

the development of strategies and approaches in the key priority areas of school quality, teacher education, life skills and early childhood development.

The programme will continue to support the Child Friendly School model in the seven selected districts, including child-centred teaching and learning methods, academic supervision and teacher support, provision of learning materials and rehabilitation of schools.

FUNDS IN 2010

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	2,731,171
Other Resources	4,324,963
Other Resources – Emergency	-
Total Funds Utilised	7,056,134

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	1,062,421
UN One Fund	616,658
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	456,349
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF	454,714
German National Committee for UNICEF	404,878
US Fund for UNICEF	314,550
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	226,464
Australian National Committee for UNICEF	197,500
Consolidated Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	159,475
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Swedish National Committee for UNICEF, UK National Committee for UNICEF, Portuguese National Committee for UNICEF, Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF and French National Committee for UNICEF	431,954

FOCUS ON Teacher support

In Mozambique, *Zona de Influência Pedagógica* (ZIP) is the lead school in a school cluster. The ZIP serves as an extension of the district education administration, with the director of the school – known as the ZIP coordinator – performing administrative tasks. The lack of sub-district governmental structures and the long distances from the district centres to the schools have meant that ZIP coordinators spend time assisting the district education administration to the detriment of their pedagogic functions.

Over 35 per cent of teachers in primary schools are untrained, with little opportunity for in-service training and learning. There is also a lack of support and supervision for teachers.

The 2008 *Child Friendly School Assessment* concluded that teachers were in need of continuous supervision and support. In response, the Ministry of Education requested support from UNICEF to develop ZIP coordinators' competencies as pedagogic supervisors within their school clusters and transform ZIPs into teacher resource centres in the seven Child Friendly School districts. Thus ZIPs will be a place where teachers can go to plan lessons, learn about a particular subject and exchange experiences. These centres will provide teachers with support at the most decentralised level of the education system. They will also be able to monitor skill development and respond to the local needs of teachers.



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PROTECTION



CHILD PROTECTION

The Child Protection programme supports national plans to ensure that children are better protected from violence, exploitation and abuse and have access to basic services and social protection.

The programme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Social Action and its provincial directorates, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Interior, the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries, the Technical Unit for Legal Reform and the Children's Court with support from UNICEF. The programme also works closely with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Save the Children Alliance, Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade, International HIV Alliance, HelpAge International, Douleurs Sans Frontieres, Africare, Handicap International, Action Aid, World Vision and other organisations.

Progress

At policy level, key achievements in 2010 contributed to an improved protective environment for children. The approval of the *Social Security Strategy* ensures, for the first time, inclusion of a specific provision for social transfers to vulnerable children and

child-headed households. Regulations for minimum standards in residential care will ensure that children deprived of their first line of protection – their parents – have the necessary support to access their rights.

Support given to the Ministry of Women and Social Action and community-based organisations enabled 233,413 orphans and vulnerable children in seven provinces to benefit from a range of basic services. These included health, education, psycho-social support, water and sanitation, nutritional support, legal protection and financial subsidies.

In order to provide birth registration to the large number of children who have not been registered after birth, the Ministry of Justice was supported to accelerate birth registration campaigns and routine registration activities. Over one million children were registered.

The Ministry of Interior was supported to improve the quality of services and referral systems in over 200 support centres for victims of violence. The centres assisted more than 20,000 victims nationwide, including 4,000 children.

There was also a prompt humanitarian response during the March 2010 floods, where support was given to nearly 50,000 children.

KEY RESULTS

- The *Social Security Strategy* was approved with child grants as an integral element.
- Regulations for minimum standards in residential care were approved after a joint mapping of 143 residential care facilities nationwide, leading to 150 children being reintegrated into their families.
- 233,413 orphans and vulnerable children received access to basic social services.
- Over one million children received birth certificates.

Under the UN Joint Programme on Social Protection, support was provided to the Government in order to operationalise the national *Social Security Strategy*, which included policy dialogue on the revision of existing social protection schemes. New schemes were also conceptualised to target the most vulnerable groups and expand coverage. In addition, participating UN agencies continued to offer technical and financial support to the Government and civil society organisations to provide basic services to the most vulnerable households.

Way forward

In 2011, the Child Protection programme will focus on supporting the implementation of the *Plan of Action for Children*. It will support the analysis of needs and capacity of the Ministry of Women and Social Action at the district level and help to formulate a capacity development strategy. Eduardo Mondlane University will also receive support to develop a bachelor's degree programme in social work and a certificate programme for community caregivers of children.

The programme will continue to support the Ministry of Women and Social Action to increase the number of children enrolled in the social transfer programme and provide basic social services for orphans and vulnerable children. The Ministry of

Justice will continue to receive support for the birth registration of 1.2 million children by expanding community-based routine birth registration and implementing campaigns in districts not covered to date. Lastly, the Ministry of Interior will be supported to assist survivors of violence.

FUNDS IN 2010

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	1,704,015
Other Resources	4,081,919
Other Resources – Emergency	-
Total Funds Utilised	5,785,934

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Government of the Netherlands	1,665,045
Australian Agency for International Development	477,018
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	424,051
UN One Fund	363,577
US Fund for UNICEF	296,997
Government of Denmark	192,666
Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children	129,024
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF, German National Committee for UNICEF, French National Committee for UNICEF, Consolidated Funds from National Committees for UNICEF, Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality, Belgian National Committee for UNICEF, UK National Committee for UNICEF and Dutch National Committee for UNICEF	533,541

FOCUS ON Social protection

The year 2010 was a milestone for child-sensitive social protection in Mozambique. In April, the *Social Security Strategy* was approved by the Council of Ministers. The strategy stated that social transfers should be provided to poor households caring for orphans and vulnerable children, a target group previously covered only indirectly. The national Food Subsidy Programme (known by its acronym in Portuguese, PSA) was evaluated, highlighting the impact of a large government cash transfer programme, as well as suggesting areas for improvement. The PSA impact evaluation clearly shows that a considerable number of vulnerable children are not receiving their entitlement and that better geographical targeting would improve the effectiveness of this programme.

The focus in 2011 will be on strengthening existing programmes, particularly the PSA, by making them work for children. In 2010, an estimated 123,799 children were included as indirect beneficiaries of the PSA. With improved targeting, increased resources and some restructuring, the PSA could reach a greater number of marginalised children. This approach is in keeping with the recommendations of a recent review of social protection in Mozambique, which warns that

a separate programme for orphans and vulnerable children related to HIV/AIDS in particular would run the risk of stigmatising recipients, potentially ignore other causes of vulnerability and overwhelm an already fragmented and burdened system.

The advances in social protection are partly due to the commitment of development partners. The Social Action Working Group (comprising the UK's Department for International Development, the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the United States Agency for International Development, UN agencies, HelpAge, the Save the Children Alliance and others) provides an important forum which offers joint technical and financial inputs to government counterparts. UNICEF currently leads the UN Joint Programme on Social Protection, which also includes the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). UNICEF will continue to liaise with these partners to assist the Government in improving social protection policy, programme design and programme implementation for the poorest and most marginalised children.



SOCIAL POLICY, ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

SOCIAL POLICY, ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

The Social Policy, Advocacy and Communication programme consists of two cross-sectoral components: Social Policy, Planning, Information and Monitoring (SPPIM) and Communication, Advocacy, Partnerships and Participation (CAPP).

The SPPIM component aims to support advocacy and policy engagement and develop capacity to increase the availability and use of strategic information in planning and policy-making in all sectors that are important to the realisation of child rights.

The CAPP component aims to empower young people, families, communities and service providers with the information and knowledge required to reinforce positive behaviour, increase well-being and help guarantee the rights of others. It also seeks to strengthen the capacity of communities to identify their development needs and take action to address them.

The programme is implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Finance, the National Institute of Statistics, the National AIDS Council (CNCS), the National Library, the Social Communication Institute, Radio Mozambique, Mozambican Television, Community Radio Forum, Manica Social Education Group, the Community Theatre Network, the PLHIV Association Network, the Foundation for Community Development with support from the United Nations

Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and UNICEF.

Social Policy and Advocacy

The Ministry of Planning and Development was provided with technical assistance throughout the year. This led to strengthened evidence-based linkages between planning and budgeting processes. To ensure compliance with the Paris Declaration indicators, US\$ 28.9 million of UNICEF support was registered in the 2011 State Budget Proposal.

A series of briefs on the state budget was widely disseminated to key stakeholders, such as parliamentarians and national planners. This provided comprehensive yet user-friendly information on how the planned allocation of public resources would impact on the realisation of child rights in the country.

UNICEF encouraged the creation of a Civil Society Budget Monitoring Forum. Established in early 2010, the Forum comprises a membership of over 20 NGOs and media representatives and aims to strengthen capacity around public finance management issues for evidence-based advocacy.

Communication, Advocacy, Partnerships and Participation

In collaboration with governmental and non-governmental partners, social mobilisation

KEY RESULTS

- Provincial socio-economic profiles were disseminated nationwide.
- Domestic accountability was strengthened by creating a Civil Society Budget Monitoring Forum and an exclusive partnership with the Parliamentary Budget and Plan Commission.
- 750,000 people in remote rural areas were reached with key child survival, development and protection messages.
- The Civil Society Network for Child Rights engaged 150 civil society organisations in provincial training and briefings on key programming (e.g., M&E, HIV, knowledge management) and advocacy (e.g., rights, poverty) issues.

activities carried out by multimedia mobile units and community theatres reached 750,000 people with key child survival, development and protection messages in the most remote areas of eight provinces.

Child-to-child media activities were expanded to include 1,310 children as producers and presenters of radio programmes by and for children. This helped children participate in community dialogue and decision-making fora. The Child Friendly Media Network increased to 352 members and produced over 1,200 child rights-related stories in the press.

In terms of humanitarian action, during the flood-associated institutional red alert, approximately five million people were reached through radio messaging and social mobilisation efforts promoting relevant disease prevention and hygiene practices.

Under the UN Joint Programme on Civil Society, civil society organisations were supported to participate in policy dialogue and influence pro-poor and gender-sensitive public policies. More than 150 civil society organisations, ranging from small community-based groups to national faith-based organisations, received training in child rights advocacy, a human rights based approach to programming, programme management and monitoring and evaluation. In addition, nine provincial civil society coordination networks were established, which reinforced civil society organisations at provincial level and helped them to effectively advocate for child rights.

Way forward

In 2011, the Social Policy, Advocacy and Communication programme will focus on supporting public finance management reforms, with emphasis on strategic programme budgeting,

increased transparency and access to planning and budget instruments. It will also aim to strengthen domestic accountability through regular public finance management support to the Civil Society Budget Forum and Parliament.

Communication for advocacy activities will continue to expand and consolidate the Child Friendly Media Network and support Eduardo Mondlane University to roll out a child rights and media course for students of journalism. The capacities of young presenters and broadcasters of child-to-child media programmes will be further strengthened to enable them to participate effectively in the development of the country. The programme will continue to support integrated communication interventions on HIV, violence, education and accelerated child survival and development, aiming to reach 250 communities through mobile units and theatre.

FUNDS IN 2010

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	3,365,918
Other Resources	1,704,896
Other Resources – Emergency	-
Total Funds Utilised	5,070,814

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

One UN Fund	619,844
Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	188,094
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	135,356
Luxemburg National Committee for UNICEF	120,364
Canadian International Development Agency	104,438
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Government of the Netherlands, Thematic Fund Policy, Advocacy and Partnership, Swedish National Committee for UNICEF, Thematic Fund Young Child Survival and Development, UK National Committee for UNICEF, Belgian National Committee for UNICEF, Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children, Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF, French National Committee for UNICEF, Australian National Committee for UNICEF, Iceland National Committee for UNICEF and US Fund for UNICEF	536,800

FOCUS ON Public finance management

In recent years, Mozambique has embarked on major public administration and finance management reform. The ongoing Public Finance Management reform has offered entry points for advocacy for children and women, particularly at policy level.

UNICEF's supportive approach towards Public Finance Management reform is multi-faceted. It involves many strategies (e.g., advocacy, capacity building, partnerships); different entry points of engagement (e.g., applied budget work, evidence-based planning, programme budgeting, aid coordination); and various instruments of analysis (e.g., the State Budget, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers).

An official partnership with the Ministry of Finance began in 2010, when a work plan between the National Directorate of Budget and UNICEF was endorsed. This partnership supports the Ministry of Finance to implement a more equitable and pro-poor budget based on evidence, national planning priorities and international human rights instruments.

UNICEF has encouraged the creation of a Civil Society Budget Monitoring Forum. Established in early 2010, the Forum comprises over 20 NGOs and media representatives. The objective of the Forum is to strengthen the capacity of evidence-based advocacy regarding Public Finance Management issues. It also aims to serve as a hub for information sharing and to act as an identifiable civil society coalition capable of engaging in dialogue with Government, Parliament and donors.

To date, UNICEF support is reported via (i) the Medium Term Expenditure Framework; (ii) the State Budget; and (iii) quarterly Budget Execution Reports. UNICEF Mozambique is currently investigating options to become fully aligned with government systems. A pilot for use of the national Single Treasury Account is being considered. Efforts are also being mobilised to ensure the use of government programme budgeting classification for UNICEF's internal planning.





PARTNERSHIPS



PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships are integral to every aspect of UNICEF's work, helping to bring about results that organisations cannot achieve independently. In Mozambique, partnerships at all levels are crucial in order to make the Convention on the Rights of the Child a reality for all children, wherever they live.

Civil society and child rights

Civil society partnerships were consolidated by late 2009 with the establishment of the Civil Society Network for Child Rights. The network engages 150 member organisations at national level, and trainings and briefings on priority policy advocacy and programming have taken place in six provinces. The network, supported through the UN Joint Programme on Civil Society, has strengthened the capability of civil society organisations at national and sub-national levels to participate in policy dialogue, advocate for child rights and influence child-friendly policies. The network has offered a range of activities, including training in a human rights based approach to programming, evidence-based advocacy and on-the-job training in project planning, administration, management and monitoring skills.

Partnership for zero tolerance against violence

Lessons have been learnt from the 2007-2009 school-based Child Sexual Abuse Campaign carried out by civil society organisations and

supported by Action Aid. Building on this, a radio communication partnership on Zero Tolerance against Sexual Abuse of Women was established in 2010 with support from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Social Action, Ministry of Interior, community radios and other partners.

This communication partnership has brought together existing interventions to achieve a more cohesive response to violence prevention. The use of integrated communication channels (e.g., radio and interpersonal communication) has helped to forge stronger links between the government network of gender focal points within key line ministries (e.g., Ministries of Education, Women and Social Action, Interior and Justice) and community-based organisations.

In 2011, the Ministry of Education will mobilise key stakeholders and media outlets to launch a media and advocacy campaign for 'Zero Tolerance of Sexual Abuse against Children in Mozambique'. To complement this initiative, social mobilisation activities at grassroots level will be promoted. A multi-level approach supporting the empowerment of children, young people, families and communities will aim to replace a 'culture of silence' with a 'culture of zero tolerance'.

Public-private partnerships

UNICEF's public-private partnerships initiative aims to create a network of child-friendly

companies that integrate child-friendly policies in the workplace, invest resources in programmes that benefit children and women and promote child-friendly products and emerging technologies.

Through public-private partnerships, UNICEF aims to leverage resources for women and children and encourage corporate social investment. UNICEF's strategy focuses on five main areas: a partnership menu of child-friendly initiatives; the promotion of corporate social investment and partnerships for child rights; the promotion of improved workplace policies; advocacy for child-friendly products that improve the livelihoods of children; and the development of a corporate social investment database.

A partnership menu has been developed in collaboration with the Government and civil society organisations to promote child-friendly initiatives and support companies to become child-friendly. Since 2008, the menu has offered a variety of child-focused initiatives in health, education, protection and young people's participation. The activities supported by companies include the purchase of mosquito nets, the rehabilitation of PMTCT sites and the construction of child-friendly water and sanitation facilities at schools.

During 2010, in collaboration with the Institute for Export Promotion, UNICEF participated in Mozambique's International Business Fair with an information exhibit on child-friendly corporate social responsibility and social investment. In 2011, this collaboration will be expanded to reach the private sector in the provinces and will introduce an awards scheme for best corporate social responsibility and social investment practices.





In addition, the Minister of Women and Social Action and the UNICEF Representative launched the annual Corporate Social Responsibility Fair in Maputo, where senior business administrators participated in sessions on child-friendly social investment and corporate social responsibility linked to the education sector.

A partnership with Associação Kulungwana, the organisers of the Maputo International Music Festival, resulted in two major awareness-raising concerts. The concerts marked International Children's Day and Mozambique's Fortnight for Children, and both events generated widespread media coverage focusing on preventing child trafficking. They were fully sponsored by the private sector and festival partners, and received the pro bono support of prominent performing artists, including national child rights activist Stewart Sukuma and Danish Goodwill Ambassador Caroline Henderson. The partnership with singer Stewart Sukuma also included motivational visits and concerts targeting young people.



FOCUS ON *Quinzena da criança*

A diverse group of Mozambican artists spanning several generations came together on Saturday 5 June in Maputo for an outdoor concert as a part of the *Quinzena da criança*, a fortnight of activities dedicated to children and their rights beginning with the International Day of the Child on 1 June and ending with the Day of the African Child on 16 June.

The all-day event was held at the Centro Cultural de Matalane, which was founded by the renowned Mozambican painter Malangatana, in the outskirts of the capital Maputo. Performing artists such as Dillon

Djindji, Stewart Sukuma, José Mucavele, Neyma, Elvira Viegas, Marlene and Valdemiro Jose helped raise awareness of child trafficking and exploitation.

The concert also featured the jazz singer Caroline Henderson from Denmark, a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador who has been a strong advocate for child rights. Last year, at a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Maputo, several of these artists presented and signed a declaration pledging to put children's issues at the forefront of the public agenda.





DELIVERING



DELIVERING AS ONE UN

In 2007, the UN Country Team put in place the five components of the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative: One Programme, One Budgetary Framework, One Leader, One Office and Common Services, and Communicating as One. In 2009, a national evaluation of DaO assessed the progress of the UN initiative and highlighted the challenges.

The evaluation of DaO, which was finalised in July 2010, concluded that under the One Programme a clear, strategic division of labour exists within the UN system, which increases efficiency and improves the quality of supervision of the programmes. The One Programme management structure has increased synergy, strategic planning and collaborative information exchange, thus contributing to increased effectiveness in programming. Organising the Joint Programmes required a considerable effort, but UN staff confirmed that coherence was increased as a result. While preliminary indications are positive, the impact of Joint Programmes could not be measured at the time of preparing the evaluation.

The One Budgetary Framework/One Fund component is critical to the success of DaO. The evaluation indicated that the disbursements from the One Fund were managed well. The allocation systems functioned efficiently, the reviews were comprehensive and the disbursement decisions were sound, demonstrating efficient co-operation between the UN agencies in Mozambique. The growth in resource mobilisation for the One Fund

AS ONE UN

in previous years demonstrated an initial interest of bilaterals in the One Fund, but these bilateral donors have since pointed out the need for improved reporting and increased accountability.

Regarding the One Leader, the evaluation highlighted that coordination and collaboration was a challenge, but both the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN Country Team coped well under the circumstances. UN staff generally recognised that the increased workload was the price for improved coordination, collaboration and coherence. The 'firewall' between the Resident Coordinator's Office and UN agencies has functioned effectively in Mozambique and has fulfilled its purpose, i.e., to ensure that One Leader coordinates the entire system and eliminates any actual or perceived conflict of interest.

The initial experience with common services, including IT and harmonisation of business processes through Long Term Agreements, the issuance of UN joint institutional service contracts and the maintenance of the UN Common Supplier Database and UN Portal for Procurement website has demonstrated that they contribute to efficiency and effectiveness. However, the UN is still facing

various constraints in establishing the One Office, such as financing new structures, relocating and consolidating existing offices.

The evaluation concluded that the Communicating as One component had had a slow start and that the communication strategy lacked vision. However, it is a shared view that it is beneficial for the UN to speak with one voice on policy issues such as gender equality, the environment and the impact of international economic issues.

The achievements and lessons learnt so far in implementing the DaO approach provide opportunities to strengthen the relevance, coherence and comparative advantages of the UN system. The increased visibility and popularity of the DaO initiative, evidenced by the rising number of countries voluntarily adopting it, also provides an opportunity to further promote this important initiative.

The DaO initiative has the potential to positively impact the progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other international development goals. The challenge is now to encourage the UN and donors to continue to support the DaO approach over time.





2010

RESOURCES BY DONORS (US\$)

Donor	Funds Utilised
UNICEF Regular Resources	15,813,222
UNICEF Regular Resources Set Aside	33,816
Emergency Programme Fund	223,703
Other Resources	24,862,707
Government of the Netherlands	8,250,063
UN One Fund	3,710,080
Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	1,800,973
Canadian International Development Agency	1,792,108
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	1,336,380
German National Committee for UNICEF	1,136,555
US Fund for UNICEF	844,992
Australian Agency for International Development	729,098
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF	653,143
Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children	637,314
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	594,790
Japan National Committee for UNICEF	508,233
Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	350,341
Consolidated Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	305,909
Australian National Committee for UNICEF	273,272
European Commission	250,409
Amsterdam Institute for International Development	247,967
United States Agency for International Development	247,639
Swedish National Committee for UNICEF	217,751
Government of Denmark	192,666
French National Committee for UNICEF	125,299
UK National Committee for UNICEF	123,778
Luxemburg National Committee for UNICEF	120,364
Slovak National Committee for UNICEF	118,455
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	101,486
Thematic Fund Young Child Survival and Development	69,721
Swiss National Committee for UNICEF	41,831
Thematic Fund Policy, Advocacy and Partnership	35,302
Portuguese National Committee for UNICEF	31,024
Iceland National Committee for UNICEF	12,519
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF	1,769
GAVI Fund	1,476
Total Funds Utilised (US\$)	40,933,448

ACRONYMS

ART	Antiretroviral treatment
ARV	Antiretroviral
CAPP	Communication, Advocacy, Partnerships and Participation
CNCS	National AIDS Council
DaO	Delivering as One Initiative
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LLIN	Long-lasting insecticidal nets
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PRONASAR	Rural water and sanitation sector-wide approach to programming
PSA	Food Subsidy Programme
SPPIM	Social Policy, Planning, Information and Monitoring
SWAp	Sector-wide approach to programming
WFP	World Food Programme
ZIP	Zona de Influência Pedagógica

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