

annual report | 2011 |
mozambique

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Foreword

For the United Nations (UN) in Mozambique, the year 2011 was one of programme review and development. During the year, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDAF Action Plan were developed to guide UN activities through the 2012-2015 period. The *Delivering as One* model remains the principal focus of UN programming in Mozambique, and ensuring coherence and unity across the UN system is a priority. In response to Government objectives and the country's development needs, the UN aims to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

There were many successes. UNICEF was selected as a Devex Top 40 Development Innovator, and UNICEF's Digital Drum was chosen as one of *Time Magazine's* 50 Best Inventions of 2011. In Mozambique, UNICEF was recognised as the country's premier brand in the Social Action category, and a UNICEF sponsored book on child protection was awarded the CADES 2011 Best Book of the Year prize.

It is only through partnerships and drawing on each partner's strengths, however, that UNICEF can reach the most vulnerable children. In 2011, close to four million children were reached with an integrated child survival package that included vaccination against measles, vitamin A supplementation, nutrition screening and deworming during the nationwide child health weeks; 202,300 people in rural areas gained access to safe water; 1.4 million children were reached with life skills interventions focused on HIV prevention and education in all provinces; and 1.8 million people in rural communities received key child survival, education and protection messages.

Even with all these successes, there remain children who are vulnerable – children who are excluded from the basic services that ensure their survival and well-being. In 2012, we must do more. For example, protecting children from HIV infection takes more than scaling up services – it often requires shifts in practices and changes in behaviour. Mozambique still suffers from a 44 per cent prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition. The damage stunting causes to a child's development is long lasting and permanent. It is a loss that cannot be recovered, neither for the individual child nor for Mozambican society. The plight of these children needs our urgent attention and action.

There are also new and emerging opportunities, which must be seized. UNICEF's organisational focus on equity provides a strong argument for increased investment in the most deprived and vulnerable children in the worst-off provinces, and Mozambique's vast natural resources represent an unprecedented opportunity to lift children and women out of poverty, if benefits and proceeds from these resources are equitably distributed and used.

I would like to thank our partners for their strong support in 2011. Despite the continued global financial crisis, the Government of Mozambique and UNICEF attracted significant funding from the Governments of Canada, Netherlands, Sweden and United Kingdom, as well as from a number of UNICEF National Committees. Beyond financial support, we are grateful to our partners for their technical collaboration, advice and relentless advocacy for protecting the rights of the most disadvantaged children in Mozambique.

We look forward to your continued support in the year ahead.

Jesper Morch
Representative



Progress and Challenges

Mozambique is likely to achieve 13 of the 21 Millennium Development Goal targets, according to the national 2011 *Millennium Development Goal Progress Report*, including targets related to universal primary education, HIV, malaria, other diseases and global partnerships.

Large investments in education, health, transport and infrastructure have resulted in significant progress across a range of non-monetary poverty indicators. The proportion of children experiencing two or more deprivations, for example, went down 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 2008 *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 550 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 years old. HIV incidence in children below the age of 15 also appears to be decreasing, from about 38,500 new infections in 2005 to some 30,000 in 2010.

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

The country has also made headway in the protection of children. In the past few years, Mozambique has approved a National Children's Act, a Juvenile Justice Act, a Trafficking Act and a Domestic Violence Act. With the formation of the National Council for Children in 2010, standardised procedures for victims

KEY INDICATORS

Population
22 million

Children under 18
11.6 million

Human Development Index
184/187

People living below poverty line
54 per cent

Under five mortality rate
141/1,000

Maternal mortality rate
550/100,000

HIV prevalence
11.5 per cent

of violence and minimum standards for vulnerable children have been established. The National Plan of Action on Birth Registration was adopted in 2006, and approximately 4.2 million children under the age of 18 are now registered.

Recent discoveries of significant deposits of mineral resources in the country hold the potential of propelling Mozambique to middle-income country status in coming decades. UNICEF, in partnership with civil society organisations, has been advocating for transparency in the extractive industry sector and for making the benefits from mineral extraction available to children, possibly through a child welfare tax imposed on mineral outputs.

Many urgent development challenges remain. Mozambique ranks among the world's poorest countries. It is number 184 out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index. It remains one of Africa's largest recipients of foreign aid, with more than 16 per cent of its GDP coming from bilateral and multilateral aid in 2011.

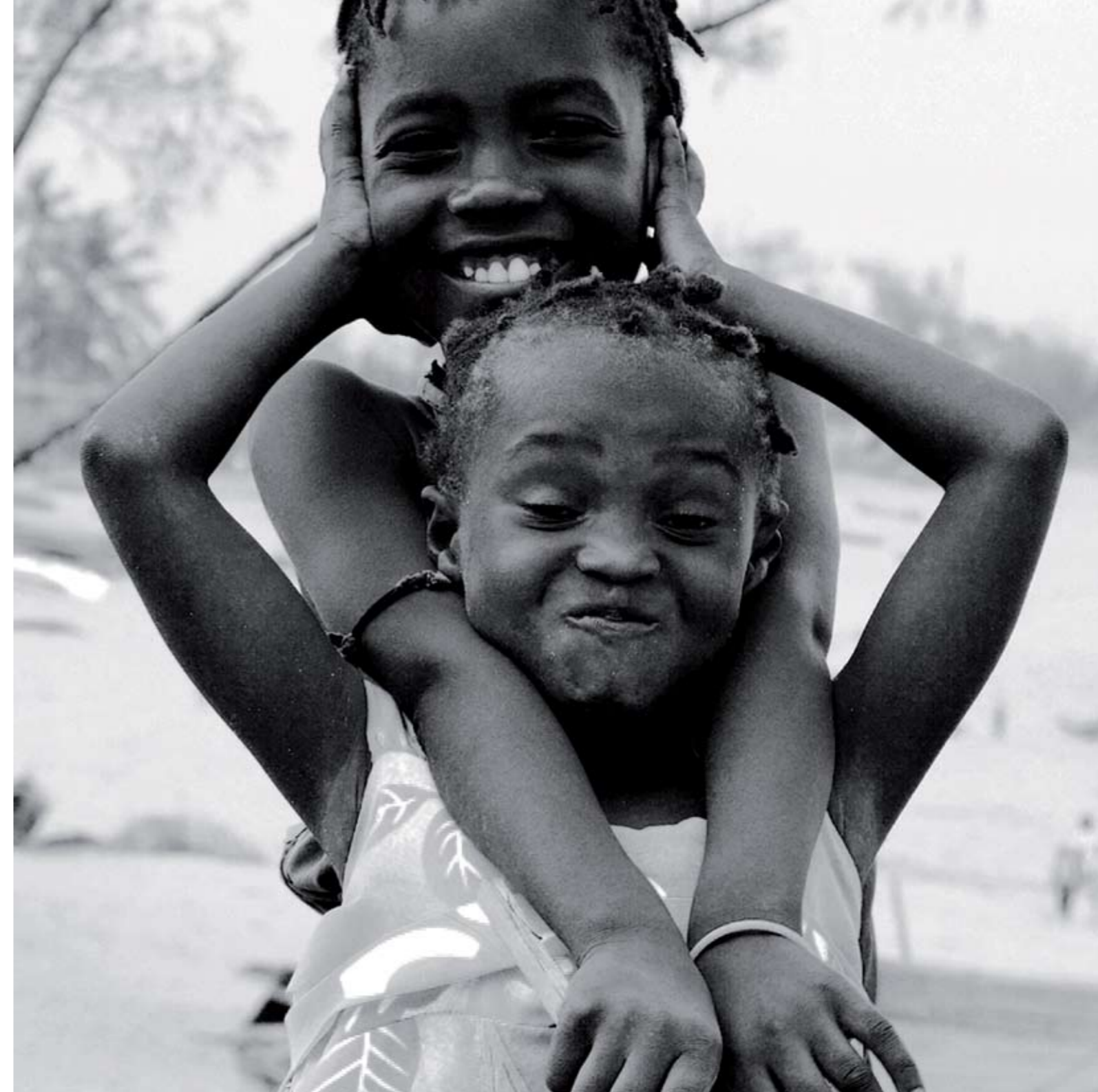
Despite continued economic growth, consumption-based poverty has remained unchanged for the past six years, with over 55 per cent of the population – over 11 million people – living below the poverty line. Natural disasters and disease, low agricultural productivity, population growth and an increase in international food and fuel prices have all contributed to the persistence of poverty. Additionally, marked disparities persist between urban and rural areas and among provinces throughout the country, with Zambezia being the worst-off province on many indicators.

Progress in school enrolment rates masks challenges in the quality of education, with 44 per cent children in primary schools being behind schedule 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, often due to early marriage and pregnancy.

While malaria continues to claim one third of lives lost among children under the age of five, HIV is also one of the top four causes of death in children. Adolescents and young girls are three times more likely than their male counterparts to be affected by the HIV pandemic.

Access to safe water and sanitation remains low, particularly in rural areas. Only 47 per cent of all households have access to safe drinking water, with major disparities between provinces and between rural and urban households. Only 17 per cent of households have access to adequate sanitation facilities.

While the improved legal and policy framework has led to a more protective environment for children, the main challenge that remains is to translate new legislation into effective regulation and programmes on the ground. Mozambique has the opportunity, with good governance and existing policies, to accelerate economic and social development that can lift people out of poverty and empower the most vulnerable members of society, but it also faces the risk of increased polarisation and growing disparities if measures are not taken to ensure fair and inclusive growth.





JANUARY

Floods in the Limpopo basin affected an estimated 30,000 people. UNICEF supported the Government's response with school tents, school kits for displaced students, slabs to make safe and sanitary latrines and water purification solutions.



FEBRUARY

The 2011 *State of the World's Children Report* was launched, highlighting the specific situation and vulnerabilities of adolescents.



MARCH

After the floods, UNICEF helped with the resettlement and integration into new communities of people displaced by flood waters. This work is cross-sectoral and involves a range of interventions from education to health to protection.



APRIL

In a high-level ceremony in Manica, 282 community leaders from the central provinces of Tete, Manica and Sofala were recognised for their important role in the construction and use of latrines and in the adoption of healthy hygiene habits, which include the total elimination of open defecation in their communities.



MAY

Prime Minister Aires Ali launched the nationwide measles vaccination campaign. Over 19,000 health workers organised in 2,400 teams were mobilised and trained to reach over 3.6 million children aged 6 to 59 months during the five days of the intensive campaign.



JUNE

The Minister of Education, Zeferino Martins, officially launched the Government's "zero tolerance" campaign against violence and abuse of children. The campaign, aimed at helping to change both social norms and individual behaviour, is a joint effort between five line ministries and involves UNICEF and civil society organisations.



Country Programme

The 2007-2011 UNICEF Country Programme, aligned with the Government and the United Nations planning cycles, was developed in close consultation with children, civil society, donors and other development partners. The programme is a part of the *Delivering as One* model of the UN in Mozambique, as articulated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and contributed directly to the priorities relating to children that were outlined in the country's second national poverty reduction strategy.

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

The Country Programme was implemented under the leadership of the Government at the national and sub-national levels, in partnership with UN agencies, other multi-lateral and bi-lateral partners, non-governmental organisations and communities, in order to reduce disparities and ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalised children were reached.

Achievements 2007-2011

Close collaboration with government and non-governmental partners and support from donors led to the achievement of the following results between 2007 and 2011:

- Improved policy and legislative frameworks in the social sectors led to a more protective environment for children.
- Child Health Weeks reached over 3 million children twice a year since 2008 with an integrated child survival package, including vaccination, vitamin A supplementation, deworming and nutrition screening.
- Over two million people in rural and peri-urban areas gained access to safe water and sanitation facilities.
- By 2011, 400,000 children learned in an improved, child friendly school environment in seven disadvantaged districts.
- Over 4.2 million children under the age of 18 received birth certificates.
- Close to 5.6 million people in rural districts of eight provinces were reached with information on the importance of basic education, HIV prevention, and protection against violence, abuse and exploitation.



JULY

The National Institute of Statistics, with the support of UNICEF, launched the updated version of the Social Statistics, Demography and Economics database of Mozambique. This database will be a vital tool to inform decision and policy making throughout the country.



AUGUST

Eduardo Mondlane University launched the course *Children's Rights and Journalism Practice: A Rights-Based Perspective*. The course, supported by UNICEF, aims to provide students of journalism with an understanding of child rights and equip them with reporting skills that respect children's rights in the media.



SEPTEMBER

UNICEF participated in the annual FACIM international trade fair promoting child-focused corporate social investment across different sectors. The trade fair had exhibitors from more than 30 countries and received tens of thousands of visitors.



OCTOBER

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Women and Social Action in holding the first National Seminar on Alternative Care to strengthen the alternative care systems for children without access to direct parental care.



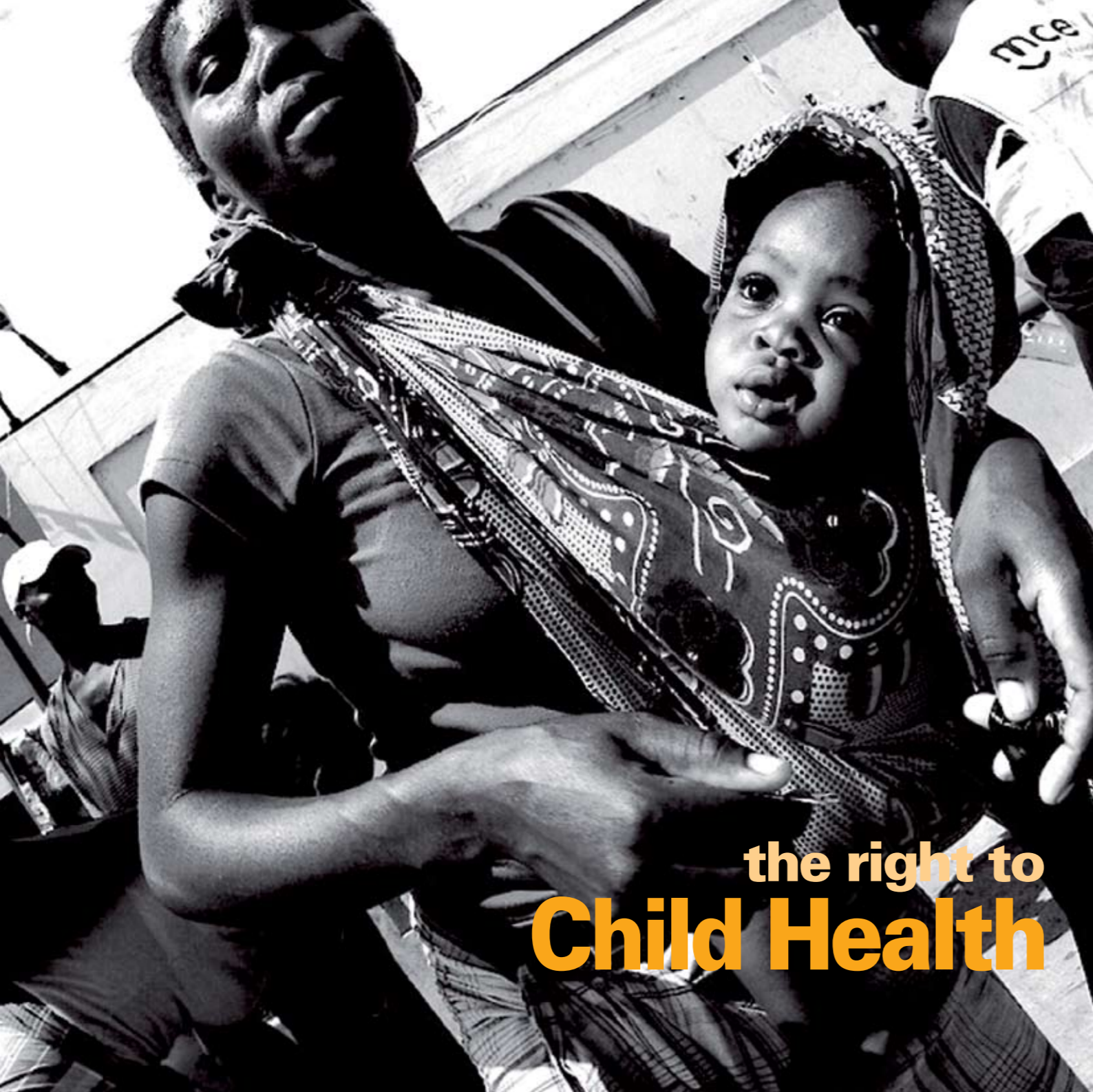
NOVEMBER

At the third annual Mozambique Best Brands gala organised by market research firm Intercampus/GfK and marketing agency DDB, UNICEF was recognised as the country's premier brand in the Social Action category.



DECEMBER

Mozambican artist Neyma, supported by fellow artist Stewart Sukuma, launched the music video "Sofrimento" from her *Idiomas* album at a mini-concert on UNICEF's premises.



the right to 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, Health Alliance International, Clinton Health Access Initiative and Douleurs Sans Frontières.

Progress

UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, provided technical support to the Ministry of Health in procurement and supply chain management to address major challenges in the health system. After a two-year renovation that included infrastructure development, capacity building and improvements in the stock management system, a new central warehouse was inaugurated.

The Child Health Week – supported financially by the Government of Canada – constituted a key area of collaboration between the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organisation and UNICEF. During the first Child Health Week in May, the Ministry of Health reported that over 3.9 million children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation and 3.3 million children aged 12-59 months received *mebendazole*. Subsequently, the Government implemented the second Child Health Week without UNICEF financial and technical support.

Support was provided in the distribution of over 2.5 million long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) across the country, representing a cumulative coverage of all children under five and 72 per cent of pregnant women in unsprayed districts.

The risk of HIV transmission from HIV-positive mothers to their children was reduced. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) sites across the country increased from 909 in 2010 to 1,060 in 2011, a steady increase from 222 in 2006, 386 in 2007, 500 in 2008 and 744 in 2009.

KEY RESULTS

- Revised guidelines for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) leading towards the elimination of paediatric AIDS rolled out in all provinces.
- Nationwide Child Health Week reached near four million children in May with an integrated health package including, measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation, deworming and screening for nutrition status.
- 20,726 children with severe acute malnutrition received treatment.
- The number of children living with HIV receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 28 per cent (compared to an 18 per cent increase in 2010).



Partial data for 2011 shows that out of 852,690 pregnant women attending their first antenatal care visit in health centres with PMTCT services, 602,859 (75 per cent) were tested for HIV compared with 68.8 per cent in 2010. Of all those tested, 60,707 or 10 per cent were found HIV-positive. A total of 39,034 HIV-positive pregnant women – 76 per cent of those who tested HIV-positive – received antiretroviral therapy (ART) for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

The number of HIV-positive children receiving ART reached 19,241 in 2011, compared to 21,047 children in 2010. This lower number of HIV-exposed children receiving ART is a reflection of high dropout rates in the follow-up of PMTCT services and calls for continued investment in the programme.

In the Ministry of Health's nutrition programme, 20,726 children under five were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition in nine provinces. Of the malnourished children, 6,664 were hospitalised and the remaining 15,184 were treated as out-patients with the use of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food. In addition, 5,941 children diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition received nutritional support.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, improved emergency preparedness for cholera led to a decrease in the number of cases from 4,603 in 2010 to 1,254 in 2011 and in the number of deaths (from 61 in 2010 to 4 in 2011).

The UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS – of which UNICEF is a part – continued to support national efforts in the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS. In 2011, the UN supported both the planning and the roll-out of new PMTCT guidelines, aiming to provide more efficacious regimens to HIV-positive pregnant women and their infants through breastfeeding. In close collaboration with partners, UN agencies provided support to the Ministry of Health in undertaking the PMTCT National Review, which in addition to documenting the programme, recommended solutions to the bottlenecks and challenges to the elimination of HIV infection in children. Based on the National Review, a costed PMTCT plan was developed and expected to be approved in early 2012.



Way forward

In 2012, the Child Health and Nutrition programme will continue to provide financial and technical support to the Health Sector Common Fund. It will support planning and budgeting at the central level and in at least two provinces (Zambezia and Tete), which have been highlighted in recent research as having the most vulnerable children in the country. Procurement and supply chain management will continue to be a priority area that will ensure the availability of essential drugs and medical accessories.

In the area of service delivery, UNICEF interventions will focus on supporting the Ministry of Health to continue the expansion of the community health workers programme, further strengthen malaria control through routine distribution and universal access campaigns for bed nets, and support the implementation of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme. In the area of HIV, UNICEF will continue to support partner efforts to keep HIV-positive women alive and to protect their children from HIV infection through nationwide implementation of the new PMTCT guidelines.



FUNDS IN 2011

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	4,478,024
Other Resources	12,369,093
Total Funds Utilised	16,847,117

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Government of Canada	5,424,279
Government of the United Kingdom	2,002,074
UN One Fund	1,260,489
US Fund for UNICEF	946,517
Thematic Fund Young Child Survival and Development	539,926
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	474,840
Government of the United States of America	344,827
Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children	248,151
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	226,328
Japan Committee for UNICEF	207,661
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	156,238
German National Committee for UNICEF	125,831
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF	106,548
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000) : Australian National Committee for UNICEF, Belgian National Committee for UNICEF, French National Committee for UNICEF, Government of Australia, Government of Sweden, Micronutrient Initiative, Swiss National Committee for UNICEF, Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality, Thematic Fund Humanitarian Response, UK National Committee for UNICEF, UNICEF China	305,384

ASPIRATIONS

I want to provide good health to the people, especially to the children

Anisa (13) dreams of becoming a medical doctor to cure people who are ill and suffering.



ANISA

We are a family of four brothers and sisters. I started school at the age of six, but I got ill and was sent to South Africa for treatment and only went back to school when I was seven. Before that I stayed at home. My parents taught me how to read and write. My dad is a driver in Chibuto, and my mother stays at home taking care of us.

My family thinks it's important for me to study and get knowledge, so I can one day contribute to my community. My father helps me to do my homework because he is very good in math, and

sometimes when he is not around, my older sister helps me. Unfortunately, she dropped out of school in the last grade when she became pregnant with her boyfriend. Their baby Jasmina is now two years old. I like her very much, and we play a lot, but my sister has struggled to go back to school.

I love going to school to get an education. I wake up very early, at 5:45 in the morning, to iron my uniform, which I have washed the evening before, and I am on my way to school at 6:30. There I learn to read and write, respect others and not to discriminate anyone. I learn all of this in school. We learn to love ourselves and others. In school, I have a place to play and many friends. We do sports and share the same interests. When I finish school, I wish to go to university to study medicine and become a medical doctor, so that I can help others with their health. We have the right to good health. If I cure a sick child, I will be giving it the opportunity to live a healthier life and going to school. We have a local hospital, and I would like to work there one day.



Anisa writes about her dreams during a training workshop.



KEY RESULTS

- 123,926 people in 24,785 households in rural areas provided with access to safe sanitation facilities.
- 202,300 people in 13 districts provided with access to safe drinking water.
- 30,100 learners in 86 schools gaining access to safe drinking water, 13,300 learners in 38 schools gaining access to sanitation facilities and 144,845 learners in 242 schools reached with hygiene messages.
- Over 20,000 learners benefited from an improved learning environment through the construction and rehabilitation of 214 classrooms.

the right to **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 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 for safe water and sanitation facilities.

The programme is implemented by the Government of Mozambique 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, 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 work in close collaboration with bi-lateral partners, national and international non-governmental organisations, as well as the private sector.

Progress

During 2011, governmental and non-governmental partners continued to work to

create an enabling policy environment in the water and sanitation sector. The harmonised sector-wide approach and common fund for the rural water supply and sanitation sector – called PRONASAR – were further strengthened through capacity building and south-south cooperation.

In partnership with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and with support from donors such as the Government of the Netherlands, 202,300 people in rural districts were provided with access to safe drinking water and 123,926 children and community members with access to safe sanitation facilities. As part of the community approach to total sanitation, 246 communities and two entire localities with 36 communities were declared open defecation free through the construction and consistent use of latrines.

In the education sector, with support from UNICEF National Committees, 86 schools were provided with access to safe water, benefiting 30,100 learners in

seven districts. The construction of school sanitation facilities with separate latrines, hand washing stands and urinals in 38 schools reached 13,300 learners in seven districts. Hygiene education programmes in schools and communities reached 144,845 learners in 242 schools in seven districts. Some 20,000 school children benefitted from the construction and rehabilitation of 214 classrooms.

The Government, supported by cluster partners, ensured a timely response to the flood emergency in January 2011. Over 5,300 resettled people in the Limpopo river basin received supplies for drinking water treatment and for environmental sanitation. In order to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities living in drought, cyclone and flood-prone districts, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, UN Habitat and UNICEF are exploring possibilities for the construction of natural disaster resistant infrastructure for schools.

Way forward

In 2012, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme will continue to support PRONASAR and help strengthen Government capacity in planning, monitoring and evaluation, including documenting and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned that may contribute to the improvement of decision making processes.

The programme will continue to support the provision of safe drinking water (150,000 people) and adequate sanitation facilities (20,000 people) in 19 rural districts in three provinces, and sustaining results from past interventions to ensure progress towards achieving the MDGs by 2015. The programme will support the self-

construction of safe and sustainable sanitation facilities to 5,000 people in four small towns in three provinces and continue to support the implementation of child friendly water facilities in 100 schools and sanitation and hygiene facilities in 70 schools.

FUNDS IN 2011

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	3,325,073
Other Resources	8,827,339
Total Funds Utilised	12,152,412

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Government of the Netherlands	5,074,125
Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	1,187,076
Consolidated Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	609,992
Swedish National Committee for UNICEF	458,653
US Fund for UNICEF	291,160
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	214,105
Australian National Committee for UNICEF	197,708
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	188,517
UK National Committee for UNICEF	185,632
Japan Committee for UNICEF	140,307
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF	105,633
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): French National Committee for UNICEF, German National Committee for UNICEF, Portuguese National Committee for UNICEF	174,431

ASPIRATIONS

I dream of defending the rights of the poorest in my country

Helder (14), a young, creative student, wishes to provide justice for the poor one day.



HELDER

I started school when I was five years old, but then I got very ill, and my dad took me for treatment in South Africa, and I missed out on school for a while. Before I started school I stayed at home with my parents. I have two sisters, one who is 18 and one who is 21. Both are already married. One of them now lives in Maputo with her husband. I'm the youngest one, and I live with my mother because my parents separated when I was little.

My mother runs a small business. She sells bed sheets for a living. They are of a nice quality and come from Portugal, and she receives them from a distributor in Maputo. If she is lucky, she sells one, and with what she earns on the sale, she is able to buy food and pay for all our expenses. My father is a carpenter working in South Africa, where he immigrated. He still pays for my studies. He has always supported my education. He has taught me all about drawing, and I still use the techniques he taught me when I draw in my spare time.



Helder during a recent training, helping Anisa, one of the participants, to illustrate her dream.

When I finish school, I wish to go to university to study law. I dream of becoming the Minister of Justice one day. I would like to provide justice for the poor and make sure their rights are protected. Sometimes in the market, there are robberies that remain unsolved because the police do not do anything to catch the thieves. I would like to change the laws, so that those who commit a crime get punished. I'm also very concerned about the protection of children who live in the streets, work as farmers or are sent to South Africa to work in the mines instead of going to school. I would like to help them because they have the right to an education.



the right to **Basic Education**

KEY RESULTS

- Multi-sectoral national strategy on Early Child Development finalised.
- Over 400,000 primary school children in nearly 750 schools went to school in child friendly environments.
- 10,000 children benefited from the distribution of 2,500 double desks, 126,000 children received school kits and 138,000 children were immunised against tetanus in the seven Child Friendly School (CFS) districts.
- 1.4 million children aged 10-14 increased their knowledge of HIV prevention in all provinces.

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 on orphaned and vulnerable children. The programme also supports the scale-up of HIV prevention in schools.

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

Progress

During 2011, in close collaboration with partners, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in the development of a new education sector plan (2012-2015) with a strong equity focus, addressing for the first time the issue of out-of-school children and making a commitment to implement social protection programmes for inclusion and school completion of vulnerable children. Provision of a safe and healthy school environment, prevention of violence in schools and development of a gender action plan were also highlighted in the new sector plan. The Ministry of Education led ten ministries in the development of a multi-sectoral national strategy on Early Child Development, which included a plan to pilot new models.

The CFS initiative is yielding tangible results. The CFS, implemented by the Ministry of Education and primarily supported by UNICEF National Committees, aims to improve the quality of education through an integrated package of school interventions in seven provinces. The rate of net enrolments in the seven CFS districts increased by 35 per cent over the baseline, compared to a national average increase of 28.5 per cent in 2010. The gross

primary school completion rate for girls increased from 29 per cent (2006) to 40 per cent (2010) and for boys from 41 per cent (2006) to 48.7 per cent (2010).

Some 400,000 children in nearly 750 primary schools in targeted districts are learning in more child friendly school environments due to improved teaching practices as a result of more training and better supervision. In 2011, ten thousand children benefited from the distribution of 2,500 double desks, 126,000 children received school kits and 138,000 children were immunised against tetanus in the seven CFS districts.

Provincial associations of people living with HIV reached round 1.4 million children aged between 10-14 years with HIV prevention education through school clubs in 11 provinces, covering over 1,300 schools.

Finally, together with other partners in the education sector, support was provided to the Ministry of Education to incorporate disaster risk reduction and climate change into the school curriculum.

Way forward

While educational coverage is strong in Mozambique, school quality remains variable. This means that every child who goes to school does not have an equal opportunity to learn. In 2012, the Basic Education programme will focus on supporting the Ministry of Education to finalise school quality standards; strengthen decentralised capacity in planning, implementation and monitoring of the education sector; and provide continuous support at the sub-district level to reinforce quality learning by children.

The programme will continue to support the CFS model in the seven selected provinces, with a continued focus

on child-centred teaching and learning methods, academic supervision and teacher support, and provision of learning materials and rehabilitation of schools. A new intervention area will be inclusive education, supporting children with disabilities to access school in CFS districts.

FUNDS IN 2011

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	2,886,512
Other Resources	3,563,244
Total Funds Utilised	6,449,756

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	1,259,629
UN One Fund	391,122
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	287,039
German National Committee for UNICEF	282,602
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	277,319
US Fund for UNICEF	241,149
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF	181,100
French National Committee for UNICEF	158,877
Consolidated Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	142,850
UK National Committee for UNICEF	115,924
Swedish National Committee for UNICEF	112,547
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Australian National Committee for UNICEF, Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF, Government of Japan	113,086

ASPIRATIONS

My future is my education

Artelinda (13), a young student, shares her dreams about the future, which she hopes to achieve through education.



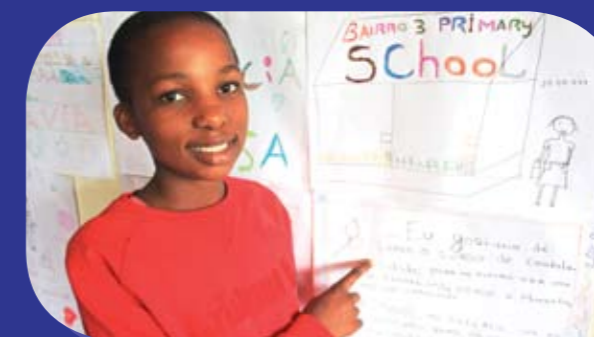
ARTELINDA

I was seven years old when I started school. It was special because my dad registered me in the same school where my favorite uncle was teaching. I still remember that my father took me there. I was happy to be in school because I could play and learn and go see my uncle when I was sad.

Presently, I live with my grandmother because my mother and my dad separated in 2004, soon after I started school. Both my parents remarried, and I was sent to stay with my grandmother. On my father's side, my step mother doesn't like me much,

so I avoid visiting. She doesn't talk to me and doesn't intend to establish a relationship with me, so when I go there, I feel isolated. My parents' separation has made me very sad because my mother ended up leaving Chibuto to live in Maputo, the capital city, and I don't get to see her often enough. My mum often sends clothes and other things, she visits three or four times per year and we speak sometimes, on the cell phone she bought for me last year. I like to tell her about my life and about my secrets. I really miss my mother's love. Sadly, my phone got stolen the other day in school, and I have not found it yet.

When I finish school one day, I dream of going to university to become an accountant. I like numbers and dream of working in a bank one day. I often receive money from my dad, and I go to the bank to deposit it. I like the feeling of walking into the bank. When I'm inside, I observe when the cashier takes my money and I keep the slips tidy. I pray every day to get enough strength to finish all my studies, so I can one day study accountancy and get a good job. My education is the most important thing for me and for my community. If I succeed, I will be able to help my brothers and sisters. I tell them always to be dedicated to their studies, like I am. I do this every day.



Artelinda in front of a drawing she made herself. The drawing is about her dream to become an accountant when she grows up.



the right to
Child

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 (FDC), the International HIV Alliance, HelpAge International, Douleurs Sans Frontieres, Africare, Handicap International, Action Aid, World Vision and other community-based organisations.

Progress

Several key achievements in 2011 contributed to an improved protective environment for children. The approval of the Social Protection Programme was a significant step towards the operationalisation of the National Basic

Social Security Strategy. Supported by bilateral donors, the International Labour Organisation, the World Food Programme and UNICEF provided a costed package of social policy options and facilitated the technical dialogue with the Ministry of Women and Social Action, while the International Monetary Fund assessed the availability of fiscal space needed to cover this social policy package.

Support to the Ministry of Women and Social Action and community-based organisations enabled 212,096 orphaned and vulnerable children across seven provinces to benefit from a range of basic services, including health, education, psycho-social support, water and sanitation, nutritional support, legal protection and financial subsidies.

In 2011, the birth registration programme faced significant challenges as it moved from a campaign approach to on-going, routine interventions. Routine registrations were fully rolled out only in June, limiting the achievements of planned results. Some 180,745 people had their births registered nationally, of which 168,504 were children. A major strategic change was the adoption of a more comprehensive Civil Registration and Vital

KEY RESULTS

- National Social Protection Programmes approved by the Council of Ministers.
- Advocacy efforts led to a 30 per cent state budget increase for social protection.
- 212,096 orphaned and vulnerable children received access to basic social services.
- 180,745 people received birth certificates, including 168,504 children.

Protection

Statistics system. Through a pilot on civil registration, 5,300 people were registered electronically and attributed the new Unique Citizen Number, laying the groundwork for the roll out of a civil registry to the provincial level in 2012.

The Ministry of Interior was supported to improve the quality of services and referral systems in over 230 support centres for victims of violence. Bridging the gap between reporting to the police and legal aid, the Ministry of Justice Legal Aid department and the Ministry of Interior pioneered a new partnership to improve assistance to victims of violence. Over 20,000 legal aid workers received training on children's and women's rights. The centres assisted more than 25,000 victims nationwide.

Under the UN joint programme on social protection, the Ministry of Women and Social Action was supported to advocate for increased budget allocations for the social protection system. Public advocacy has resulted in increased recognition by Government ministries of the need to invest in social protection as a key poverty reduction strategy and culminated in an increase of the 2012 social protection budget by 30 per cent, as compared to the initial 2012 budget allocation.

Way forward

In 2012, the Child Protection programme will support improvement and scale up of existing and newly designed social protection programmes, accompanied by support to a functioning Social Security Council and the Common Fund for social protection.

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 expansion of civil registration. The Ministry of Interior will be supported to assist survivors of violence and pilot a programme on community work as an alternative to imprisonment for children in conflict with the law.

FUNDS IN 2011

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	1,885,396
Other Resources	5,195,106
Total Funds Utilised	7,080,502

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

Government of the Netherlands	2,165,094
Government of Denmark	561,410
Government of Sweden	553,441
UN One Fund	428,087
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	336,033
US Fund for UNICEF	331,819
Government of Australia	240,414
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	159,109
Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children	132,181
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Belgian National Committee for UNICEF, Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF, German National Committee for UNICEF, French National Committee for UNICEF, Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF	287,518

ASPIRATIONS

One day I will be a police officer who protects women and children from abuse

Luisa (13) is a young female student who dreams of one day protecting women and children from abuse.



LUISA

The first time I went to school, I was seven years old. Before that I would only go there for fun to participate in the classes of teacher Gloria, who was a friend of my parents. She would pick me up on her way to school. It was a favor my dad asked her to do for him. He didn't want me to stay home doing nothing. He said that in school I would at least learn something. My dad is a teacher himself. He teaches at one of the local schools. My family always encouraged us all to go to school, without any distinction. At home boys and girls do the same household chores.

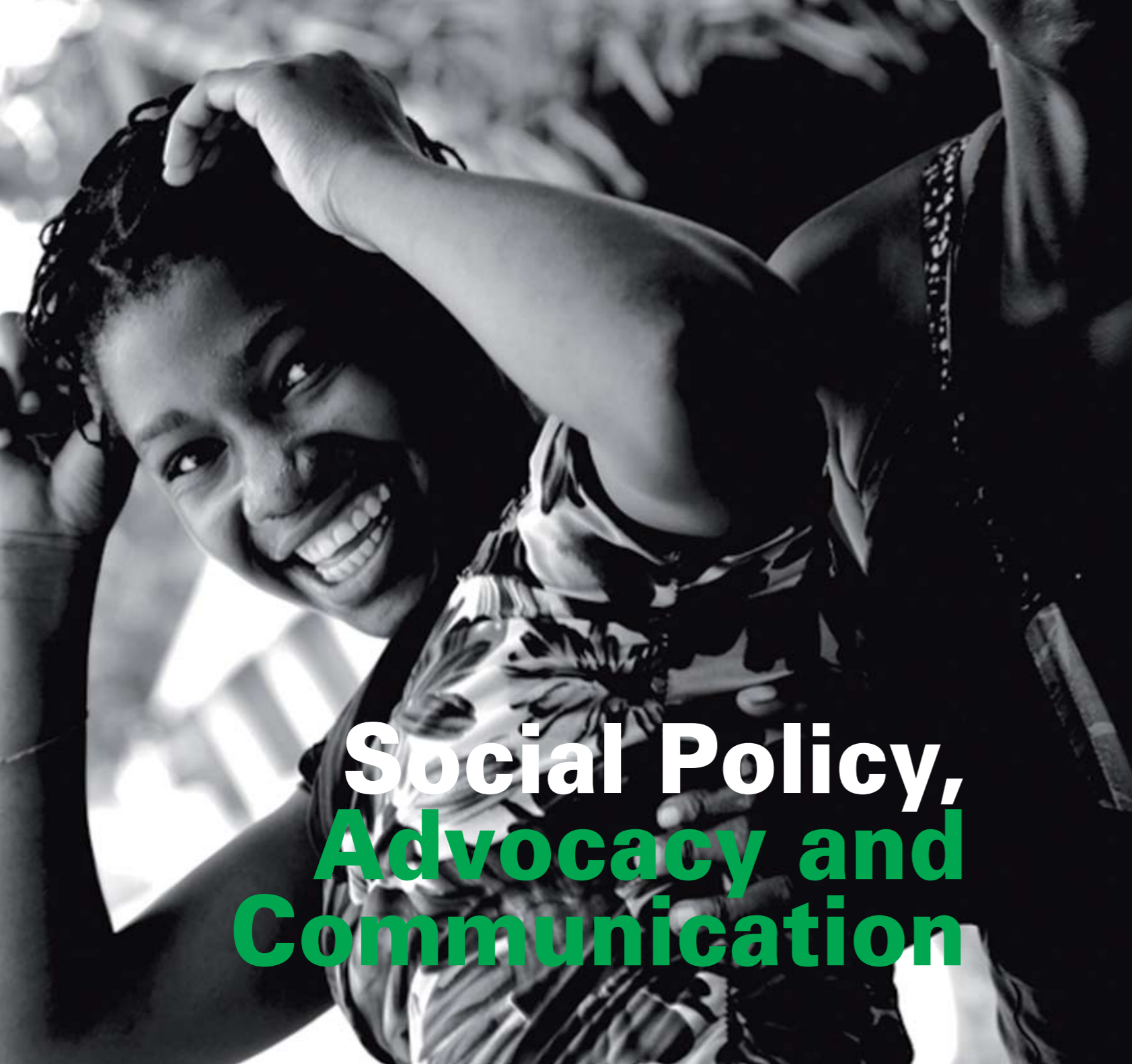
My dad and my civic education teacher always explain to us how important it is to get an education, both at school and at

home. We get moral education at home, which complements the education we get at school. All children have the right to go to school and get an education. Children should not be allowed to just survive from the rubbish they collect. It's not good for their health, and it keeps them out of school. Once I saw some children living in the street in a film from India. Before that, I had always thought that it was only happening here in my district. The worst thing about not going to school is the risk of ending up in the street and being poor. Through my education I can learn about other places, other cultures and other nice things, also in my own country.

I would like to finish school in five years – if I don't fail any subject. I would like to go university to study and become a police officer. I would like to work in the Gabinete de Atendimento a Crianca, a victim support centre located in the police station. I would like to protect women and children. One of my neighbor's daughters used to be enrolled in secondary school, but now she is six months pregnant by someone from the community named Paito. She is still a child and so she should be protected from abuse. As a result of the pregnancy she has dropped out of school. Now her future is on hold. With my education I will be able to help others and make sure that the law is respected. I will also be able to get a proper job and take care of my family. My first salary will go entirely to my parents because they have taught me about the importance of going to school, which is the future for Mozambique.



Luisa in front a drawing she made herself about her dream to become a police officer when she grows up.



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, Participation and Partnerships (CAPP).

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

The CAPP component aims to empower young people, families, communities and service providers with the information and knowledge required to reinforce positive behaviours, 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, the National Youth Council, the National Library, the Social Communication Institute, Radio Mozambique, Mozambican Television, the Community Radio Forum, the Community Theatre Network, the RENSIDA associations of people living with HIV and the Foundation for Community Development, with UNICEF support.

Social Policy, Planning, Information and Monitoring

UNICEF supported the Government to develop a mathematical formula to

guide allocations of investment funds to provinces in a more equitable way. The formula uses a multidimensional poverty index taking into account consumption poverty rates and indicators on health, education, water and sanitation. It encompasses the entire investment budget for distribution at provincial level and is expected to radically increase funding to the worst-off provinces.

The National Institute of Statistics, with the support of UNICEF, launched the updated version of the Social Statistics, Demography and Economics database of Mozambique. Provincial and district level dissemination of the database aims at enhanced utilisation of data for planning. This, coupled with increasing support to national work in statistical literacy, is paving the way for people throughout the country to better understand the situation and realities that children face every day.

Communication, Advocacy, Participation and Partnerships

In collaboration with governmental and non-governmental partners, social mobilisation activities carried out by multimedia mobile units and community theatres, reached 1.8 million people with key child survival, development and protection messages in 275 remote localities of eight target provinces.

The participatory Child Rights Media Network expanded to include 1,410 children and youth as producers and presenters of radio and television programmes by and for children. The media clubs, coupled with the peer-to-peer interventions of the

KEY RESULTS

- New equitable criteria for budget allocations adopted by the Government, an important step towards more equitable distribution of resources across the country.
- Around 1.8 million people in 190 localities reached with key child survival, development and protection messages.
- 1,410 young members of Child-to-Child and Youth-to-Youth clubs across the country produced regular peer-to-peer and intergenerational programmes for community radio, public radio and television.

National Youth Council, helped young people participate in community dialogue and in decision-making fora. The Child Friendly Media Network of journalists increased to 500 members and produced over 1,780 child rights-related stories in the press.

UNICEF Mozambique developed an online engagement strategy to promote dialogue and linkages between global knowledge and interest with local expertise and action. With increasing focus on the use of social media and online channels (e.g., Facebook, Twitter and YouTube), UNICEF Mozambique launched a set of six programme expert blogs written by staff members. The blogs aim at casting a wider net than UNICEF's traditional forms of communication by exploiting the relational power of social networks and capturing the breadth and depth of programme information and insight brought about by direct staff involvement.

Under the UN joint programme on civil society, the capacity of over 250 civil society organisations to actively participate in policy dialogue and influence pro-poor and gender-sensitive public policies was further strengthened through training in monitoring and advocacy, results based management, gender and equity, child protection and child participation.

Way forward

In 2012, the Social Policy, Advocacy and Communication programme will continue to support public finance management reforms, with an emphasis on decentralised planning and budgeting at district and provincial levels in the context of equity based geographical targeting. It will support the Ministry of Finance and Planning in capacity development and the National Institute of Statistics in strengthening the statistical system. As an emerging focus area for UNICEF, advocacy efforts will continue in 2012 to develop a system for front loading and availing extractive industry tax revenues for children.

Communication for development activities will continue to expand and consolidate the achievements of previous years, with investments in cross-sectoral communication strategies that promote the spectrum of behavioural outcomes intrinsic to the success of UNICEF's programmes. The focus on the empowerment of children, young people and civil society as valued partners in development will also be maintained through innovative capacity building, dialoguing and programming interventions.

FUNDS IN 2011

Breakdown of funds by source (US\$)

Regular Resources	3,899,986
Other Resources	1,562,938
Total Funds Utilised	5,462,924

Breakdown of funds by donor (US\$)

One UN Fund	524,745
US Fund for UNICEF	166,465
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	145,934
Multi-Donor Trust Funds	133,994
Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	117,937
Other allocations (less than US\$ 100,000): Belgian National Committee for UNICEF, Government of Australia, Government of Canada, Government of the United Kingdom, French National Committee for UNICEF, German National Committee for UNICEF, Italian National Committee for UNICEF, Japan Committee for UNICEF, Luxembourg National Committee for UNICEF, Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF, Swedish National Committee for UNICEF, Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children, Thematic Fund, Policy, Advocacy and Partnership, UK National Committee for UNICEF	473,863

ASPIRATIONS

A youth radio reporter dreams of becoming a renowned journalist

Raissa (13), a young radio reporter in the UNICEF-supported child-to-child media programme shares her dream of becoming a famous journalist and being a role model for other children.



RAISSA

I was born in South Africa and at very early age came to live in Chibuto with my grand-mother Aissa and my 10-year-old sister Mariamo. We are five siblings in total, but for some reason we all live in different places. My parents live in South Africa. I was born there and came to Mozambique when I was one year and a half. My parents decided that it was best for me and my sister to stay with my grandmother in Chibuto. I really miss my parents very much. There is a lack of jobs in my district, so often my friends' parents emigrate to neighboring South Africa to work in the mines or sell

fruits. They leave their children behind with the grandparents or other relatives. They leave because they are poor and because there is no work in the district. I started school when I turned six years old.

I'm in 8th grade now, and if I don't fail any class, I will be 17 years old by the time I finish high school. I would like to go to university and study journalism. I dream of one day becoming a famous journalist. I have dreamed about this since I was very little. My role model is Bordina. She is a very good journalist, and she inspires me a lot. I wish to meet her in person one day, so she can teach me how to do prepare the news and inform people about what is happening in Chibuto and in Mozambique. I also would like to present news from the rest of the world.

There are people that did not study and as a result are now in the streets begging. I would like to continue studying to become a role model for the children that perhaps do not value education. Especially if I manage to realize my dream and become an important journalist, my class mates who did not like school will look up to me. I would like to travel to different countries and discover other places. This is important for me and for other people around me, including my family.



Raissa (second from right) with her friends, Manuella, Diolinda and Jinandria.



Partnerships

UNICEF brings various partners together in order to achieve the greatest impact for children. We leverage resources through national governments; we extend our reach by working in partnership with local organisations; we harness the power of the corporate sector; and we engage individuals in our aspiration to achieve change for children.

At the third annual Mozambique Best Brands gala held on 22 November 2011, UNICEF was recognised as the country's premier brand in the Social Action category. The awards and rankings were based on a survey that was conducted earlier this year by the market research firm Intercampus/GfK. Brands were assessed using a composite "Brand Potential Index" that measures eleven indicators including quality, loyalty, confidence and recall. The random sample comprised 12,235 interviews from Mozambique's major urban centres.

Civil society and child rights

Efforts to enhance the coherence of civil society partnerships were consolidated by the late 2009 establishment of the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights (ROSC) in collaboration with Save the Children, Rede da Criança and the Foundation for Community Development (FDC). ROSC now engages 250 member organisations at the national level and in six provinces

in trainings and briefings on priority policy advocacy and programming areas. The Forum, supported through the UN Joint Programme on Civil Society, has succeeded in establishing a more harmonised and strategic collaboration among civil society organisations and government institutions to accelerate progress in the area of child rights and bring immediate and lasting benefits to the most vulnerable and marginalised children in Mozambique.

During the 2011 Fortnight for Child Rights (the Quinzena da Criança), ROSC published the country's first position paper on civil society's position on the well-being of children in the country. In the position paper, ROSC calls for effective partnership and better coordination among the various stakeholders to develop actions for child welfare. The paper was widely disseminated through the media and shared with government representatives and parliamentarians.

Other successful initiatives of the network include the strengthening of the "zero tolerance" campaign against sexual exploitation and abuse, the inclusion of child rights in all law school programmes, the coordination of mass mobilisation for child protection during the 2011 All Africa Games held in Mozambique in 2011 and the contribution of ROSC to the revision of the criminal code.

Partnership for innovations

With a rural population of over 14 million, access to quality health services at decentralised levels remains a challenge. Efforts to scale up prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) services, antiretroviral treatment and related health services have been limited by the lack of reliable and accessible diagnostics tools. On average in Mozambique, 30 per cent of adults and over 50 per cent of children have dropped out of the HIV treatment programmes, contributing to new HIV infections in children and high mortality rates.

The PMTCT programme has expanded significantly since its inception in 2002. However, up to 2007, early diagnosis of HIV-exposed infants (as well as diagnosis of low CD4 counts in pregnant women) was only possible in urban settings. This limitation risked hampering the overall impact of the programme, which aims to eliminate new HIV infections in infants and keeping mothers alive across the country.

In collaboration with the National Health Institute and the Clinton Health Access Initiative, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to introduce short message service (SMS) printer systems for rapid delivery of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test results and Point-of-Care testing for CD4 counts.

Prior to the introduction of the national SMS printer system, caregivers and infants could wait for over four months to receive the child's PCR results and initiate life-saving treatment. PCR samples had to travel from the health centre via the provincial hospital to the PCR reference laboratory for processing. The PCR



results would then have to make the same journey back to the health centre. The SMS printer system eliminated the return journey by allowing PCR results to be sent immediately to a printer in the health centre. Results as of September 2011 show that 34 per cent of health facilities now receive the results in less than 28 days, up from 22 per cent in 2009 and as little as three per cent in 2008.

The introduction of Point of Care testing led to a 88 per cent reduction in drop out rates of women tested for HIV and a 54 per cent increase in patients adhering to treatment. Where the CD4 Point of Care device has been introduced, women eligible for ART received their treatment within two weeks of testing, compared to the national average of three to five months.





New UNDAF

All of UNICEF's work in Mozambique is a part of the wider United Nations *Delivering as One* in the country – a co-ordinated effort among all UN agencies to contribute effectively to the nation's development agenda. The 2012-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Mozambique and its accompanying UNDAF Action Plan articulate the UN's plan to support the Government of Mozambique in the final stretch towards the Millennium Declaration deadline of 2015. It is also the first UNDAF developed from start to finish under the *Delivering as One* model in Mozambique.

This framework combines the efforts of UN agencies active in the country to provide focused, effective and efficient support to the Government's Five Year Plan (2010-2014), complementing the considerable support of bilateral and other multilateral partners. Mozambique is also among the countries where the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness agenda is most advanced, and this UNDAF represents the UN's plans to fulfil the critical role required of it within the new aid architecture.

Guided by human rights instruments, the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals, the UNDAF 2012-2015

strives for “reduced poverty and disparities to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people in Mozambique by 2015” as its overall goal in support of national priorities outlined in the Government’s five year plan for poverty reduction, the PARP 2011-2014, and national sector policies. This overarching goal is informed by three guiding principles that ensure that UN interventions are in support of government objectives: adopting culturally responsive, gender sensitive and human rights based approaches to development, focusing particularly on women and children; interweaving HIV and AIDS issues throughout all UNDAF result areas; and ensuring the promotion of evidence-based policies and strategies for equitable and sustainable development.

The UNDAF results are organised around three focus areas:

- The **Economic** area aims at tackling the economic disparities through a concentration on the rural poor, especially women and youth, improving their productive capacities, income and livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters.
- The **Social** area aims at reducing inequality of access to services for vulnerable groups, especially women and children. Adopting the human rights based approach, the UN’s activities

focus on improving the capacity of duty bearers to provide services, and on empowering rights holders, especially vulnerable people, to access and use social services for improved health, education, water, sanitation and social protection.

- Within the **Governance** area, the UN will concentrate on deepening democracy and increasing public accountability by strengthening the democratic and justice institutions of government. It will also work to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations through civil society organisations and the private sector to participate effectively in policy formulation and protect their rights. Furthermore, the UN will focus on improving governance at the local level, both strengthening local government institutions and ensuring better engagement and participation by local populations in their own development.

Within these outcomes the UN’s strategy will be, on the one hand, to promote capacity building of public institutions, especially at the province and district level, and support the development of national policies and strategies to improve the quality of services that have an impact on vulnerable groups, especially women and children. On the other hand, the UN will focus on changing behaviour through community mobilisation and awareness raising, leading to more accountability in the provision and use of services.



2011

Donor	Funds Utilised
UNICEF Regular Resources	16,474,991
UNICEF Other Resources	31,517,720
Government of the Netherlands	7,239,219
Government of Canada	5,494,475
Thematic Fund Basic Education and Gender Equality	2,611,635
One UN Fund	2,604,443
Government of the United Kingdom	2,074,654
US Fund for UNICEF	1,977,110
Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF	1,432,363
Italian National Committee for UNICEF	897,177
Consolidated Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	752,842
German National Committee for UNICEF	649,869
Swedish National Committee for UNICEF	580,158
Government of Denmark	561,410
Government of Sweden	560,452
Thematic Fund Young Child Survival and Development	539,926
Thematic Fund HIV/AIDS and Children	403,232
Japan Committee for UNICEF	361,968
Government of Australia	358,493
UK National Committee for UNICEF	351,130
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF	350,500
Australian National Committee for UNICEF	350,283
Government of the United States of America	344,827
French National Committee for UNICEF	338,407
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF	204,680
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	156,238
Multi-Donor Trust Funds	133,994
Micronutrient Initiative	75,079
Luxemburg National Committee for UNICEF	44,052
Donor Pooled Funds from National Committees for UNICEF	27,374
Portuguese National Committee for UNICEF	19,110
Swiss National Committee for UNICEF	9,853
Thematic Fund Policy, Advocacy and Partnership	5,775
UNICEF China	3,293
Thematic Fund Humanitarian Response	2,983
Government of Japan	716
Total Funds Utilised (US\$)	47,992,711

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
CAPP	Communication, Advocacy, Participation and Partnerships
CFS	Child Friendly Schools
HIV	Human immune-deficiency virus
LLIN	Long-lasting insecticidal net
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
ROSC	Civil Society Forum for Child Rights
SMS	Short messaging service
SPPIM	Social Policy, Planning, Information and Monitoring
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene



PHOTOGRAPHER

The photos in this Annual Report have been taken and generously contributed by **Michal Josephy**, an anthropologist, travel reporter and photojournalist living in Prague.

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