

MOZAMBIQUE



THE YOUTH DIVIDEND

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

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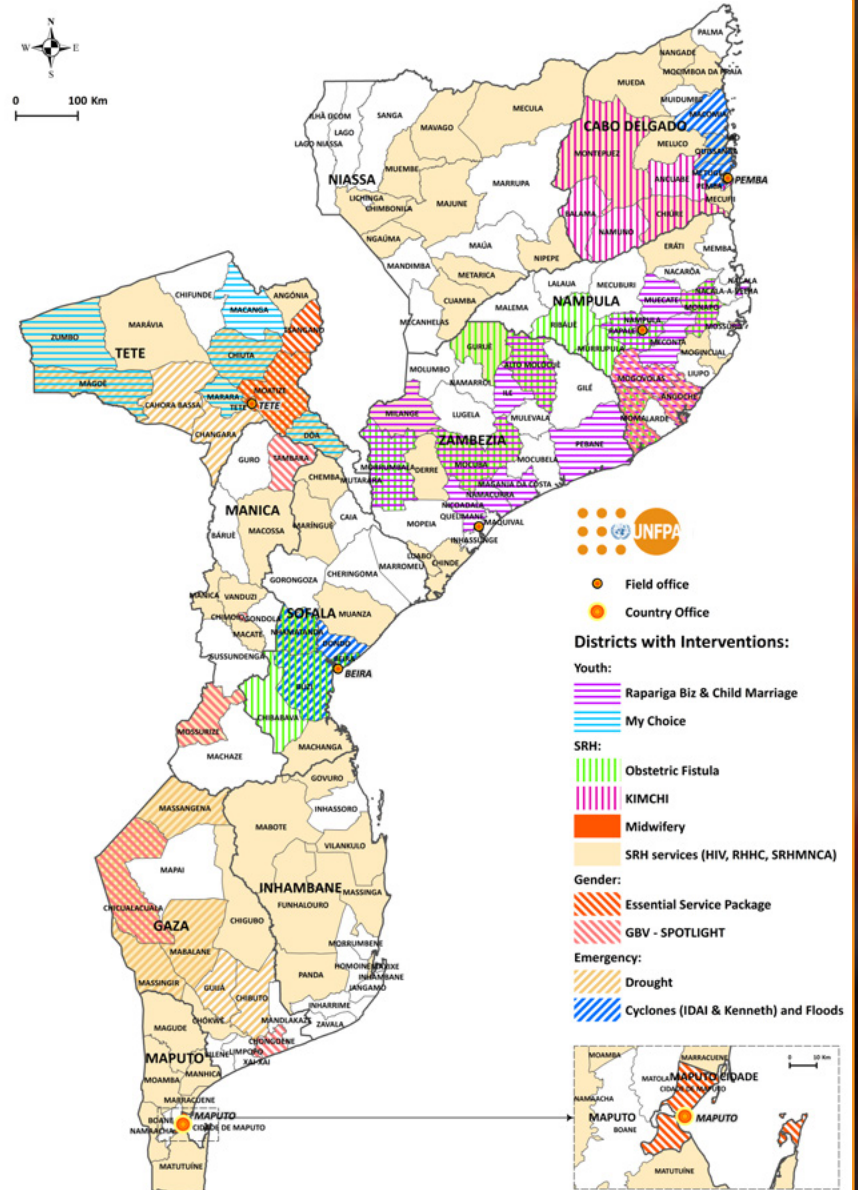
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UNFPA'S PROJECTS IN 2019



FOREWORD

UNFPA's mandate to realize a world "where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is realized" flows from the landmark 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).



The world commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ICPD in November 2019 in Nairobi, where governments and civil society organizations, including from Mozambique, made commitments to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD goals in their own countries and organizations.

Two of the major themes of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 were the challenges of securing the rewards of a "demographic dividend" by investing in youthful populations and of the need to respond to the rising number of humanitarian crises in the world. Both of these themes had special resonance for Mozambique, a country poised to enter a period when it can benefit from the demographic dividend and a country that suffered cataclysmic humanitarian crises when it was hit by two cyclones in March and April 2019.

The concept of a demographic dividend and realizing its potential are key to the sustainable development of Mozambique. The dividend occurs when the country's productive population in their prime working years outnumbers the dependent populations below age 18 and above age 65. In the case of Mozambique, this demographic transition is being driven by a falling fertility rate, declining infant mortality, and increasing life expectancy. All of these favorable trends have been supported by UNFPA with the net result that the country will soon have a youth population "bulge" poised to propel the country forward.

Realizing the economic and social benefits of this surge in the most productive age groups will only come about if the emerging generation benefits from quality education, accessible healthcare, decent employment and fewer young dependents. If families have fewer children, they can invest more in the education of each child at the same time that women have greater opportunities to enter the paid workforce and contribute to household savings, reducing their dependency in later years. This virtuous cycle helps families to prosper, but it also results in significant economic and social benefits for the whole country.

The Nairobi Summit explored the implications of the demographic dividend and how the latter can drive sustainable development by maximizing the potential of young people.

Unfortunately, for millions of girls the chance to realize their potential is often stymied – when they leave school early, marry when they are still children, become pregnant sooner and more often than they want, and have limited access to education and health care. In such conditions of restricted opportunities, poor health and inadequate education, there is no demographic dividend.

Gender inequality and inequity impacts a girl's ability to reach her potential. To realize demographic dividends, women need decent work and the ability to realize their reproductive rights and choices. This is clearly recognized in the global Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, which have established goals recognizing the central role of securing sexual and reproductive health and of ensuring gender equality and ending gender-based violence.

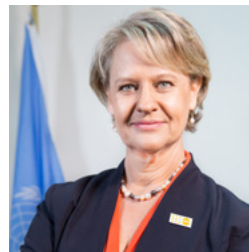
The importance of investing in human capital, especially in youth, to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development is fully understood by the Government of Mozambique and is the focus of the UNFPA programme in the country. Three of the four commitments made by the Government of Mozambique at the ICPD25 Summit specifically focused on young people: ending early marriage and creating a database to track gender-based violence; empowering youth associations and increasing youth participation in decision-making; and ensuring a minimum reproductive health service package in all secondary and technical schools.

As detailed in this report, the UNFPA programme in Mozambique is designed to support the Government in achieving these priorities, both through the ongoing UNFPA country programme and donor-funded special programmes. Many of these programmes are specifically geared to meeting the needs of young people with some notable successes in 2019: of the girls in the Rapariga Biz programme, only 0.9 per cent got married before age 19 while enrolled in the programme – on a national level, nearly 48 per cent of all girls in Mozambique are married before age 18; the global Spotlight Initiative began working in Mozambique in 2019 by helping to establish a national database on violence against women and girls; the “We Decide” initiative sponsored the Portuguese translation and disseminated national guidelines on protecting the reproductive health and rights of young people with disabilities. Other examples, and their effects on individual lives, are highlighted throughout this report.

All of this has taken place against a backdrop of unparalleled humanitarian disaster and response in Mozambique. Speaking at a session at the ICPD25 conference on addressing reproductive health and gender issues in times of humanitarian emergencies, the Vice-Minister of Labour highlighted Mozambique's experience in responding to the two devastating cyclones, Idai and Kenneth, that had hit the centre and north of the country in early 2019. He discussed his Government's efforts to meet the reproductive health and protection needs of the more than 2 million persons affected by the disasters. For its part, UNFPA supported such initiatives by setting up temporary maternity wards and delivery rooms and establishing safe spaces to ensure the safety of women and young people, ultimately reaching 400,000 people impacted by both cyclones with emergency reproductive health and gender-based violence services.

As in previous years, UNFPA's work was driven by the imperative to achieve transformative results in Mozambique by the year 2030: zero maternal deaths, zero unmet need for family planning, and zero gender-based violence and harmful practices. In all cases, this depends on focusing on young people and harnessing their energy to bring about change.

It was a year of intense activity, and I am extremely proud of what was accomplished. As always, our work was in support of the Government's strategy for promoting reproductive health and ensuring gender rights and was done in close collaboration with partners in different Ministries and civil society and with the generous support of our donors. Backed by the commitments made at the ICPD25 Summit, we look forward to accelerating that work in the coming years.



A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, looped 'A' and 'W' followed by a horizontal line and a vertical stroke.

Andrea M. Wojnar
UNFPA Representative in Mozambique

CYCLONE RESPONSE

26

temporary health centres established following Cyclone Idai supported 201,947 women and girls



24,000

cyclone Kenneth-affected women and girls benefited from the delivery of **40 reproductive health kits** to clinics and hospitals in **Cabo Delgado province**



20,400+

women and girls received support through **18 women-friendly spaces** in Sofala and Cabo Delgado

12,550

cyclone-affected women and girls **received 'dignity kits'**



YOUTH

While enrolled in the Rapariga Biz mentorship programme, only

0.9%

of girls got married before age 19



Students from

33%

of the secondary schools in **Mozambique** had access to sexual and reproductive health services



50,000+

adolescents and youth in Tete province received community-based family planning support to prevent unwanted pregnancies and STDs



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



741

women with
obstetric fistula
received life-
changing
surgical repairs



40,000



individuals
began using
family planning
in Cabo Delgado



Couple years of protection (a
measure of contraceptive use)
was more than

3 million

vs. a national target of
2.75 million (set by the
Government)



UNFPA contributed

40%

of the total cost needed to
procure contraceptives (under
the Government's family
planning procurement plan)

GENDER

A digital platform, InfoViolencia, to collect and manage gender-based violence data was developed and piloted by the Ministry of Interior



30

local organizations were trained on guidelines on preventing gender-based violence among persons with disabilities



A one-stop integrated service support centre (CAI) for gender-based violence survivors in Nampula was inaugurated



100%

of all reported cases at CAIs were tracked through the new "ficha única" - a single report used to collect victim/survivor information and facilitate the provision of integrated services in a streamlined manner

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Census results were used to form the **Government's five-year national development plan**

2020-2024



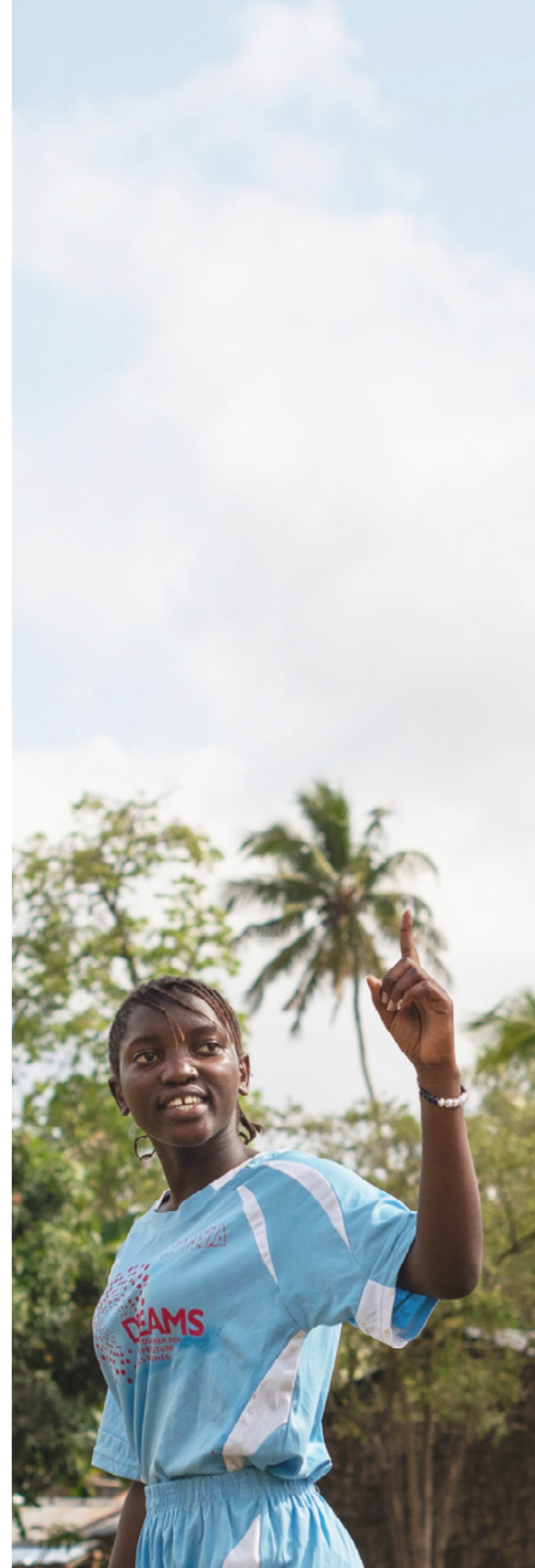
National Institute of Statistics staff were trained to use census data and software packages to analyse gender statistics



Official results of the

2017

population census were finalized and released



KEY DATA FROM THE 2017 CENSUS

The population of Mozambique has grown steadily since the first census in 1980, increasing by nearly **40%** from 2007 (20.6 million) to 2017 (27.9 million).

79% of the population is less than 35 years old.

67% of the population lives in rural areas and **33%** in urban areas.

The average annual population growth rate from 2007 to 2017 was **2.8%**, the highest since the first census was taken. Maputo Province, Niassa and Tete are the provinces with the fastest growth rates.

The average number of children per woman (total fertility) was **5.2** in 2017, decreasing from 5.7 in 2007.

Life expectancy at birth has increased by almost three years since the last census, reaching **56.5** years for women and **51** years for men.

Infant mortality has substantially decreased, from 93.6 per 1,000 births in 2007 to **67.3** per 1,000 in 2017.

Maternal mortality has decreased but remains high, with **452** women dying for every 100,000 live births.

THE NAIROBI SUMMIT ON ICPD25 AND MOZAMBIQUE

Twenty-five years ago, when 179 countries adopted the landmark Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), it transformed the way in which the linkages between population, poverty reduction and sustainable development were addressed.

The Summit in Nairobi, 12-14 November 2019, recommitted to the extraordinary vision of the ICPD Programme of Action – a vision of full equality for women and girls, and of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all.

At the Nairobi Summit, leaders of countries, communities and organizations from 163 United Nations Member States stepped forward with a series of commitments designed to uphold existing agreements, address resource gaps, and hasten progress by setting actionable timelines to accelerate implementation in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, of which the ICPD goals are a major contributor, by the year 2030.

What is true for the world is true for Mozambique – enormous strides have been made yet there is much left to do. The Government of Mozambique took a prominent role at the Nairobi Summit with the official Mozambique delegation and the representatives of non-governmental organizations addressing the role of young people, echoing the belief that “meaningful youth engagement and leadership maximizes everyone’s potential, and leads to prosperity and peace”.

Commitments made by the Government of Mozambique at ICPD25

- End early marriage and create an integrated inter-sectoral gender-based violence database.
- Empower youth associations and increase youth participation in decision-making.
- Expand the access to modern contraception and family planning services at the community level.
- Ensure distribution of a minimum reproductive health service package in all secondary and technical schools.

Commitments made by Mozambican civil society at ICPD25

- Promote gender equality in decision-making bodies of the public and private sector. (*Coalizão*)
- Improve job and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people in Mozambique. (*National Youth Council*)
- Reduce school drop-outs for young girls and vulnerable groups by 2024. (*AfriYan*)
- Increase the use of social media to share educational content. (*Mozdevz*)



H.E. OSWALDO PETERSBU
VICE MINISTER OF LABOUR
MOZAMBIQUE

Summ

The Nairobi Summit on
ICPD25

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS IN 2019



Cyclone Idai Makes Landfall in Mozambique

On March 14, cyclone Idai caused massive destruction, affecting an estimated 1.85 million people. UNFPA Mozambique immediately began providing humanitarian assistance.

March

Launch of the Spotlight Initiative to End Gender-Based Violence

The global Spotlight Initiative was launched in Mozambique on 8 March, aiming to ensure that every woman and girl can live a life free from all forms of violence. The first African country to launch the Spotlight programme is Mozambique, with UNFPA being the largest implementer of funding among United Nations agencies.



April

Cyclone Kenneth hits Cabo Delgado

On April 25, cyclone Kenneth made landfall in Northern Mozambique, impacting an estimated 227,000 people in Cabo Delgado province.



Mozambican Women's Day

Celebrated on 7 April, writer and activist Paulina Chiziane spoke out on the disproportionate impact of the ongoing humanitarian crisis on women and girls, including being at greater risk of violence.



April

Launch of Census Results

H.E. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, the President of the Republic of Mozambique, **launched the results of the 2017 national population and housing census** in a ceremony on 29 April. The results inform the work being done by the Government and civil society to ensure the benefits of the “demographic dividend”.



May

International Day of the Midwife

On 5 May, UNFPA Mozambique shared **stories** celebrating the many midwives in action in the cyclone-affected areas of Mozambique, including the story of Mozambican **midwife Adelaide Raul**, who spoke of assisting three deliveries on the day that cyclone Idai made landfall.





International Day for the Elimination of Obstetric Fistula

On 23 May, UNFPA Mozambique supported the Ministry of Health in commemorating the day by sounding the alarm in various fora of the plight of the estimated 2,500 Mozambican women and girls who fall victim to obstetric fistula every year.

Swedish Minister Visit to Beira

On 24 May, activists, family members and mentors from the Rapariga Biz programme **dialogued with the Swedish Minister** of International Development Cooperation, Peter Eriksson, on how the programme is transforming the lives of adolescent girls.



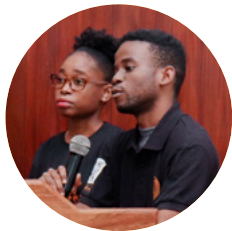
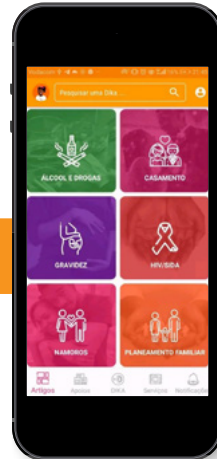
Menstrual Hygiene Day

On Menstrual Hygiene Day (28 May) UNFPA opened up dialogue on menstrual hygiene management using **the story of Vitoria**, a cyclone Idai survivor who was left with no means of protection while she waited for help to arrive.



June

June



Launch of DIKA Application

On 21 June, the “DIKA” application for mobile phones, created by young Mozambicans to learn about and disseminate information on sexual and reproductive health and to serve as a consultation tool for adolescents and youth, was launched by the Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports, Ana Flavia de Azinheira.



Launch of Junt@s

On 27 June, Mães Amigas Ltd., in partnership with UNFPA **launched** an application called Junt@s, a unique platform to promote women’s empowerment from a secure digital space where female survivors can speak openly amongst themselves about gender-based violence and other topics.



July

World Population Day

On 11 July, the Ministry of Economy and Finance commemorated World Population Day in the province of Tete and other provinces under the theme of “25 years of the ICPD: looking back, looking forward.” The events provided an opportunity to reflect on achievements to date and the challenges ahead in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action.



July

UN Secretary-General Visits Mozambique

On 12 July, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres visited Cyclone Idai survivors in the Mandruzi resettlement site where he interacted with women active in the women-friendly spaces.





October



November

Nairobi Summit on the 25th Anniversary of the ICPD

Government and civil society shared the country's commitments to accelerate the promise of the ICPD Programme of Action, universally adopted in 1994 through a delegation that attended the Nairobi Summit on the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

International Day of the Girl Child

On 11 October, UNFPA Representative Andrea M. Wojnar highlighted the story of Anifa (see page 35) and her journey from child bride to Rapariga Biz mentor in a widely-published [opinion editorial](#) to commemorate the International Day of the Girl Child.





Launch of My Choice in Cabo Delgado

On 26 November, the My Choice programme, expanded from Tete province, was launched in the presence of the Governor's wife of Cabo Delgado and the Netherlands Ambassador. The programme aims to improve access to sexual and reproductive health services for young people.



End of KIMCHI Project

On 27 November, the extremely positive results (see page 28) of the "KIMCHI" project were celebrated during a visit by the Government of Mozambique and the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The closing ceremony included stories from beneficiaries and members of the Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Action in Cabo Delgado.





December



December



National Girls' Conference

Girls and boys from across the country debated and suggested solutions to problems hindering the full development of girls at Mozambique's **6th National Girls' Conference** from 9-11 December in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Canada. The annual conference is supported by the Rapariga Biz programme.

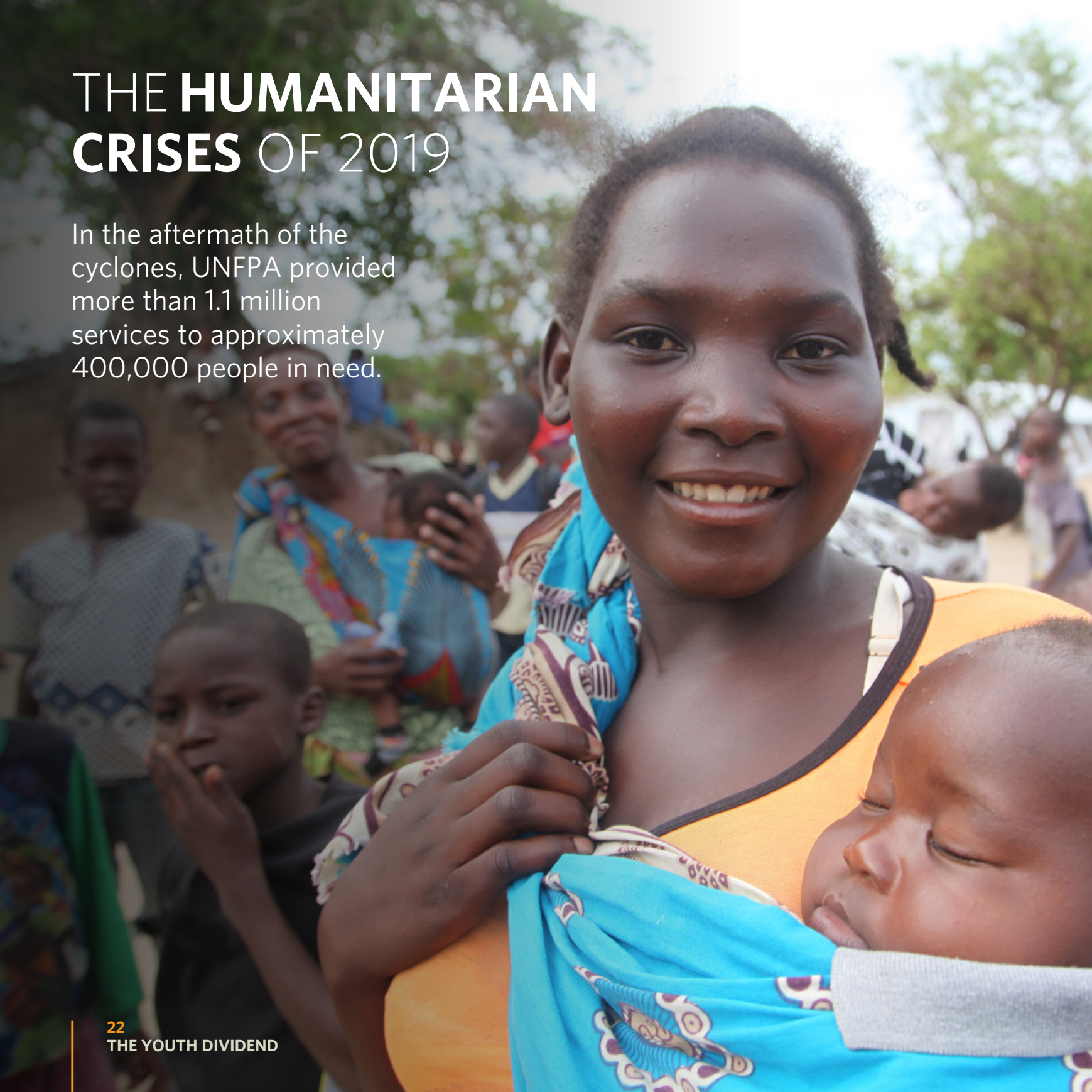


Launch of the 2019 State of the World Population Report

UNFPA in Mozambique launched the 2019 State of World Population report and the national supplement on 13 December. The report traces advances in reproductive health, in a year marking two important milestones – 50 years since the founding of UNFPA and the 25th anniversary of the ICPD. The Mozambican delegation to the ICPD25 Summit shared publicly the commitments made at the Summit and their plans for accelerated implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

THE HUMANITARIAN CRISES OF 2019

In the aftermath of the cyclones, UNFPA provided more than 1.1 million services to approximately 400,000 people in need.





Dr. Elsa Jacinto, a senior obstetrician and gynecologist working for the UNFPA sub-office in Beira was on a

mission when the emergency struck. While she was visiting Buzi district hospital, a 14-year-old mother arrived at the hospital with an obstetric complication. Her contractions had started 24 hours earlier. Because of risk factors, vaginal delivery was not possible, and Dr. Elsa, immediately recognizing the peril, performed an emergency Caesarean section in the operating area of a recently-erected clinical tent. The operation was successful, saving the lives of both the mother and the baby girl.



It was an amazing experience for me. Through my work with UNFPA, I am able to ensure these young girls and women are able to go back to their families, villages, and camps with their babies, ready to confront their next challenge. They are still working to rebuild their lives, and I am proud to join UNFPA in the effort to give them one less thing to worry about.

- Dr. Elsa Jacinto



Early in 2019, the humanitarian community responded to the consequences of an ongoing and worsening drought in Gaza and Tete provinces. UNFPA assisted the Government of Mozambique by intensifying its activities on gender-based violence prevention and response in 22 districts in both provinces, supporting women and girls affected by violence, which worsened because of factors such as loss of livelihoods, migration of male heads of households to find work, food insecurity, and increased distances for women to obtain water.

Another even larger scale emergency hit Mozambique in the first quarter of 2019 when two devastating tropical cyclones affected more than 2 million people in the centre and north of the country. Cyclone Idai struck on March 14, and massive flooding and high winds destroyed homes and public facilities in the centre of the country, affecting 1.85 million people. One month later, on April 25, cyclone Kenneth made landfall in the north, impacting an estimated 227,000 people in Cabo Delgado province.

As in any disaster, women and children were the most vulnerable. In the case of pregnant women, this included the risks of giving birth in unsafe conditions without access to trained assistance and health facilities, either because they could not travel or because the facilities had been damaged or destroyed. At the time cyclone Idai hit, there were an estimated 75,000 cyclone-affected pregnant women, with 45,000 births expected in the following six months and potential life-threatening complications for 7,000 of those births.

To respond to the immediate needs created by cyclone Idai, UNFPA supported the Government to provide reproductive health supplies and services to ensure safe births, provide voluntary contraception, prevent and treat sexually transmitted infections and more. In the first few days following the cyclone, UNFPA provided 15 safe deliveries, 104 antenatal care consultations, 35 family planning consultations and transferred one complicated case to Beira hospital for safe delivery.

In response to cyclone Kenneth, maternal and child health teams were formed and deployed to areas north of the provincial capital of Pemba starting within the two days after the cyclone.



When their home in the town of Matundo began to flood shortly before midnight on 15 March,

heavily pregnant Tina Patissonne, 30, grabbed her four children and braved strong winds to reach a nearby secondary school. Within hours, Tina felt the start of contractions. Those with her knew that if she was to have a safe birth, she would need help. With no other options, her companions were able to find a motorcycle to transport her to Matundo Health Centre. Thankfully, Tina reached the health centre safely and within a short space of time she gave birth to her daughter, Joana Antonio, without any complications. UNFPA knows that women give birth whether there is an emergency or not and works to provide necessary obstetric supplies in times of crisis. UNFPA also provided Tina and other women and girls sheltering at her transit centre with dignity kits, which contain such essential products as capulanas (sarongs), soap, sanitary pads, toothbrushes, and a safety whistle.

“

I am really happy with the dignity kit. Being clean and taking care of yourself is important for women and even more so for a newborn baby.

- Tina Patissonne

”

By early May, kits with reproductive health supplies had been delivered to the Ministry of Health and additional supplies, including tents, maternity kits, and reproductive equipment and medicines were distributed by helicopter to hard-to-reach areas.

By the end of 2019, UNFPA had supported damaged facilities in six districts in the Idai-affected areas by providing tents to be used as temporary clinics for maternity and other reproductive health services. In response to cyclone Kenneth, by mid-August, reproductive health services were restored in 13 health facilities, which were equipped with medicines, equipment and supplies.

In any humanitarian crisis, the risk of gender-based violence increases and the incidence of such violence against women and girls rises. At the beginning of the crisis fuelled by cyclone Idai, UNFPA activated the coordinating mechanism to address gender-based violence and facilitated the availability of female police officers in resettlement centres, prioritized vulnerable groups in distribution of assistance, and ensured referrals of survivors to appropriate services. As the response accelerated, UNFPA established 18 safe spaces (large enclosed tents) for 20,411 women and girls in Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. Among other services, these spaces and UNFPA-supported protection desks provided hundreds of women with psychosocial support, psychological first aid and referrals to specialized services.

One tool for protecting women and girls in times of crisis is to provide them with “dignity kits”, containing hygiene and basic personal care supplies, including washable menstrual pads, underwear, a sarong (“capulana”), and a security whistle, which allows them to leave their homes and regain their independence. By the end of 2019, UNFPA had distributed 12,550 dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls impacted by the cyclones.

As part of the crisis response, a significant demand for data emerged from humanitarian organizations to inform their field operations. UNFPA was requested by the partners of the Humanitarian Country Team to facilitate access to unreleased 2017 census data. The UNFPA technical team worked with the National Institute of Statistics to secure access to disaggregated data at the neighbourhood and locality level for the affected areas and performed ad hoc data analysis and mapping.



UNFPA Response to the 2019 Cyclones

CYCLONE IDAI

CYCLONE KENNETH

201,947

women and girls supported through
26 TEMPORARY HEALTH CENTRES



76,724

women and girls supported through
13 TEMPORARY HEALTH CENTRES

14,010

women and girls supported through
12 WOMEN-FRIENDLY SPACES



6,401

women and girls supported through
6 WOMEN-FRIENDLY SPACES

604,710

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
services delivered



279,622

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
services delivered

215,438

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SERVICES
delivered to women and girls



46,851

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SERVICES
delivered to women and girls

173,000

women and girls supported by the provision of
353 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KITS



67,000

women and girls supported by the provision of
96 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KITS

9,000

women and girls received
DIGNITY KITS



3,550

women and girls received
DIGNITY KITS



UNFPA WORKS IN MOZAMBIQUE TO ACHIEVE 'THREE TRANSFORMATIVE GOALS'

The attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and of the commitments made at the Nairobi Summit align, integrate and reinforce the transformative goals that UNFPA is working to achieve by 2030 through its country programme and donor-funded projects in Mozambique:

ZERO unmet need for family planning information and services and universal availability of quality, accessible, affordable, and safe modern contraceptives.

ZERO preventable maternal deaths and maternal morbidities, such as obstetric fistula.

ZERO sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation.

These programme goals are buttressed by strategies to prioritize the needs of adolescents and youth, especially girls; to provide quality, timely and disaggregated data to support national development planning; and to use innovative approaches to accelerate the achievement of programme goals.

The major vehicle for achieving UNFPA's goals in Mozambique is its country programme approved by the UNFPA Executive Board for a period of four or five years. The latest UNFPA country programme for Mozambique covers the period 2017 – 2020. The country programme was extended by one additional year, to end of 2021, to align it with the Government of Mozambique's development plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

In making this extension, UNFPA was able to adjust some of its programme targets to reflect what had been achieved since 2017. The UNFPA country office monitors on a yearly basis 16 indicators, with yearly milestones and end-line targets. Six targets of the country programme were achieved in 2019; seven additional targets are on track and are likely to be achieved by end of 2021. Only three indicators are at risk of not being achieved by the end of the country programme in 2021, and UNFPA is working closely with the Government and other partners to accelerate implementation. The three indicators with less than 60 per cent achievement to date are: the percentage of health facilities with no stock-outs of contraceptives; the implementation rate of the annual action plans for the Universal Periodic Review recommendations on adolescent and reproductive health issues; and the percentage of nationally selected Sustainable Development Goal indicators that are regularly updated. The preparation of the national framework for the Sustainable Development Goal indicators will now take place in 2020 and will be submitted as part of Mozambique's first voluntary national review.

Percent achievement of the four-year country programme targets (as of December 2019)

*The table below highlights progress based on a colour-coded scale: targets in green represent targets achieved in 2019; targets in yellow represent those on track and likely to be achieved by 2021; and targets in red are those at risk of not being achieved by the end of the country programme in 2021.

1. Percentage of health facilities in four selected provinces with the capacity to provide basic emergency obstetric care services	73%
2. Number of obstetric fistula repairs supported by UNFPA	70%
3. Percentage of new users of modern contraceptive methods in selected provinces	91%
4. Percentage of pregnant women being tested for HIV during antenatal care in selected provinces	101%
5. Percentage of health facilities with no stock-out of contraceptives at any given time	58%
6. Percentage of institutional maternal deaths with causes reported	93%
7. Number of districts with gender-sensitive contingency plans in place	100%
8. Number of adolescents and youth organizations actively engaged on premature marriage and sexual abuse prevention at national level	100%
9. Implementation rate of the annual Action Plans for the Universal Periodic Review recommendations on adolescent and reproductive health issues	60%
10. Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge about sexual and reproductive health and HIV-AIDS prevention	94%
11. Number of Integrated Assistance Centres for gender-based violence with all four functions operational	100%
12. Percentage of reported cases of gender-based violence that are followed up through the multisectoral mechanism 'ficha única'	100%
13. Number of gender-sensitive social and economic plans at national ministry level available	105%
14. Percentage of nationally selected SDG indicators that are regularly updated	50%
15. Implementation rate of the National Demographic Dividend Roadmap	43%
16. Number of thematic analyses that reflect key population dynamics for policy development	67%



ZERO UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Reaching the goal of zero unmet need for contraception has many dimensions, including access to services, training health care providers and improving quality of care. Communication challenges encompass access to accurate information and creating awareness and generating demand, with the strong potential of using such innovative methods as digital tools. To ensure that contraceptives reach end users when they need them, it is essential to strengthen systems so that supply chains are efficient, with no stock-outs, and a wide choice of modern methods is available. Family planning services work best when they are integrated into maternal and primary healthcare and HIV services, reaching often-neglected groups such as adolescents, people with disabilities, migrants and refugees, and people living in humanitarian settings. UNFPA is working in Mozambique to help the country achieve all of this.

KIMCHI Project

The 'KIMCHI' project - Korean Integrated Maternal Child Health Initiative - financed by the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), contributes to the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality in Mozambique and particularly in Cabo Delgado province. The last year of the project was in 2019, and the end-line survey (covering the duration of the project, 2015 - 2019) showed remarkable results in all implementing districts:



From 2015 - 2019:

Use of family planning methods surpassed the target of 29% to 34%

The unmet need for family planning was reduced to 14%, bettering the target of 19.5%

The proportion of deliveries attended by a qualified health provider reached 86%, versus a target of 76%

Specifically, from January to June 2019, through the project's promotional campaigns, 39,507 new users (out of 128,334) of family planning were reached, contributing to 24 per cent of the provincial annual target for new users in Cabo Delgado.

Separately, as a result of the door-to-door outreach, counseling, and contraceptive distribution by activists, an additional 34,856 women started family planning, contributing to a 34.5 per cent family planning coverage in the same province. These activities form part of other community engagement activities, including school outreach and health fairs, which aim to reach the most remote communities and ensure no one is left behind.

All of these better-than-planned results were achieved amidst the response to and recovery from the devastation caused by cyclone Kenneth.

My Choice Programme

The My Choice Programme – financed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands – contributes towards adolescent girls' and young women's increased use of and access to quality, youth-friendly and gender-responsive sexual and reproductive health services, contributing to a reduction in early and unwanted pregnancies among the target population.

Focusing on Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces, **by 2021 My Choice aims to support nearly 530,000 young people in ten target districts.** The programme aims to strengthen health systems to increase the availability of family planning methods and improve access to information about sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Among other programme achievements, more than 50,000 adolescents and youth in Tete province were reached through community-based family planning interventions, and 16,410 girls aged 10-19 years became mentors to help their peers achieve better reproductive health. In addition, 15 communities made a public declaration to delay early pregnancies and abandon child marriage in the community. **Nationally, the couple years of protection (a measure of the use of contraception) reached 3,013,158, exceeding the target of 2,757,435 for 2019.**

UNFPA Supplies

UNFPA Supplies, a division of UNFPA, provides support to programme countries in procuring needed reproductive health supplies, in tracking contraceptive availability, training health providers, and ensuring access to contraceptives. In 2019, UNFPA supported the Mozambican Ministry of Health in strengthening contraceptive stock monitoring, a key intervention to ensure the consistent availability of contraceptives for girls and women. To encourage the use of comprehensive long-acting reversible contraceptives (CLARC) and scale up of sexual and reproductive health, including HIV, services, UNFPA helped train 214 health care providers on comprehensive family planning service provision. Joint monitoring visits in five target provinces enabled teams to track the availability of contraceptives at the local level and served as a means to provide on-the-job training in supply chain management.





ZERO PREVENTABLE MATERNAL DEATHS

Safe pregnancy and childbirth are not just about survival but also about the overall health and well-being of women and girls. The level of maternal deaths in a country is a good proxy for the strength of the health system as a whole. To reach zero preventable maternal mortality, health systems need to provide quality and respectful maternal and newborn care to all pregnant women, before, during and after delivery. This means having trained midwives to provide skilled assistance for normal deliveries and a referral system connecting primary health facilities with specialized emergency obstetric services when needed. Although great progress has been made in recent decades, Mozambique still has high levels of maternal deaths with a maternal mortality ratio of 452 deaths per 100,000 live births. Drastically reducing the number of women who die as a result of childbirth is a priority of UNFPA's work.

Joint Programme to Improve Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH)

Jointly implemented by UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA, and funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the RMNCAH programme has supported the Ministry of Health to train midwives, equip health centres and maternity wards and provide needed commodities. Eleven midwife training institutes nationwide were equipped with laboratory and learning equipment. In Cabo Delgado, UNFPA continued its support for in-service training of midwives in basic emergency obstetric care and in comprehensive emergency obstetric care for medical doctors, moving towards an on-site training model. **In December 2019, 323 midwives graduated from the national training course.**

Institutionally, UNFPA continues to support the Ministry of Health to create an enabling environment to foster emergency obstetric and neonatal care services. UNFPA is working with WHO to help accredit health facilities' maternity services for emergency care. Within these efforts, UNFPA procured and distributed kits for prenatal, post-natal, family planning and child care visits to 101 health centres with maternity wards, as well as 41 out of the 45 referral hospitals in Mozambique with surgical units to perform Caesarean sections.

In 2019, UNFPA provided critical support for the roll-out of the Ministry of Health's postpartum haemorrhage prevention project and later conducted an evaluation of the first phase of its implementation. As part of the evaluation, UNFPA provided recommendations to scale up the programme nationally and to make necessary drugs available, including the haemorrhage-prevention drug misoprostol, which was made available to 20,178 women. As part of its technical assistance, UNFPA helped the Government to adjust the national contraceptive procurement plan as a result of a comprehensive mapping of resources and a revision of the country's needs.



Muastaha Amadou, 43, had a fistula after her eighth pregnancy. During labour, she had been in a community

without access to a health centre. After two days of trying to give birth to her son, she went to the hospital, but it was not possible to save the baby. A year after suffering from fistula, in 2019 she was operated on by Dr. Alberto Alforma at the Provincial Hospital in Pemba, Cabo Delgado.



My life was very difficult. I was not able to walk, sleep, move around. The feces did not stop coming out. If I were in this condition until today, I would not have survived.

- Muastaha Amadou

If it were possible in a country like ours, with this serious condition, I would like very much to have a surgical centre for fistula treatment ... and I would volunteer. I would leave other things for other colleagues to operate because to operate fistula you need love.

- Dr. Alberto Alforma



Midwifery Programme in Tete

Through financing from the Government of Flanders, UNFPA supports a team of Cuban experts who provide teaching, coaching and supervisory support in order to ensure quality midwifery training at the Tete Midwifery Training School (ICS). The Cuban maternal health nurses arrived in Mozambique in 2018 and continued their work through 2019. **Under this project the two initial maternal and child health courses were completed in 2019, with 46 students completing the training.**

In addition, three Mozambican nurses are attending a three-year post-graduation course on maternal and newborn health in certified Cuban institutions. Upon their return to Mozambique, the trainees will be deployed as teachers at training institutions throughout the country.

Obstetric Fistula

Obstetric fistula - a hole that is formed between the birth canal and bladder and/or rectum caused by a long and obstructed labour - is a traumatic and life-changing form of maternal morbidity. Since January 2018, the fistula project (a four-year project running until 2021) in Mozambique has supported the country's national obstetric fistula strategy for 2012-2015 (which was later extended to 2020) by focusing on prevention, treatment and social integration. In April 2019, the Ministry of Health launched a \$5 million programme to help women and girls affected by obstetric fistula, supported by UNFPA and financed by the Government of Canada. The programme supports the training of doctors and provides help to women and girls suffering from obstetric fistula so they can return to a normal life. Twelve obstetric fistula surgeons initiated a qualified and certified training course for obstetric fistula repair, and three obstetric fistula manuals were developed as part of the curricula of the training programme.



In 2019, 61% of the target (741 out 1,208) fistulas were repaired.



ZERO HARMFUL PRACTICES AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

No one in the world should suffer from gender-based violence or harmful practices but getting to zero by 2030 will require action at both the policy and programme levels. All Governments need to enact and implement laws and policies, and provide quality prevention, protection and care services. Grounded foremost in human rights, the measures must aim for transformation in cultures and attitudes about gender. It will be necessary to eliminate gender inequalities and discriminatory social norms, significantly advancing the empowerment and agency of women and girls, reaching all communities and across societies.

Mozambique has accepted this challenge. This includes ending such practices as child marriage (under the age of 18), empowering girls and women to take charge of their own lives, and providing assistance and support for survivors of violence.

Accelerating the Prevention and Response to SGBV and Early Marriage for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (ages 10 - 24) in Mozambique.

The Spotlight Initiative, funded by the European Union, is a global programme combining the efforts of five government ministries, civil society, and four United Nations agencies to end gender-based violence. Beginning in Mozambique in 2019, UNFPA began supporting the institutional delivery of essential services by investing in infrastructure, equipment, commodities, supplies, contractual services and training. In June, the Government inaugurated the UNFPA-supported Integrated Services Centre for Victims of Violence (CAI) in Nampula along with operating regulations for the CAI. This will be replicated elsewhere in the country.

A major aim of the Spotlight Initiative is to build the capacity of the country to develop and publish statistics and data on gender-based violence. Mozambique has put in place a system to collect administrative data on violence against women and girls in line with international standards. UNFPA is contributing by training national statistical officers to enhance their capacities to produce data on violence against women and girls.

During 2019, **192 national and provincial focal points on gender-based violence and relevant civil society organization representatives were trained on providing multi-sectoral integrated support to survivors of gender-based violence**, while in Gaza, Manica and Nampula, 209 professionals were trained on service provision, referral mechanisms, monitoring and the law on family and domestic violence.

As part of the Spotlight Initiative, **UNFPA has trained over 1,000 mentors of the Rapariga Biz programme to strengthen their knowledge and outreach on gender-based violence and harmful practices.** Those trained mentors are now better able to help prevent violence and make referrals for more than 30,000 girls and young women accessing services and support through safe spaces.

In total, the Rapariga Biz programme has trained a total of 5,600 young female mentors and by the end of 2019 supported 699,000 girls and young women between the ages of 10 - 24.

'We Decide'

Funded by the Government of Spain, the 'We Decide' programme aims to promote the rights of youth with disabilities, who are among the most vulnerable to violence, to make their own sexual and reproductive choices and to be protected from all forms of violence. During 2019, programme interventions continued to raise awareness on the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young persons with disabilities, working to ensure that health providers understand the special needs of persons with disabilities and are equipped to support them.

To that end, during 2019, UNFPA sponsored the Portuguese translation and dissemination of guidelines on providing sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services to young people with disabilities and trained representatives of disabled people's organizations on the use of the material.



Capacity-building interventions also included training **22** young people with disabilities and people with albinism to serve as peer educators and equipping **60** health care providers working with youth to be able to address the specific needs of persons with disabilities.



PROGRAMMATIC ENABLERS

YOUTH

All of the programmes to achieve the three transformative goals have youth at the forefront of their target audiences with certain programmes designed specifically to meet the needs of young people. When working with partners to design these programmes, UNFPA is committed to the notion that nothing about young people's health and well-being can be discussed and decided upon without their meaningful involvement and participation ("nothing about us, without us"). Empowering the world's 1.8 billion young people and unleashing their full potential to contribute to economic and social progress is the key to bringing the vision and the promise of the ICPD Programme of Action and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to life.

The UNFPA country programme in Mozambique emphasizes the need to engage youth organizations in preventing child marriage and sexual abuse and to increase the availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services for young people. One key initiative that took place in 2019 was the International Education Fair and Conference where the UNFPA Representative spoke about embracing innovation as a means to educate Mozambican youth, especially vulnerable girls. The innovative "DIKA" application was showcased at the fair, which informs Mozambican youth about sexual and reproductive health and helps to spread reliable information among adolescent peers.

Action for Girls and Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique

Rapariga Biz is a multi-sector Government-led sexual and reproductive health and rights programme, supported by the Government of Sweden and joined in 2019 by Canada and the United Kingdom, with technical assistance from UNFPA as the lead agency, UNESCO, UNICEF and UN Women. This flagship programme has empowered 699,000 adolescent girls and young women between 10-24 years to make informed and healthy decisions about their lives and to access education, sexual and reproductive health, justice and social services.



Anifa is a 17-year-old girl who was married to a 70-year-old man before her 14th birthday in order to support her family.

However, after she became pregnant, her husband abandoned her. Having barely finished primary school, Anifa was not very hopeful about her future and that of her child.

In her neighbourhood, Anifa encountered mentors from the Rapariga Biz programme. The mentors, girls from the communities themselves, conduct regular community dialogues to raise awareness on the importance of avoiding early marriage. Anifa was soon enrolled in mentoring sessions, held every Saturday for four months for groups of about 30 girls at a time, to talk about family planning, safe sex and, above all, the right to choose when and with whom to get married or have children. With the help of the mentors, Anifa has now returned to school.

The backbone of the programme is the approximately 5,600 mentors, working through safe spaces in the community, who support and encourage girls to stay in school, prevent teenage pregnancy and to delay marriage through mentorship sessions on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, human rights, and life skills. Other activities promoting the rights of the girls and young women are the girls' social networks, radio programmes and community dialogues among parents, care givers, youth activists, community influencers and teachers. By the end of 2019, 2,501 community leaders, religious leaders and influential people had participated in community dialogues in 20 Rapariga Biz districts in Zambezia and Nampula provinces.

The success of the programme has been remarkable. **The goal of Rapariga Biz is that the percentage of girls aged 10 - 19 who take part in the programme and who got married during the year remain below 5%.**



In 2019, **0.9%** of the girls married while enrolled in the programme: **only 3,409 cases of early marriage were identified among the 385,270 Rapariga Biz girls aged 10-19.**

Against a target of 10 per cent, **26% of the girls received HIV testing, with a positive rate of 4%.**



In 2019, **only 0.3% of the girls aged 10-19 in the Rapariga Biz programme became pregnant** while enrolled in the mentorship programme.

Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage

The UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage (GPCM) was initiated in 2016 to tackle child marriage in countries where early marriage is prevalent, including Mozambique. The programme promotes the rights of adolescent girls to avert marriage and pregnancy and enables them to achieve their aspirations through life skills training, education and social protection. The GPCM in Mozambique is supporting implementation of the national child marriage strategy for 2016-2019 at the central level and in six programme districts in Nampula and Zambezia provinces, where it works in conjunction with Rapariga Biz. The year 2019 was the fourth and final year of the GPCM Phase I; many gains have been made in terms of legal and policy reform including, most notably, the recent criminalization of child marriage in Mozambique in July 2019. Large-scale communication and social mobilization initiatives have created awareness of the negative consequences of child marriage, and investment continues to be made to build the evidence base for better programming and synergies with other programmes.



DATA

Understanding the opportunities and challenges of demographic change and the political, economic, social, and peace and security consequences is fundamentally important to all countries. A data revolution in the last decades has transformed the possibilities for tracking development inequalities among different population groups. The informed use of these new data collection and analysis methods provides enormous potential to count everyone in achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights and to pinpoint where gender inequity and inequality is hindering development.

As the lead demographic agency in the United Nations system, since its foundation UNFPA has helped countries to develop their statistical capacity and to incorporate the use of high-quality data into the design and implementation of development policies. In Mozambique, the country programme includes an output to build national capacities to collect, analyse and use high-quality data to inform public policy.

Support to population and evidence-based environments for decision-making

Mozambique's 2017 population and housing census was successfully enumerated in August 2017 with technical and financial assistance from a multi-donor trust fund (encompassing DFID, Norway, Sweden, Canada, and Italy) in coordination with the World Bank. Following the enumeration, UNFPA has continued to assist the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to implement post-enumeration census activities, including census data processing, cleaning and tabulation of data, and training on the production and use of gender statistics.

The official national-level results of the 2017 census were launched on 29 April 2019. This milestone marked the entry into the dissemination phase of the census results. As part of this dissemination, provincial-level tabulations, including demographic data by district, were published in July 2019.

With the availability of these data, the Mozambique Government is now using the 2017 census results in the planning of its 2020 – 2024 development plan. Substantial progress was also achieved in institutional and human capacity building including in the areas of gender statistics, statistics literacy, territorial statistics and geographical information systems (GIS). In response to the emergencies caused by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, UNFPA and INE technical staff devoted considerable efforts to produce census data outputs and analysis to inform the field operations of the United Nations and other humanitarian partners.

INNOVATION

UNFPA has long supported innovative approaches in its programming – in recent years, that has often meant using new mobile technologies, novel communication approaches and various digital media to enhance the collection, analysis and reporting of data from the field and to reach new audiences with key information.

InfoFistula

In a new, innovative project, UNFPA is supporting the Ministry of Health to build a real-time monitoring and case management system for obstetric fistula to support frontline workers with data collection and service delivery. InfoFistula, a mobile phone application, helps to document and improve interactions between a fistula patient and her care team.

A pilot phase started in September 2019 in three provinces, where 45 health and social action workers were trained on the use of the app and dashboard. InfoFistula contributes to accelerating the promise of ending fistula by providing a system that will design prevention strategies based on the information and data provided – ultimately improving treatment for women.

InfoViolencia

The majority of the estimated 6 million women in Mozambique who experience violence during their lives are not registered in the official systems, and survivors of such violence usually receive no support. In addition, it remains difficult to follow up on each case since different authorities have different responsibilities towards survivors.

Understanding that innovative methods of addressing gender-based violence are needed, in early May, the Ministry of Interior, with support from UNFPA, began pre-piloting a digital platform, InfoViolencia, for registration, management, and control of gender-based violence cases. UNFPA tested the training package and platform in police stations in Maputo city and province, enabling teams to collect feedback on the performance, functionality, usability, and efficacy of the platform. Efforts are under way to expand the pilot to other provinces. This innovative platform will enhance the collection of evidence regarding gender-based violence cases and will enable all institutions involved in care and case management to provide timely and quality services to survivors.

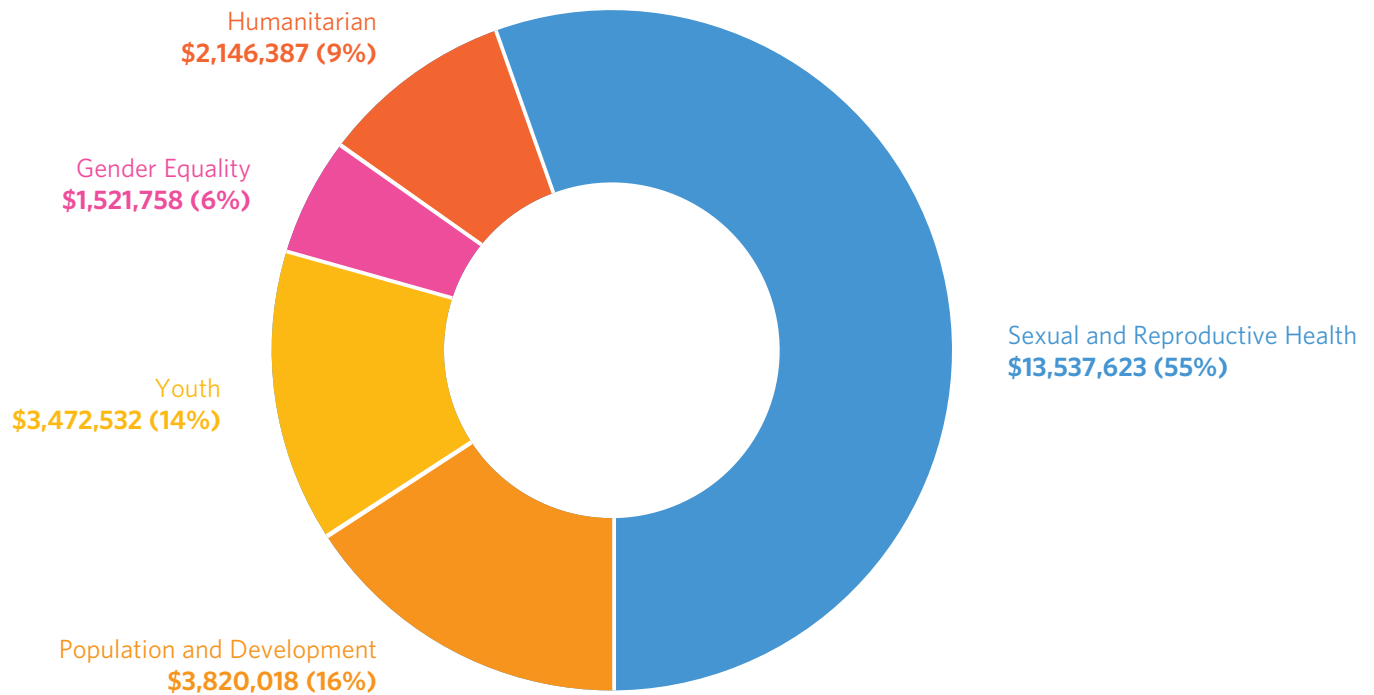


InfoViolencia will facilitate and give credibility to our work, and it will also allow us to carry out more effective follow-up of all GBV cases.

- Dr. Lurdes Mabunda, Deputy Police Commissioner and, in 2019, the Head of the Department of Family Assistance and Minors, Victims of Violence of the Ministry of Interior



RESOURCES AND PARTNERSHIPS



	Total spending	Donors
Sexual and Reproductive Health	\$13,537,623	United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Multi-Donor Trust Fund, UN Trust Funds (multi-donor), Republic of South Korea, UNAIDS
Population and Development	\$3,820,018	Canada, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
Youth	\$3,472,532	Multi-donor Trust Fund, Sweden, United Kingdom and Canada through UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund
Gender Equality	\$1,521,758	Spain, UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), European Union (EU)
Humanitarian*	\$2,146,387	UN OCHA, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Norway, Canada

*additional humanitarian activities were funded within other programmatic / thematic interventions

The work of UNFPA in Mozambique and around the world is only possible because of generous donor contributions. As detailed in the financial table, in 2019 the Mozambique country office received support from the UNFPA core budget and from 16 donor governments and foundations.

UNFPA works in close collaboration with the Government of Mozambique in terms of policy and joint action. The Government also implements many of the programmes supported by UNFPA along with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

OUR PARTNERS

In order to carry out its work, in 2019 the Mozambique country office had 30 different implementing partners at central level and in six provinces. The Government of Mozambique, working through 13 of its Ministries and agencies, was the largest of these.


Government of Mozambique partners (nationally) include:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Education and Human Development
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action
- Ministry of Health and related provincial directorates
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
- National Institute of Statistics
- Ministry of Youth and Sports

**note this list does not include Government partners at the district nor provincial level*

The non-governmental implementing partners include AMODEFA, Coalizão da Juventude, DKT, Focus Fistula, Forum Mulher, Fundação Wiwanana, Fundo para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC), Johns Hopkins University, NAFEZA, Operation Fistula, Plan International, and The Population Council.





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