



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

***Rapariga Biz UN Joint Programme Mozambique***

***Report 2019***

***Final***

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## ACRONYMS

AFR	Adolescent Fertility Rate
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APEs	Community Health Worker (MoH)
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
CIADAJ	Multisectoral Committee for Development of Youth and Adolescents
CNCS	National AIDS Commission
COREM	Council of Religions of Mozambique
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPEDH	Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development
DPGCAS	Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action
DPS	Provincial Health Directorate
EMIS	Education Management Information System
e-VAWG	Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IANYD	Inter-Agency Network on Youth and Development
IFP	Teacher Training Institute
IFEPLAC	Alberto Cassimo Institute of Professional Training and Labour Studies
IMASIDA	Survey of Indicators on Immunization, Malaria and HIV/AIDS
INDE	National Institute for the Development of Education
INE	National Statistics Institute
IP	Implementing Partner
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MINJUS	Ministry of Justice, Religious and Constitutional Issues
MINEDH	Ministry of Education and Human Development
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNCAH	Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCDH	National Human Rights Council
PGB	Programa Geração Biz
RB	Rapariga Biz
RH	Reproductive Health
SAAJ	Youth Friendly Services

SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAC	Violence against Children
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
YFHS	Youth Friendly Health Service
ZIP	Pedagogical Influence Zone

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the progress and results achieved in the fourth year (2019) of implementation of the adolescent girls-focused sexual and reproductive health and rights programme, Rapariga Biz, including analysis, lessons learnt and recommendations produced by the Government of Mozambique, Civil Society partners and UN agencies: UNFPA (lead agency), UNICEF, UNESCO and UN Women. Rapariga Biz is led by the Government of Mozambique through the Office of the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment, with financial assistance from the Embassy of Sweden, the Embassy of Canada and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).

The centerpiece of Rapariga Biz is the promotion and protection of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) of girls and young women in Nampula and Zambézia provinces. Utilizing a multi-sector and holistic approach, the programme equips girls and women with knowledge, tools and information, empowering them to be at the centre of their own development and future.

In its fourth and final year, Rapariga Biz reached its full implementation in 20 districts across Nampula and Zambézia provinces, empowering 699,006 girls and young women. A significant low rate of early pregnancy among the girls and young women aged 10-19 years participating in the mentorship sessions - with Nampula at 0.3% and Zambézia at 0.4% early pregnancy prevalence rate, compared to 4.1% for girls aged 20-24 years, and 0.8% among girls 10-24 years in the safe spaces - is among the highlights of the 2019 results. It shows a relatively low rate when compared to the provincial prevalence of pregnancies in adolescents, Nampula 60% and Zambézia 46.4% (IMASIDA 2015). Secondly, Rapariga Biz also reports a significant reduction in cases of early marriage among adolescent girls in the 10-19 age group, in which 0.9% of girls were in early marriage (Nampula 0.9% and Zambézia 0.9%) compared to 9.66% among girls aged 20-24, and the overall 2.4% in the safe spaces. The relatively low rate of child marriages/premature unions is also notable within the safe spaces compared to the rates of provincial premature marriages: Nampula 61% and Zambézia 48% (DHS 2011).

Key achievements during the fourth year are:

- **5,608** (97% of the target 5,799) young women (in 2019, new **1,509**) were trained and empowered as mentors to lead the mentorship in Nampula (2,655) and Zambézia (2,953);
- **699,006** (92% of annual target **760,000** and 64% of phase target **1,085,447**) girls and young women aged 10-24 years (in 2019, new **368,761**) participating in mentorship received knowledge, skills and voice on their SRHR in the safe spaces from 20 districts of Nampula (378,898) and Zambézia (320,108) (2016-2019) to enable them to be better able to make health and informed decisions;
- **9,381** (in 2019, **1,576**) girls and young women out-of-school have been integrated into schools, the rate of school integration is 43% (2017-2019);
- **440,111** (63%) out of **699,006** adolescent girls have their citizenship rights enhanced by obtaining civil registration (birth certificates & ID);
- In 2019, **82,214** (38%) out of **218,317** girls and young women who visited a SAAJ or health facility adopted at least one family planning method other than condoms;
- In 2019, **3,409** (0.9%) cases of child marriage were reported among 385,270 girls mentored aged 10-19 years of which 74 (0.03%) are aged 10-14 years and 3,335 (2%) aged 15-19 years. Throughout the programme phase, the child marriage rate in mentored girls aged 10-19 years is **1.33%** (8,041 cases among 606,504 girls);

- In 2019, **1,291 (0.31%)** cases of early pregnancy were reported among 385,270 girls aged 10-19 years of which 163 (0.1%) and 1,128 (0.7%) aged 15-19 years. From 2016-2019, the early pregnancy rate in mentored girls aged 10-19 years is **0.31%** (1,891 out of 606,504 girls);
- **4,463** (in 2019, **1,441**) girls and young women completed vocational and professional training and economic empowerment;
- In 2019, **4,556** girls and young women enhanced their personal financial management skills and are currently running savings and credit clubs (village savings and loan associations - VSLA) in the safe spaces in targeted districts;
- To date, 277,716 (78% are adolescents and young people between 10-24 years old) have engaged with the SMS Biz Platform and obtained guidance about SRH, HIV prevention and treatment and information related to health and protection services.

The increased uptake of reproductive and sexual health seen as a result of Rapariga Biz reiterates its potential to positively influence the reduction of fertility among the targeted adolescent girls and young women. Given that Nampula and Zambézia provinces account for 38.9% of the country's population<sup>1</sup> Rapariga Biz supports a large portion of the country's girls and young women, positively contributing to the demographic opportunity for development (the demographic dividend).

The implementation in the final year focused on consolidating the programmatic quality and synergies across the outcomes and implementing partners. An emphasis was placed on assessing and testing specific programmatic areas through identified pilots in order to generate learning ("learning agenda") toward improving outcomes and feeding into future programming. In spite of the results achieved in 2019, the final year of implementation was partially affected and slowed down by cyclones Idai and Kenneth due to the declared state of emergency on 19 March 2019, especially in Zambézia province (Quelimane, Nicoadala, Mocuba, Maganja da Costa and Namacurra districts).

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<sup>1</sup> INE, *2017 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results*, Maputo, October 2018.

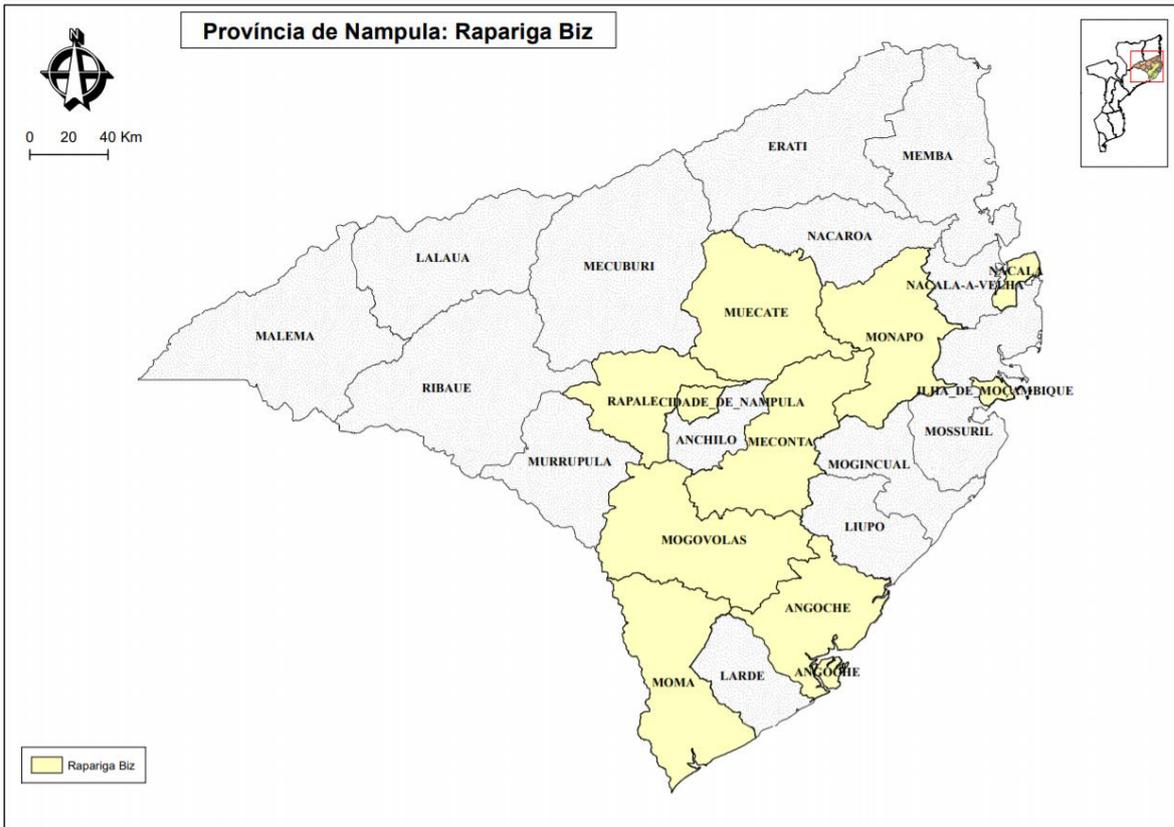


Figure 1 - Rapariga Biz Districts (Nampula Province)

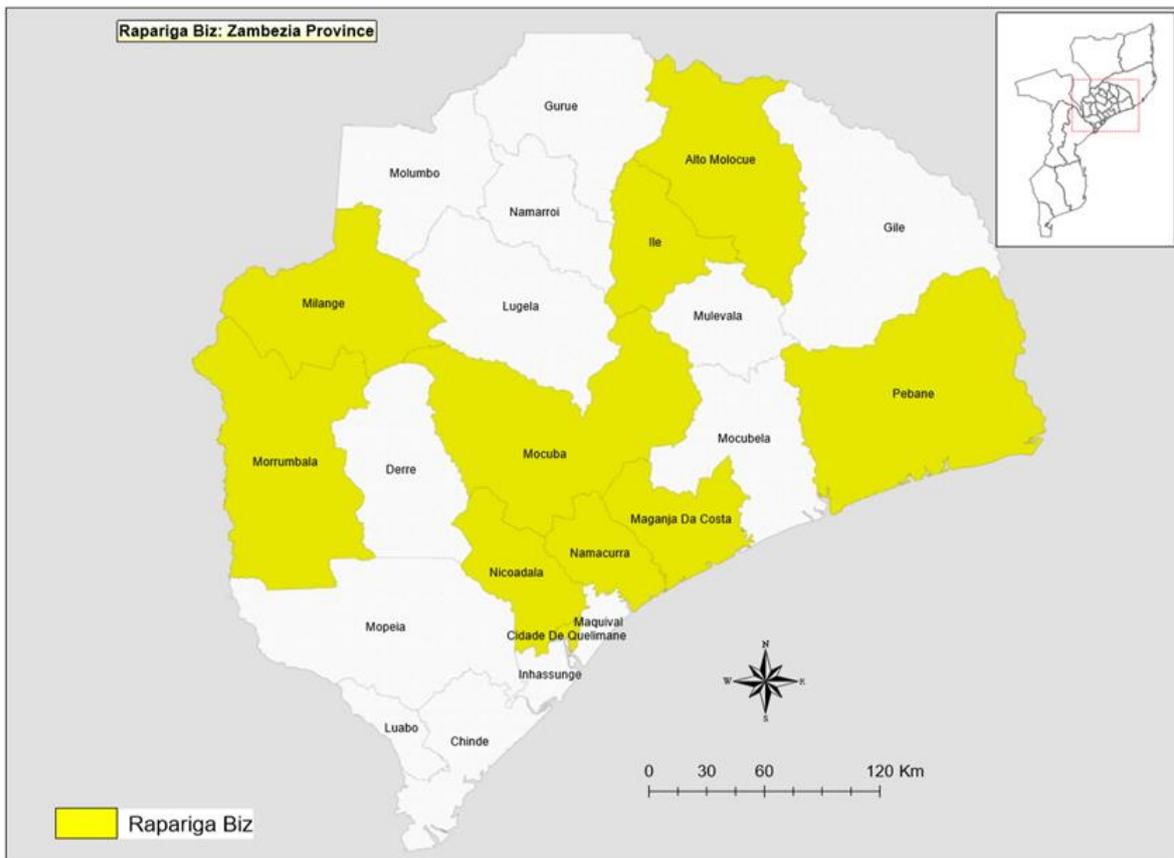


Figure 2 - Rapariga Biz Districts (Zambezia Province)

## OUTCOME 1: GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE, AGENCY AND CAPACITIES STRENGTHENED TO MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS ON THEIR SRH, DEMAND FOR AND UPTAKE OF ESSENTIAL SRH SERVICES

The overall goal of Rapariga Biz is to ensure that the sexual reproductive health and rights of girls and young women between 10-24 years are fully realized through improved capacities to make informed decisions and improved access to SRH services. Thus, the knowledge and agency of the girls and young women to make informed decisions about their SRHR is central to Rapariga Biz's holistic and rights-based approach reflected in the Theory of Change. Girls' empowerment and engagement are also paramount to close a persistent gender gap in socio-economic outcomes, which is one of the core elements of achieving the demographic dividend.

The outputs outlined below will contribute to the achievement of the objectives defined in Outcome 1, as follows:

**Output 1:** Increased knowledge, skills and voicing of girls' rights

**Output 2:** Citizenship of girls and young women

**Output 3:** Increased demand for SRH services

**Output 4:** Girls and young women are voicing the issues concerning their lives at district, provincial and national levels

### Output 1 - Girls' knowledge, capacities and agency for SRHR improved

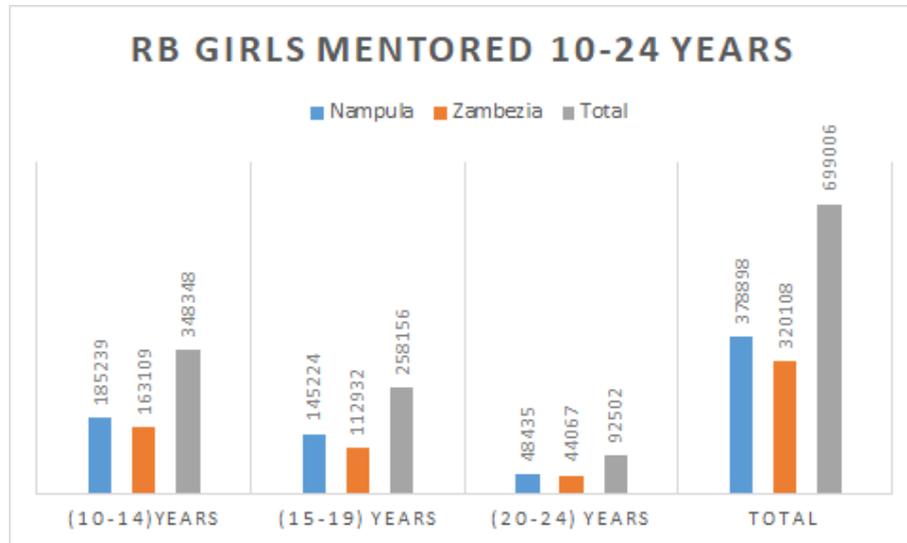
The mentorship approach is the backbone of Rapariga Biz towards improving adolescent girls' and young women's knowledge, capacity and agency, and constitutes a core element of the safe space model (mentorship, safe space and girls' social network) approach applied by Rapariga Biz. This approach aims to provide the most vulnerable girls and young women between 10-24 years with skills, empowerment, social networks, leadership, decision-making skills, economic empowerment and knowledge and access to information on sexual reproductive health and rights. The mentorship sessions are led by young female mentors trained by the programme and taking place in safe spaces at the community level identified by the girls and young women themselves, providing them with a safe, free and friendly environment. Each mentor conducts three mentorship circles of four months each per year, with approximately 30 adolescent girls and young women divided into three different age groups (10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years), in order to make the SRHR, rights and life skills content relevant for each targeted age group.

The mentorship sessions are focused on enhancing the following skill sets, competencies and prerequisites among Rapariga Biz girls:

1. Belong to a group and have friends at community level outside the family circle;
2. Know how to communicate and make decisions;
3. Exercise sexual and reproductive health and rights;
4. Know how to relate positively to different people (family, friends, partners, leaders) in the community;
5. Knowledge, access to tools and ability to exercising citizenship rights;
6. Develop skills to prevent risky situations or behaviours;
7. Have skills to create and manage a small business and financial savings.

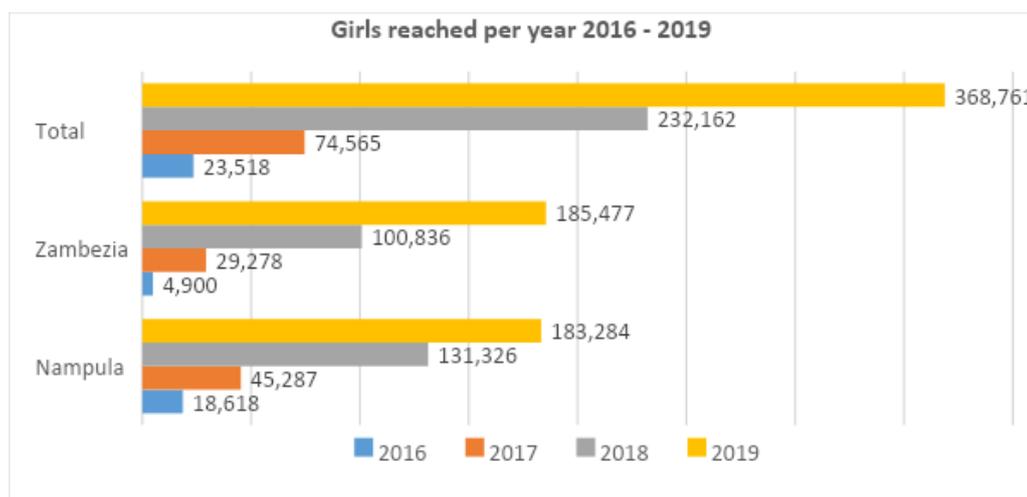
#### **Girls reached in mentorship**

By the end of the year 2019, Rapariga Biz completed nine cycles of mentorship (2016-2019), reaching a total of 699,006 girls and young women aged 10-24, whereof 52.7% (368,761) were reached in 2019 through the safe spaces. The distribution of girls and young women reached per age group is as follows: 348,348 (49.8%) 10-14 years old; 258,156 (36.9%) 15-19 years old; and 92,502 (13.2%) 20-24 years old.



Graph 1 - Rapariga Biz Girls mentored per age

Overall, the 699,006 girls aged 10-24 years reached by the programme in 2016-2019 constitute a coverage of 64% of the target for Phase I of 1,085,447 girls aged 10-24 reached in the targeted districts, and 40% of the total 1,738,363 girls at the level of the provinces of Nampula (43%, 378,898) and Zambézia (37%, 320,108) of girls aged 10-24 years old. The lower expected achievements against the overall target are partially due to the floods and cyclones affecting five of the Rapariga Biz districts in Zambézia, geographical spread and remoteness of the girls in the districts, as well as the General Elections, which delayed the implementation of the mentorship circles and resulted in some girls and young women leaving the programme. The programme phase was extended until December 2020 with the aim to reach the overall target, however this phase is currently compromised by the COVID-19 outbreak.



Graph 2 - Girls reached in programme phase 2016-2019

These achievements contribute to girls having better knowledge of their rights and the ability to advocate for and access services such as education, health, justice and social affairs. The girls are thus increasingly empowered to make better decisions about their sexual and reproductive health as well as their economic empowerment.

Province	Girls RB target	Girls mentored	Girls to be reached in 2020
Nampula	564,241	378,898 (67%)	185,343
Zambézia	521,206	320,108 (61%)	201,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085,447</b>	<b>699,006 (64%)</b>	<b>386,441</b>

Table 1 - Girls reached per province (2016-2019)

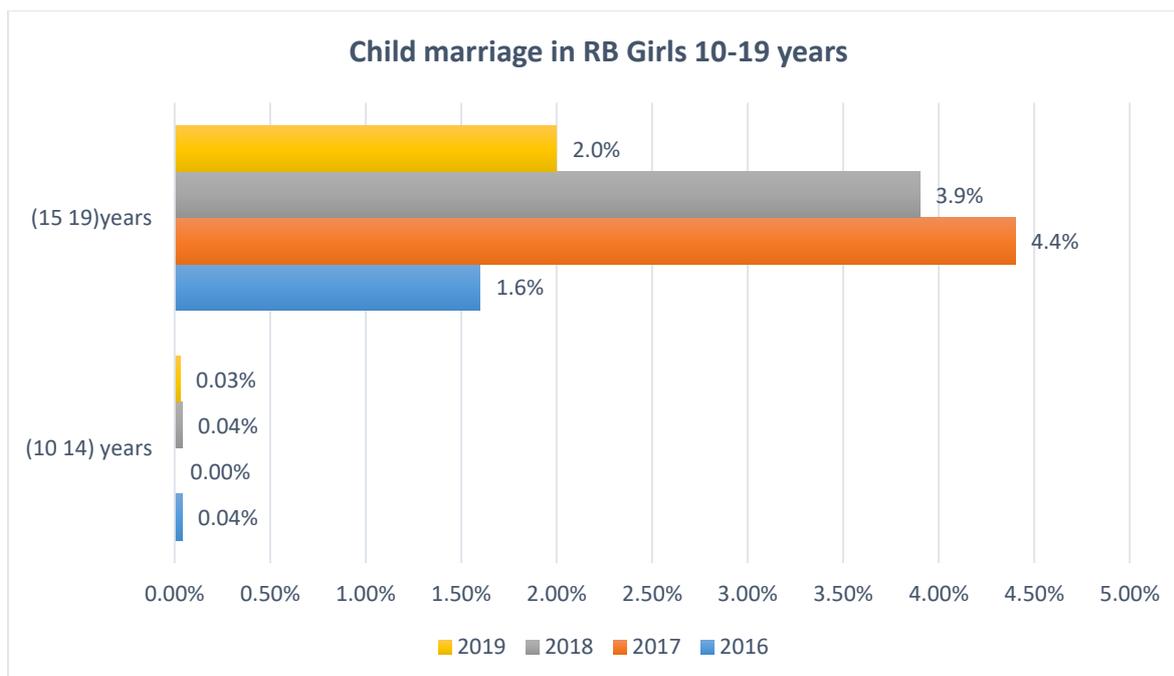
### Contribution to end child marriage

The issue of child marriage and forced unions in Mozambique remains one of the biggest obstacles affecting girls and young women in their transition to youth. 48% of young women between 20-24 years were married before turning 18 years. Nampula province has the highest rate at 61% and in Zambézia the rate is 48% (DHS, 2011). Data from the 2017 Census show that the situation had hardly changed until the beginning of the Rapariga Biz programme.

Rapariga Biz has notably been able to keep the targeted girls and young women out of a child marriage and/or forced union during the mentorship cycle they participated in during Phase I. The rates among the targeted girls and young women (10-24 years) across the years were: 0.7% (2016), 2.6% (2017), 1.6% (2018) and 0.9% (2019).

Among the 385,270 girls aged 10-19 reached by Rapariga Biz in the 20 targeted districts in 2019, 0.88% (3,409 cases in 385,270) married or were married when entering the programme. In terms of the distribution of the cases of marriage by age group: the rate is 0.03% in the 10-14 age group (74 cases in 216,681 girls); 2.0% in the 15-19 age group (3,335 cases in 168,589 girls); and 11% in the 20-24 age group (8,845 cases in 80,386 girls).

Based on regular programme monitoring of the response to child marriage, the programme observed a trend of the 10-14 years adolescent girls to a greater extent being forced into a union by parents and extended family, whereas additional factors and social dynamics play a role in the higher number of cases in the 15-19 years, including economic motivation, responsibility to ensure family livelihood, curiosity and urge to experiment based on peer pressure, initiation rites and social expectations, etc.



Graph 3 - Child marriage in Rapariga Biz Girls (2016-2019)

Rapariga Biz applies a two-pronged approach to child marriage and forced union through the prevention efforts in the mentorship safe spaces, community dialogues, radio programmes, SMS Biz, etc. Secondly, Rapariga Biz through a combined multi-sector and community response, including local leaders, district focal points and mentors has also contributed to identifying and withdrawing girls from marriages and forced unions. In coordination with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs, community leadership and the mentorship focal points, 110 cases of child marriage were dissolved in Nampula (58) and Zambézia (52) in 2019.

Case studies and quotes from programme beneficiaries:

**Marcia Felizanda Marcelino, 19 years:** *“Now I am an empowered young woman. I know how to protect myself and how to stand up for the rights that I didn’t know I had before. I hadn’t heard of contraceptives before I met the mentor in my community and became part of Rapariga Biz. My mentor is my everything. She was there for me during difficult situations. She accompanied me to the youth-friendly services (SAAJ) to consult a nurse on the use of contraceptives. She also encouraged me to return to school and to go after my dreams”.* Marcia was 17 years old, out-of-school and in the fourth month of her pregnancy when she joined the mentorship programme. She was in a forced marriage, also supported by her mother, and often forced to have sex with her husband against her will. She felt alone, with no one to turn to. With the help and support of her mentor, she managed to leave her husband and return to school. Marcia dreams about working in a bank to be able to sustain herself and her daughter.

**Anifa, 17 years old:** Anifa is a 17-year-old girl living in the province of Nampula, who was married to a 70-year-old man before her 14th birthday in order to support her family. After

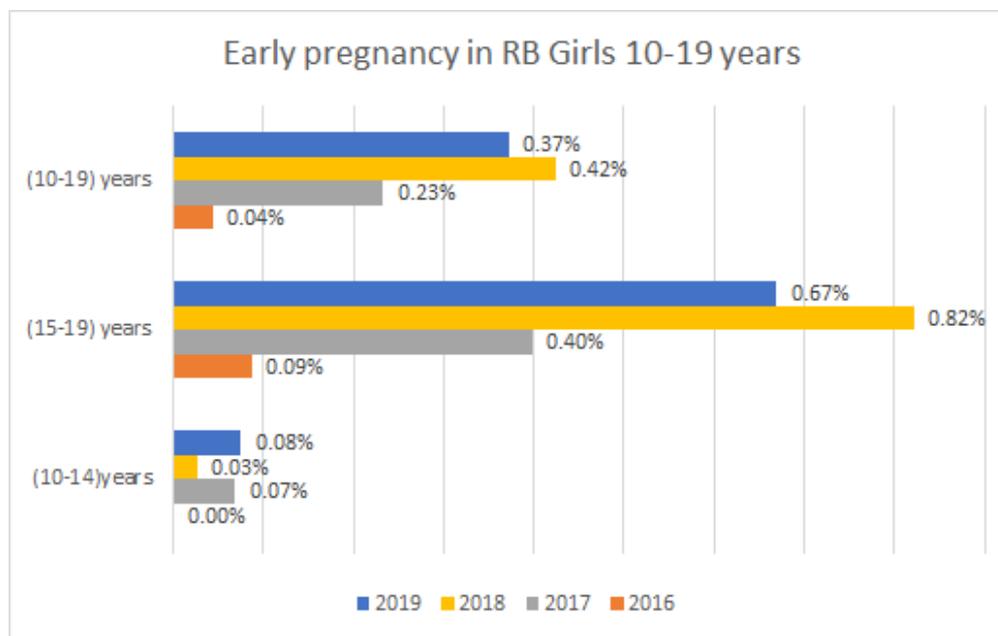
her pregnancy, her husband abandoned her. Having barely finished primary school, Anifa was not very hopeful about her future and that of her child. After joining the Rapariga Biz mentorship programme, Anifa was able to discuss questions such as family planning, safe sex and, above all, the right to choose when and with whom to get married or have children. With the support of the mentors, Anifa has now returned to school: *“Fortunately, they offered me a space in the 5th grade.”*

### Contribution to end early pregnancy

Mozambique has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates in the region at 46.4%, and the targeted provinces of Nampula (60%) and Zambézia (46.4%) (IMASIDA 2015) have some of the highest rates in the country. In the context of Rapariga Biz, data indicates that the rates of early pregnancies among the participants in the safe space mentorship sessions are low. Out of the total of 385,270 girls aged 10-19 in the 20 targeted districts, only 1,291 cases of teenage pregnancies were reported in 2019, which represents 0.3% of early pregnancies among girls 10-19 participating in the mentorship cycles.

In terms of the distribution of cases of early pregnancy by age group: 0.1% were reported among the 10-14 age group (163 cases in 216,681 girls), 0.7% among the 15-19 age group (1,128 cases in 168,589 girls) and 4.4% among the 20-24 age group (3,536 cases in 80,386).

The average rate of early pregnancies among the 10-19 age group girls participating in the safe spaces is around 0.31% (1,891 cases among 606,504), which demonstrates that Rapariga Biz has been successful in preventing pregnancy in the targeted girls and young women during the active mentorship cycle.



Graph 4 - Early pregnancies in Rapariga Biz girls (2016-2019)

### Case studies and quotes from programme beneficiaries:

**Mamo, 15 years:** *“My mentor came to my place after a session to ensure I understood the risks and consequences from falling pregnant and to talk to my parents. It made me change my risky sexual behaviours and leave my boyfriend. I want to be the same for others as the mentor was for me. My dream is to study and work in projects like Rapariga Biz. I want to be a mentor to help younger girls.”* When Mamo entered the mentorship programme, she had no previous information about contraceptives and the risk involved in an early pregnancy. The low level of information about family planning among adolescent girls is a common reality in Mozambique.

**Joacina, 18 years:** At 16 years, Joacina became pregnant, dropped out of school and was nearly thrown out of her home by her uncle. Before entering Rapariga Biz, Joacina thought that she could prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases by taking a bath after sex. Joacina met her mentor at a critical stage in her life when she was four months’ pregnant. The mentor helped her and also informed her about the benefits of family planning and Joacina is now using contraceptives to prevent another pregnancy. *“My mentor insisted with me to start using contraceptives and accompanied me to the health facility,”* she shared. With support from Rapariga Biz, Joacina returned to school and is pursuing her dream of becoming a nurse. Among her key lessons from the safe space, she highlights the power of decision-making. *“The mentor taught us that we are not obliged to do anything against our will,”* she shares. Even if she struggles to provide for her daughter and herself, she has turned down men in her community who wanted to marry her and feels empowered by her decision to stand up for herself.

### **Learning Agenda: Inclusion of girls and young women with disabilities**

The process of recruiting and selecting girls and young women to participate in mentoring sessions has been inclusive considering the different vulnerabilities and disadvantaged groups, including girls with disabilities such as hearing, visual, mobility and albinism. During the first three years of implementation, 1,260 girls with different types of disabilities were sensitized and integrated into safe spaces to participate in mentoring sessions. In 2019, this made up 0.3% of the 466,535 girls who participated in the 6th-9th mentorship cycles. The integration of girls with disabilities in mentoring sessions has contributed to their increased self-esteem to participate in a social network and a community space with other girls and young women and to discuss and advocate for their rights of access to education, health and justice.

In 2019, a Training of Trainers (TOT) was conducted to strengthen the cohort of 12 trainers under Rapariga Biz on knowledge about gender-based violence (GBV) and disability and on how to include these topics in the mentors' training. The main resource used was the recently published *“UNFPA Guidelines for Providing Rights Based and Gender Responsive Services to Address Gender-Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for women and young persons with disabilities”*. As a result of the TOT, the mentors’ training in November 2019 included a module on inclusion of girls and young women with disabilities in Rapariga Biz, which integrated the situation and challenges faced by girls and young women with disabilities, knowledge and tools to ensure their participation in the safe spaces. It also adapted the SRHR and GBV content to the specific needs of girls and young women with disabilities. As part of this pilot, an in-depth study on disability inclusion is currently being undertaken, aiming to better understand how girls with disabilities can fully be integrated into and benefit from RB mentorship sessions. The study



Figure 3 - Mentors and supervisor meeting

will also produce recommendations to ensure girls with disabilities can enjoy high quality SRHR and GBV services. Finally, a pamphlet containing key facts on girls and young women with disabilities was produced and will be distributed to mentors in the coming months. The recommendations coming out of the pilot on the inclusion of girls and young women with disabilities in Rapariga Biz will feed into the design of the second phase of the

programme.

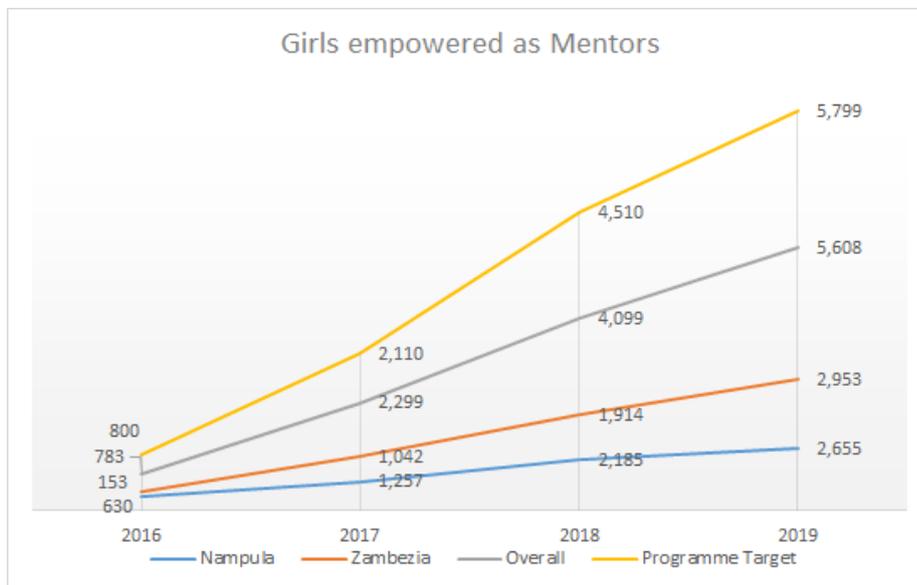
### Mentors trained and active in safe spaces

The young female mentors have been identified through schools, community radios and communities at large and they are usually 2-4 years older than the group they mentor. A majority of mentors are enrolled in or have completed secondary school and have previous experience as peer educators, activists or community mobilizers, etc. Other requirements include good reading and writing skills in order to be able to master the content of the mentorship sessions and undertake monthly reporting. In the selection process, the soft skills of the potential mentors are also assessed in terms of their character, commitment to the role, and specific personality traits that match the mentors' profile as well as whether they demonstrate a solid level of communication, facilitation and leadership skills. Upon selection, the mentors undergo training at the district level, based on a specific mentorship curriculum that involves the overall role and responsibilities of the mentors, the process of selecting and recruiting girls for mentorship groups, identifying the safe spaces, intervening, participating and establishing connections with communities and services, in addition to the SRHR, life skills and rights-related content.



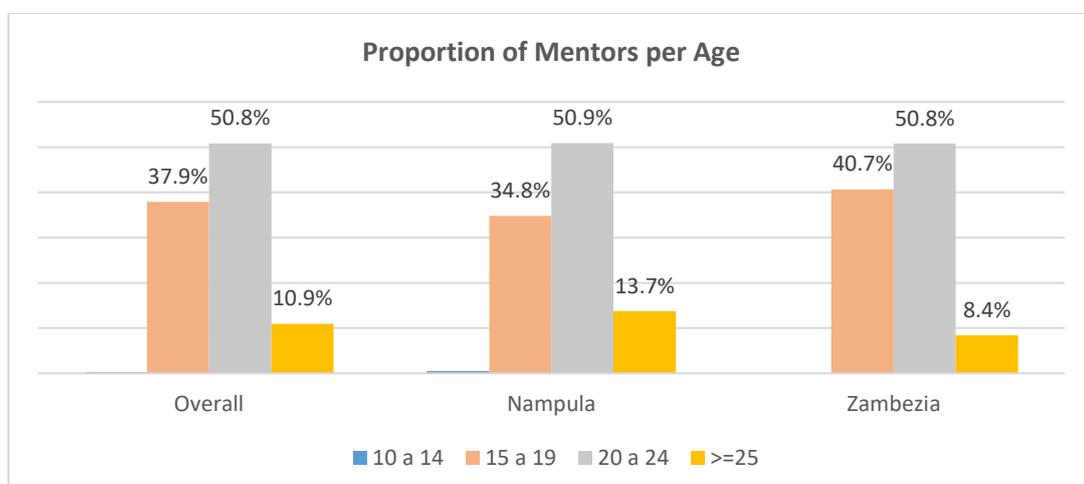
Figure 4 - Mentors training (dynamics exercises)

In 2019, 1,509 young women were empowered as mentors (representing 58% of the year target 2,600), contributing to a total of 5,608 young women empowered as mentors who are acting in 20 districts of Nampula (47%, 2,655 mentors) and Zambézia (53%, 2,953 mentors). The achieved number of 5,608 mentors represents 96.7% of the target (5,799) set for mentors in Programme Phase I. The number of girls empowered as mentors per year is as follows: 783 in 2016; 1,516 in 2017; 1,800 in 2018 and; 1,509 in 2019.



Graph 5 - Young women empowered as Mentors

In terms of age composition of mentors, most mentors are in the 20-24 age group (51%, 2,851), followed by 15-19 years (37.9%, 2,126) and fewer between 10-14 years (0.3%, 17). Additionally, another group of mentors are > = 25 years old (10.9%, 614) with some of them acting as focal points as they have graduated from the role of mentors and now serve as a reference in addition to performing supervisory functions as neighbourhood focal points and/or aspiring district focal points. The programme also reports cases of adolescent girls and young women that initially participated as beneficiaries in the safe spaces and went on to become mentors. This makes a case for an emerging graduation model, supportive of the personal and professional growth of the target group and laying the ground for sustaining the built capacities.



Graph 6 - Rapariga Biz Mentors per age

In 2019, at least 93% (5,215) of the trained mentors were active. They held 79,691 mentorship sessions of which 43,797 took place in Nampula and 35,894 in Zambézia, in four mentorship cycles referred to as the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th cycles, out of a total of nine carried out during the programme phase (2016-2019). Retention of the young female mentors is one of the challenges of the programme. Some abandon their role as mentors when they finish their studies or find career opportunities elsewhere, while others are offered higher stipends in other similar programmes, etc.

In order to overcome the dropout of mentors in the programme, and in addition to their monthly allowance, mentors are also supported in their school reintegration, continuous learning courses, vocational and professional training courses, savings and credits initiatives, identity documents and access to bank accounts.

### **Mentors trained on GBV - underlying drivers, types and impacts**

In October 2019, 1,100 mentors in the province of Nampula received a day-long additional training to reinforce and introduce new knowledge and skills around GBV as part of the Spotlight Initiative programme. The goal was to deepen understanding of underlying drivers, types and impacts of GBV, focusing especially on knowledge and skills to challenge harmful norms, to empower survivors and refer them to services and institutions that can assist them, and practical steps or measures that can be taken to raise awareness about and empower girls to recognize and protect themselves against different forms of GBV.

### **Mentors as role models and emerging young leaders**

Global evidence demonstrates that strengthening critical social assets, such as friends and mentors, lessens girls' health and economic risks<sup>2</sup>. The Safe Space Model highlights that investing in girls and giving them access to health, education and social assets expands their choices, allows them to exercise agency, builds their resilience to overcome the many threats to their rights, and ultimately empowers them<sup>3</sup>. In the context of Rapariga Biz, the presence of a trained female mentor from the same community ensures that the adolescent girls and young women in the safe spaces are supported, mentored and guided at an individual and collective level towards improved capacities to make informed choices and adopt healthy attitudes and behaviours related to SRHR through the mentorship sessions and beyond.

Additionally, the mentors also play a number of key roles: by acting as role models with whom the girls and young women can identify and mirror themselves in; by championing different empowering gender roles, pursuing and education and other dreams; by providing a support system also outside of the safe community spaces; by assisting girls and young women in translating information and knowledge levels into informed choices or in changing behaviours related to their SRHR, and; by mirroring that difficulties can be overcome.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2012PGY\\_GirlsFirst\\_Leadership.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2012PGY_GirlsFirst_Leadership.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> UNFPA (2014). *UNFPA's Action for Adolescent Girls. Building the health, social and economic assets of adolescent girls, especially those at risk of child marriage*. Programme document July 25, 2014



Figure 5 - Mentors interactive sessions

As the mentors themselves reside in the same vulnerable conditions, many of them report having been victims of or at risk of teenage pregnancy, child marriage, school dropout, prostitution, GBV, etc. and managed to overcome the difficulties facing them. Those mentors are using their own stories to encourage, support and empower the girls and young women in the safe spaces to make different and informed and healthy decisions in their lives to prevent similar situations. For example, one mentor who went through an early pregnancy herself still managed to return to school and is now inspiring the pregnant girls in her safe space not to abandon education. Others were married off or attempts were made in marrying them off and they are making use of this “experience” to support the safe space beneficiaries to protect themselves and prevent being trapped in similar situations.

Apart from facilitating the mentorship sessions in the safe space, a great number of mentors are taking on responsibilities and leadership roles at the community level. Such roles include playing a critical role in e.g. assisting the target group in interacting with parents or guardians, interacting with community leaders, school authorities or local government in identifying spaces for holding sessions in the "safe spaces". They also assist in referring the target group to the health and justice services available in the community and at the district level, i.e. mentors are referring or accompanying the girls and young women to take up a modern method of family planning. Some mentors are also participating in community radio programmes to advocate for and give voice to adolescents, SRH, GBV and HIV issues, confirming their status as respected community members.

Both the focal points and mentors are demonstrating strengthened skills in leadership, facilitation and advocacy, and in their role as changemakers at the level of the communities. At the onset of the implementation of the safe space model, a relationship is established between the local leaders and the focal points and mentors, which in most cases continues to be strengthened throughout the

implementation – e.g. the local leaders are intervening to assist the focal points and mentors in addressing issues faced by the safe space beneficiaries at the family or community levels.

Competences of the Mentors	
1	Know to put yourself in the place of the AGYW
2	Inspire, encourage and support the AGYW
3	Facilitate learning in the safe spaces in a participatory, dynamic and interactive way
4	Support the AGYW in expressing their stories, voices, challenges and dreams
5	Lead a positive change in the AGYW
6	Understand the situations of vulnerability of the AGYW in the community
7	Know to advocate for the sexual and reproductive health and rights of AGYW
8	Know how to relate to different people
9	Share your personal stories of difficulty and vulnerability to demonstrate that change is possible
10	Mediate and resolve conflicts

Table 2 - Mentors competences

Quotes from mentors:

*“I love my responsibility as a mentor and it is encouraging to help make a difference in the lives of the girls in my community. For the first time in my life, I feel that I matter and as a mentor I am making use of myself to serve my community,”* says **Jeogina, (25 years)** who dreams of becoming a teacher.

*“I want to be a mentor for the simple reason that our society needs more people to be aware of the violations that have happened against women as well as children. There are many people who just witness violence and remain silent. With this role as a mentor, I have a better chance to speak out against the violence that I see, and I can contribute and raise people’s awareness that things should not be this way,”* says **Metânia, an 18-year-old mentor.**

*“In my community we lack information about the consequences of child marriage, but through my role as a mentor I have influenced the attitudes of the parents or guardians of the girls I mentor. They used to believe that to marry an under aged daughter away instead of sending her to school would improve their lives economically. Now there are only a few adolescent girls in my community who are out of school,”* says **19-year-old Mariamo Sumalgi.**



Figure 6 - Mentors Monthly Meeting

### **Empowerment and behaviour change in mentors**

Selected mentors reported positive changes in their lives due to their participation as mentors in Rapariga Biz, including: increase in knowledge and skills related to SRH, GBV and rights; transformed ways of thinking and communicating; improved skills in facilitation and leadership; improved social network and friendship among focal points and mentors; improved economic conditions due to vocational trainings and other trainings in small business, financial literacy, etc. and; renewed self confidence and aspirations for the future.

#### Quotes from mentors:

*“I learned during this training [mentorship training on gender-based violence] that we all have the same rights, no matter the gender, economic status or disability. We should stop believing in community myths that undermine our rights and our position in the community. These myths encourage violent behaviours from men towards girls and women. I will make sure to discuss these important elements during my mentor sessions,”* reported 19-year-old Rosimina Victor.

## Learning Agenda: Strengthening of Mentorship

### *Mentors' Supervision Structure*

One of the recommendations of the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)<sup>4</sup> was to **improve the quality and structure of the supervision of mentors**. This recommendation had previously been made by the Rapariga Biz actors, also based on the growing number of mentors, which in turn requires a proportional increase in the number of focal points at the district level to oversee and supervise the cohort of mentors. Of these efforts, the following activities were implemented and led by Population Council in collaboration with Coalizão and UNFPA:

- Revision of the overall supervision structure of Rapariga Biz, including neighbourhood focal points, and district and provincial focal points and monitors;
- Revision of the format and structure of mentors' monthly meetings in order for the focal points to facilitate mutual sharing and discussion of challenges and successes as well as an opportunity for continuous learning;
- Development of a format for the supervision visits to the safe spaces in order to better structure and improve the quality provided to the mentors;
- Revision of roles and responsibilities of mentors, focal points, monitors, Coalizão provincial staff, as well as provision of overall recommendations to the human resource structure to provide the optimal support to the implementation of the mentorship approach;
- Capacity development for focal points and monitors in leadership and supervision to empower and equip them to implement the new supervision tools under the new structure, as well as to improve the planning, supervision and documentation of supervisory visits.

Evidence of the effects of improved mentorship monitoring and supervision that were reported in the pilot districts (stronger effects observed in Rapale district) in 2019 include:

- Supervisor visits are more frequent, which mentors appreciate;
- Supervisor visits have higher quality;
- Feedback tool provides greater structure;
- Supervisors understand better what to look for, can provide consistency and enable more substantive feedback on mentor performance in assessments;
- Mentors know what to expect;
- Supervision process is more relaxed because it's predictable and structured;
- Supervisors are more likely to stay for the entire session rather than brief check-in;
- Mentor supervision plays the role of supporting, solving problems and working together to improve mentor performance for the benefit of girls and communities.

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<sup>4</sup> The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) provided complementary funding to Rapariga Biz in 2018 to contribute towards quality improvement. To this effect an independent Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) was contracted to work as a collaborative partner with the Rapariga Biz team to strengthen the programme's learning, coordination and results.

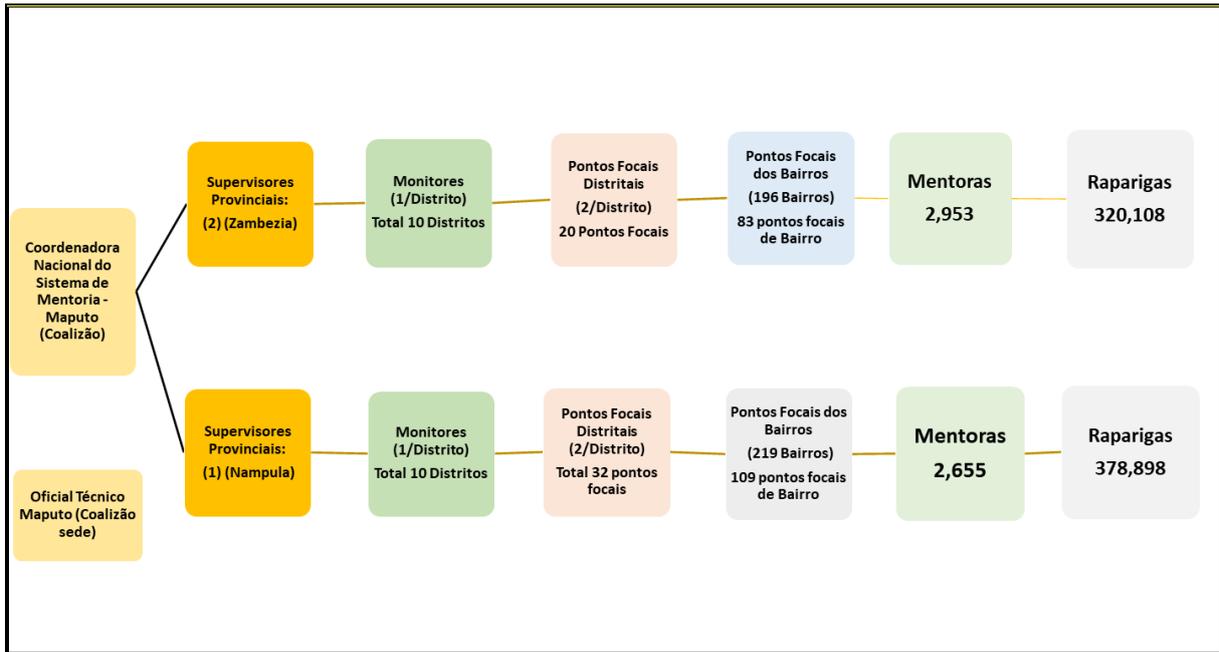


Figure 7 - Mentorship system supervision chart

The lessons learnt and overall conclusions drawn from the efforts to improve the quality and structure of the supervision of mentors are being integrated into the programme’s on-going implementation and will feed into the development of the second phase of the programme.

### Revision of mentorship manual

Based on recommendations by TAF, a revision of the package of mentorship resources was undertaken during 2019. A participatory approach was applied to this revision with the participation of district focal points, monitors, provincial programme coordinators, implementing partners, UN agencies, etc. The objective was to review the current set of manuals (“Manual Avante Rapariga”, “Manual de Habilidades para a Vida”, “Manual do Activista do PGB”) made available to the mentors and to trim the content down to one single manual with a clearer guidance about the steps in each thematic session. Several workshops and consultations were held at the provincial and national levels, with the overall process being led by Johns Hopkins with technical assistance from the Population Council. A test of the revised format for the mentorship sessions was conducted in Rapale and the testing of the final draft of the manual is currently in process.



Figure 8 - Mentors and focal points supervision training

### **Continuous learning of focal points and mentors**

As per the Safe Space Model, the mentorship approach provides the adolescent girls and young women with human and social assets to enable them to reduce vulnerabilities and empower them to make informed choices through improved levels of knowledge, capacities and agency in SRHR and life skills. It's evident that quality mentorship leads to greater behavioural outcomes in the girls and young women. However, requests from approximately 70% of the mentors for more training and from observations during monitoring visits have underscored the need for continuous learning opportunities for the mentors.

These learning opportunities included refresher training, specific thematic assignments and exchange visits to other Rapariga Biz communities or districts to ensure cross-learning among the mentors. Various continuous learning initiatives were piloted during 2019.

### **Strengthening the GBV response**

Although GBV was part of the mentors' training curriculum, synergies were forged between Rapariga Biz and the Spotlight Initiative to increase knowledge and capacities in GBV of 1,098 mentors from the districts of Moma, Nampula City, Angoche and Mogovolas. Those mentors participated in a one day training in the subject of gender-based violence, with deeper focus on its different forms, myths, social norms contributing to GBV and the mechanisms and referrals available for cases of GBV in order to strengthen the Rapariga Biz response to GBV. This will strengthen their ability not just to prevent GBV, but also to direct any case to the appropriate channels, as well as ease the use of existing integrated assistance facilities. Based on this pilot training, the module on GBV will be replicated across the remaining Rapariga Biz districts and will be incorporated into the revised mentors' training curriculum.

### **Theatre as a means of SBCC**

A training was conducted for 80 mentors in Nampula, Rapale and Nacala-Porto in theatre play as a means to strengthen the skills of the mentors in facilitating the safe space session in participatory and engaging ways, with specific emphasis on child marriage, gender, teenage pregnancy and the broader theme of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The training also served as a space to reflect, discuss and analyze the core underlying causes of the vulnerability of adolescent girls and young women.

The use of theatre can assist the mentors in applying a more participatory approach towards the root causes of the challenges facing the target group and constitutes an innovative approach towards change in attitude and behaviour at the individual and collective levels.



Figure 9 - Mentors role play

### **Capacity building of focal points and mentors in menstrual hygiene**

In order to strengthen the knowledge of focal points and mentors in the area of menstrual hygiene, a capacity building was conducted in two piloting districts concerning the menstrual cycle, menstrual hygiene, use of the menstrual cycle beads to monitor their menstrual cycle, production of their own menstrual cycle beads and organic hygiene pads, etc. A participatory approach was applied and it was evident that the refresher training responded to a gap in knowledge at the level of the focal points and mentors. The content will be strengthened in future mentors' training and IEC

materials in support of the continuous strengthening of the quality of the mentorship sessions in the safe spaces.

### **Mentors use of radio drama in the safe spaces**

As an extension of the existing "Ouro Negro" radio drama initiative, an innovative approach was introduced to strengthen debates in the mentorship sessions in safe spaces on key problems and issues faced by adolescent girls and young women in their communities. Solar-powered radios containing pre-recorded content from the "Ouro Negro" series were introduced into the safe space mentorship sessions as a means to make those more participatory and at the same time bridge the "access divide". During 2019, 2,618 Rapariga Biz Mentors (59% out of 4,402 planned) in targeted Rapariga Biz districts were provided with solar-powered radios with episodes of the radio drama "Os InTXunáveis" to enhance collective listening among mentors and girls - of which 1.679 were in Nampula and 939 in Zambézia - and continued learning opportunities on topics that concern them in the safe spaces.

Through the use of the collective listening strategy of the "Ouro Negro" episodes, the mentorship sessions proved to be more dynamic and allowed the target group to better relate and integrate the new information and knowledge presented to them on the various themes. Similarly to the theatre techniques, this empowers mentors with new skills to facilitate the mentorship sessions in a more dynamic, inclusive and participatory way. Furthermore, to ensure that the mentors maintain these new facilitation skills, UNICEF is developing the mentor facilitation guides of "Ouro Negro" ("Os InTXunáveis") radio drama series.

Due to issues with mentors' faulty mobile SIM cards, it was not possible to distribute to the total of 4,402 mentors as planned. However, a major group have benefited from these devices and are now pioneers in using it as an additional tool to ensure their voices are heard and that they can better tackle key issues related to child marriage & child abuse, HIV, early pregnancies, VAC and other second-decade issues witnessed in their communities in the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia.

### **Focal points' and mentors' leadership**

Recognizing that the focal points and mentors have taken on a role as emerging young leaders and the backbone of Rapariga Biz, in 2019 a specific emphasis was placed on strengthening the leadership skills

and awareness of the focal points and mentors through the various continuous learning initiatives as well as through two planned leadership training. One of them was conducted in April 2019 by the Population Council and focused on making the focal points aware of different leadership styles and approaches as well as their role as leaders at the personal and community levels within the context of Rapariga Biz. The second training on transformative gender leadership will focus on strengthening the capacity and knowledge of mentors and focal points on gender dynamics and transformative gender leadership as an approach to influencing change in attitudes and behaviours of girls and young women in the safe spaces. Various obstacles and delays were encountered and the training will be implemented beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. In recognition of the role focal points and mentors play in the implementation of Rapariga Biz as emerging young leaders and change agents, it will be vital to continue to grow and build their capacities, and to ensure the relevant linkages to professional growth and learning opportunities.

### **Learning Agenda: Psychosocial support**

Under the World Health Organization's definition of health as bio-psycho-social and spiritual well being, psychosocial support in Rapariga Biz is considered an additional approach to continue to promote and protect the wellbeing of girls and young women. The pilot on psychological support for mentors and focal points has been identified as a priority area in order to provide the necessary support and improve the quality of the programme. In previous years, the mentors have expressed and shared experiences of emotional overload in their roles as mentors as they become witnesses to situations of high emotional distress and serious socio-cultural vulnerabilities. The gaps identified relate to mentors' lack of the necessary knowledge and tools to better provide emotional support to prevent, manage and mitigate cases of socio-cultural vulnerability. On the other hand, focal points, monitors and other stakeholders of RB lack the sufficient training that would allow them to provide the necessary emotional and psychosocial support to the mentors.

The psychosocial support for mentors and focal points introduced in Rapariga Biz is based on the participatory group methodology, with three pillars: active listening; trusting relationship that favours speech and debate among participants; and the development of thinkers who reflect on the individual in the context of the critical social situations they experience, as presented by Broide and Broide (2015) and the Freemind Programme by Augusto Cury (2012). The psychosocial support package intends to support mentors and focal points who are role models in their communities, to also be emotionally empowered. The mentors and focal points experience similar challenges as the beneficiaries in the safe spaces and are also subjected to situations of great vulnerability and gender-based violence, which can paralyze them in their role as activists. The assumption is that with the tools provided under the psychosocial support package, the mentors and focal points will be able to build resilience in addressing the emotional burden and socio-cultural vulnerabilities facing them and the beneficiaries in the safe spaces. It is also assumed that, through group sessions, greater unity and social network among the mentors and focal points can be formed - providing them with a space to together address their challenges and recognize their strength and powers.

The main activities implemented in 2019 were:

- Training and permanent supervision of the psychologists of the technical team;
- Service, training and permanent supervision of focal points;
- Conducting group workshops on psychological care for mentors;
- Diagnosis of the expressions of emotional overload and social vulnerability of the mentors and focal point;

- Individual counselling to mentors and focal points in situations of greater emotional overload and social vulnerability.

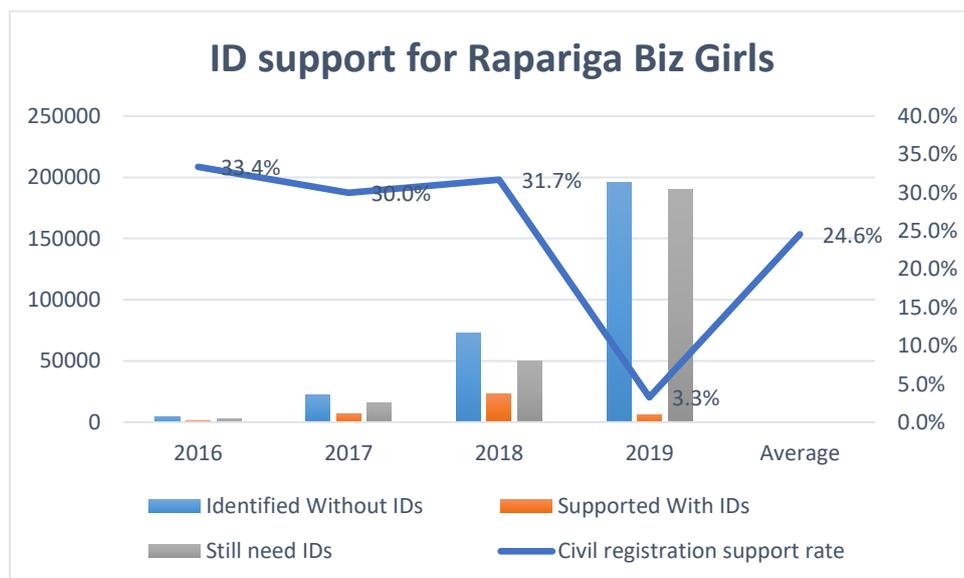
During 2019, the psychosocial support package developed included the training of a total of 29 focal points by specialist psychologists from four districts in Nampula and six in Zambézia. A total of 329 mentors and 1,575 girls and young women mentored in the safe spaces of Nampula (1,365) and Zambézia (210) were provided with psychosocial support. The psychosocial support package, which was tailor-made according to the specific needs of the focal points, mentors and girls, proves to have yielded a positive impact and transformation in the target group reached through the pilot. The proposed implementation model will continue to be tested across targeted districts towards its full integration into the scope of the programme.

## Output 2 - Citizenship of girls and young women

### Civil registration

The citizenship of girls and young women has been called into question as young women and girls have no registration and civil identification documents, which prevents them from having access to education, justice and health services. In response, Rapariga Biz has supported the civil registry of the girls in safe spaces. In 2019, a total of 6,381 girls (64% of the target 10,000) were supported in obtaining identification documents, contributing to a total 63% (440,111 out of 699,006) in the targeted districts. Another 37% of girls remain in need of identification documents. Additionally, about 2,038 vulnerable girls in the safe spaces and other 96 girls out of safe spaces were supported in the attribution of poverty certificates provided by the district level Social Services.

Multisectoral district coordination actions with the justice sector were undertaken to promote the citizenship of girls and young women aged 10 to 24, through the attribution of identification documents such as birth records, personal ballots and identity cards. A total of 12,889 girls acquired identification documents, of which 47% (6,080) are Rapariga Biz girls in Nampula Province.



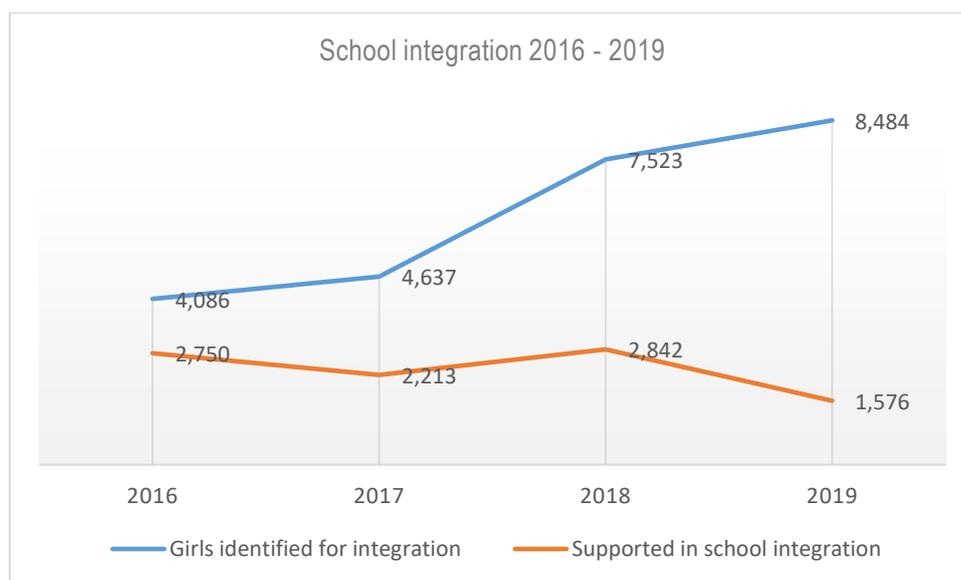
Graph 7 - ID support for Rapariga Biz girls

With their civil registration, IDs and poverty certificates, adolescents can access and benefit from services available in their communities, such as formal education, scholarships and business opportunities.

### School integration

Global studies show that the retention of girls in schools contributes to lower rates of teenage pregnancies and premature marriages. A key emphasis of Rapariga Biz continues to be placed on school integration of vulnerable out-of-school girls identified through the safe spaces by provision of support for school materials and uniforms.

The integration process has been a coordinated exercise between civil society and the Government through the Education and Social Action sectors. In 2019, 1,576 girls and young women (18.6% of 8,484 girls identified out of school) were supported to enter or re-integrate into primary or secondary school. Since the onset of Rapariga Biz, the rate of integration of vulnerable out-of-school girls supported to enter school is 42.9%, with the following distribution per year: 67.3% (2016); 47.7% (2017); 37.8% (2018) and; 18.6% (2019); about 57% remain out of school. The number of girls to be supported for (re)entry into school remains high due to various factors, including the increased number of girls and young women reached through Rapariga Biz as well as the lengthy and complex administrative process in terms of approval of each case of school integration as it needs to reach the provincial level.



Graph 8 - Rapariga Biz girls supported in school integration

The participation of the vulnerable out-of-school girls in Rapariga Biz mentorship sessions is contributing to their enhanced motivation to enter or re-integrate and stay in school due to education being a core and cross-cutting theme in the mentorship sessions.

### Programmatic framework on VAC in schools

A tripartite technical meeting (Government, civil society and UN) was organized in 2019 to discuss the proposed referral and reporting mechanism of Violence against Children (VAC) cases, and a new proposed VAC mechanism was finalized. The new mechanism offers an opportunity to improve the response to VAC cases in schools, therefore promoting children's access and retention in schools. VAC is a multisector area

and an issue that cannot be addressed by the education sector alone. The new proposed mechanism will only be effective if all relevant actors work together and in coordination.

#### **Output 4 - Girls and young women are voicing the issues concerning their lives at district, provincial and national levels**

Rapariga Biz also aims to ensure that adolescents and youth, especially adolescent girls and young women, have a space in which they can safely express their challenges, ideas and opinions. Therefore, several adolescent and youth platforms are supported and initiated under Rapariga Biz to contribute to girls' participation and advocacy on issues that are important to their lives. One of those platforms is the media, through the adolescents' participation in national and provincial radio and TV programmes; a second one is the Child Parliament and, thirdly, Rapariga Biz is creating district forums, as well as provincial and national conferences, aimed at creating a space for the adolescent girls and young women to share and discuss issues related to their SRHR, education, empowerment and economic opportunities, with participation of adolescent boys and young men. This advocacy model aims to provide the girls and young women with a voice and a range of spaces for participation - from the safe spaces at the community level to the dialogue circles at district level, to the provincial and national level forums and conferences.

##### **Dialogue circles for girls and young women**

Dialogue circles taking place at district level constitute forums for girls and young women to facilitate discussion, sharing and reflection on SRHR, child marriage, teenage pregnancy, gender relation, citizenship, and to raise and elaborate the district positioning to feed into the provincial and national level conferences. These dialogue circles form part of the "advocacy model" under Rapariga Biz and serve to link the voices of the girls and young women in the safe space with national policy efforts.

In 2019, 20 dialogue circles were carried out among girls and mentors, reaching the annual target (100%). A total of 807 girls (Nampula, 498 and Zambézia, 309) from the 20 Rapariga Biz districts attended the sessions. The dialogue circles produced district positioning papers that contributed to the two provincial conferences which put forward girls and young women's many concerns and challenges related to: premature marriages; early pregnancy; sexual harassment in schools; lack of confidentiality by health, education and culture professionals; gender-based violence; girls' withdrawal from school; unsafe abortion; barriers to use of contraceptive methods by health professionals, religious leaders of some churches and parents and guardians; negative practices in the initiation rites and the practice of sex in exchange for money or other benefits.

##### **Girls' pre-conferences**

Similarly to the dialogue circles, provincial conferences are discussion forums for girls and young women that precede the national girls' conference. They constitute a space for debate among girls and young women from the 20 districts targeted by Rapariga Biz, together with boys and young men, influential people and decision-makers from the Government, civil society, private sector and cooperation partners. This year, a pre-conference took place in Nampula province in order to harmonize the positioning of the provinces participating and represented in the national conference. It was attended by 169 girls from all the different Rapariga Biz provinces and districts.

##### **National Girls' Conference**

The National Girls' Conference is a platform that was held under the theme "**Ninguém fica para trás. O futuro é agora!**". A total of 359 people participated, of which 169 (113% of the annual target of 150) were adolescent girls and young women, and 61 (122% of the annual target of 50) were boys and young men.



Figure 10 - Girls participation at National Conference

Additionally, 102 other participants and decision-makers from different governmental institutions and national and international civil society organizations were present. The aim is to create a national platform for the girls and young women to share, advocate and discuss specific issues related to their lives and participate in developing and influencing the solutions. The conference agenda was organized around these key thematic areas: sexual and reproductive health and rights (adolescent pregnancy, obstetric fistula, initiation rites, traditional norms and practices, and sexual reproductive services), education (school retention, completion of education levels, and enabling school environment for girls) and life skills (professional education, vocational training, income generation activities, and higher education).

The "Girls' Voice Petition" is a key outcome of the National Girls' Conference which includes key recommendations and demands made by the participants to be submitted and adopted by relevant Government institutions and fed into the continuous advocacy efforts by Rapariga Biz and the participating civil society organizations and media.

The main recommendations were adapted into a National Agenda and submitted to the Government of Mozambique through the then coordinating Ministry of Youth and Sports (currently State Secretariat of Youth and Employment) to ensure adoption and integration into the plans of the other Ministries (see annex VI).

### **Adolescent and youth participation in media**

Over 450 adolescents (112% out of 400 target) - of which 270 girls in 26 adolescent-led media clubs affiliated to Radio Mozambique (RM), the Institute of Social Communication (ICS), the Mozambique Television (TVM) and the National Forum of Community Radios (FORCOM) in Nampula and Zambézia provinces - benefitted from on-the-job and group training sessions on media production and broadcasting techniques as well as second-decade priorities. As a result, it is estimated that over 1,500,000 adolescents and their families were reached with 1,200 weekly and bi-monthly adolescent-to-adolescent inter-generational media programmes and live debates. These peer-to-peer media programmes included the active involvement and participation of Rapariga Biz mentors, on sexual and reproductive health, prevention of HIV, child marriage and gender-based violence.

Support to child participation platforms also reached over 100 adolescents from the child parliament, youth parliament and local children associations in Nampula and Zambézia provinces, with training on

issues related to the right to child and youth participation, prevention of HIV, GBV, child marriage and promotion of SRH. Technical support and guidance to the organization of the 2019 Zambézia province Child Parliament session was provided, with more than 70 adolescents, the provincial governor and key Government and civil society partners participating in the event.

As a result, there has been a stronger integration of Rapariga Biz related themes in the media as well as joint interventions on promotion of child participation (particularly girls'), life skills, SRH, prevention of GBV and child marriage in Zambézia and Nampula provinces, which adds to the holistic approach of the programme towards fostering and influencing change in attitudes and behaviours.

At the national level, over 1,700 adolescents and youth linked to the child-to-child media network across the various media platforms under RM, TVM, ICS and FORCOM children's clubs were engaged and have proven to be important assets championing children's rights and disseminating key messages among their peers. Additionally, the 30-year celebration of the Convention of Rights of the Children activities held across the country also contributed to an increased visibility of adolescent and children's issues.

### **Ouro Negro broadcasting**

In 2019, "Ouro Negro" edutainment programme produced 19 stories for "InTXunáveis" and "Jambolane" (in total 10 under Rapariga Biz) which were subsequently broadcast throughout 115 radio programmes countrywide as well as being posted on Facebook, collectively reaching around two million listeners. Storylines targeting adolescents included alcohol and drug abuse, child marriage, intergenerational dialogue on ASRH, teenage pregnancies, HIV, family planning and violence in schools.

A total of 882 live radio programmes, "Ouro Negro ao Vivo", were produced in local languages in collaboration with 34 local radio stations at national level, including Radio Mozambique (RM) and community radio stations of the Institute of Social Communication (ICS). "Ouro Negro ao Vivo" is a weekly 30-minute live radio show that shares community stories, told by community members in their local languages, including the mentors, with two guests/stories and two producers in each show. The same stories are shared on digital and social media platforms including on [Facebook](#) and are also available on the [Radio Theatre website](#) and on [Soundcloud](#).

## **CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***Challenges***

- It has proven challenging for Rapariga Biz to reach the most vulnerable girls in the administrative posts in the most remote areas. This is reinforced by the fact that access to some remote locations is difficult; the disruption of roads and main communication ways due to floods and cyclone brought additional constraints to reach these girls;
- Some girls and young women are leaving Rapariga Biz due to other additional "benefits" (handout of food, chocolates, uniforms, etc.) from other programmes, and a greater number leave at the onset of the passive cycle after the first four months;
- Due to an increased number of mentors, it has proven to be a challenge to provide continuous learning opportunities across the board, however, the different pilot capacity development initiatives conducted in 2019 demonstrated the importance of consistent and regular learning events to keep the mentors motivated and ensure the quality of the mentorship sessions;

- A key challenge affecting adolescent and youth media interventions is the high mobility and turnover of adolescents who either exit the programme when they turn 18 or leave their local districts for academic reasons;
- One of the major challenges of the “Ouro Negro” programme remains monitoring and feedback of the listenership and the fact that there have not been any recent evaluations of the programme. To address this, an independent evaluation will be conducted in 2020 and the new partnership agreement will include a live-call-in feedback system (IVR) to find out more about audience preference and opinions about the programme as well as the impact of the “Ouro Negro” radio drama on behaviour change;
- Children and adolescents are still struggling to ensure their right to participation in issues concerning their lives, in a socio-cultural environment that is still not sufficiently conducive to child participation;
- Due to the multiple constraints on the attribution of SIM cards to the mentors, the programme was only able to distribute radios to 2,618 out of a total of 3,500 mentors as opposed to the 3,500 amount planned.

### ***Lessons learnt***

- The mentorship approach proves itself as a relevant and effective strategy to promote and influence a change in attitudes and behaviours at the level of the girls and young women related to SRHR, GBV, child marriage, etc. The safe space sessions provide the girls and young women with a unique opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and social network that can help them make healthy and informed decisions and demand their rights;
- A demand for SRH and GBV services is generated among the girls and young women in the safe spaces;
- The GBV training held for selected districts in Nampula province, under the Spotlight initiative, clearly indicated the need to strengthen GBV training for all mentors. Not only to increase mentors’ knowledge, but also to provide them with the facilitation skills and other tools to address GBV issues in the safe spaces;
- The further from the district capitals that the AGYW live, the greater their unmet SRH needs. Thus, the need for expansion of Rapariga Biz to remote and hard-to-reach communities;
- Mentors have demonstrated positive attitudes towards the improved supervision structure and feedback mechanisms introduced by Population Council;
- The media programming has provided a breakthrough in intergenerational media debates, whereby adolescents and their families are prompted to discuss contents traditionally considered as “taboo” and discuss ways to address them;
- The provision of portable solar radios, which are multi-featured and multi-purpose devices, have not only allowed the RB girls and mentors to access valuable content but at the same time introduced a new dynamic into the mentorship sessions and safe spaces whereby both Rapariga Biz girls and mentors come together as one to reflect on a given issue as a group.

### ***Recommendations***

- Identify strategic approaches to reach the vulnerable girls and young women in the most remote areas in the targeted districts;
- In response to traumatic situations such as violence, sexual and other rights violations, as well as obstetric fistula and premature marriages, it is recommended to continue to provide counselling and guidance to the focal points and mentors through psychosocial support.

- Upon the revision of the new supervision structure, it has proven to be necessary to implement an improved structure in some districts due to a mismatch in the number of mentors per the two focal points. Rapariga Biz stakeholders are in the process of developing a model that better fits the scale of the programme;
- Ensure better monitoring of changes in the behaviours of girls and young women in the safe spaces;
- Consider extending the mentorship cycle to six months and reducing the number of girls and young women in the safe spaces to 20-25 in order to improve the quality of the approach and to be able to follow each beneficiary more closely;
- The VAC mechanism ought to be shared with other sectors for input before it is submitted to the Council of Ministers for their review/approval;
- Establish at least 50 listener groups to allow Rapariga Biz girls and mentors to provide feedback on the “Ouro Negro” radio drama.

## OUTCOME 2: AVAILABILITY OF QUALITY INTEGRATED ASRH SERVICES FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN INCREASED

The agency and demand creation developed under Outcome 1 is influencing the uptake of SRH services and the increased need for the availability of quality integrated ASRH services for adolescents, girls and young women at schools, health facilities and at community level in the target districts. In Outcome 2 the objective is to make the integrated ASRH quality services available for girls and young women. It will be accomplished through the following outputs as defined in the Prodoc:

- **Output 3.** Increased demand for SRH services (moved from Outcome 1)
- **Output 5.** Teachers implement the comprehensive sexuality and sexual health rights education package
- **Output 6.** Mobile health clinics and Community Health Workers (CHWs) in 20 priority districts deliver integrated SRH services at the community level
- **Output 7.** Integrated ASRH services by health providers are available in school SRH corners in 20 priority districts
- **Output 8.** Coordinated services to GBV survivors
- **Output 9.** Access to microfinance, vocational training and SME development for girls and young women

### **Output 3 - Increased demand for SRH services**

The demand creation approach of Rapariga Biz is aimed at reaching the same target group with the same information through various channels. At the heart of these efforts are the mentors who reach the girls and young women directly through the safe spaces. Additionally, PGB activists, health providers through school health corners, SAAJ/health facilities and community mobile health clinics, SMS Biz, radio and TV are other channels through which sexual and reproductive health and rights information and counselling are reaching the target group.

### **Access to SRH services and counselling**

The access to SRH services for adolescents and young people aged 10-24 is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and includes counselling, family planning and other integrated adolescent-friendly

services at health facilities and through specialized youth friendly services (SAAJs) by health professionals trained and empowered to assist adolescents and youth. Rapariga Biz has been providing support to training and continuous learning of health professionals to improve the quality of SRH services for adolescents and youth, including the provision of services at the community, health facility and school levels - and also ensuring the linkage with mentors and PGB activists.

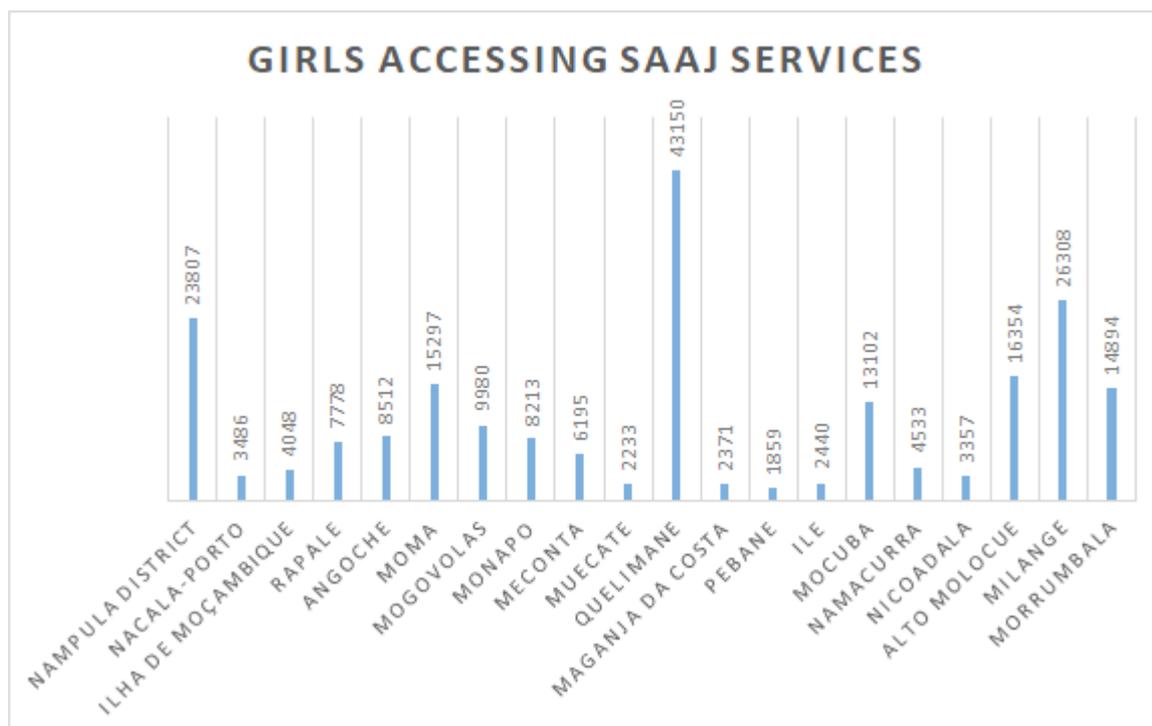


Figure 11 - Family planning counselling (mobile brigades)

In terms of the demand creation effort, the mentors, through the mentorship sessions, are the first to reach the girls and young women with information on SRH and modern methods of family planning. The mentors also play a key role in referring the girls and young women from the safe spaces to a nearby SAAJ or health facility and, in some cases, they also accompany them to the service point.

In 2019, a total of 218,317 adolescent girls and young women aged 10-24 in the 20 targeted districts (not only from safe spaces) accessed SRH and YFS and counselling, of which 89,949 were in Nampula and 128,368 in Zambézia. Out of those numbers, 58,848 (27%) girls and young women were referred to a SAAJ facility by mentors. The 218,317 represent 63% of the total of 345,975 adolescent girls and young women who sought SAAJ services across the entire provinces of Nampula and Zambézia.

[Results from a poll](#) launched in mid-December 2019 through SMS Biz on satisfaction of health services showed that 65% of adolescents and young people reported being satisfied with health services. Albeit, limited institutional capacity, particularly on access to specific SAAJs in remote areas, and lack of privacy for the care of adolescents and young people due to the demanding space of infrastructure are constraints to the provision of quality services.

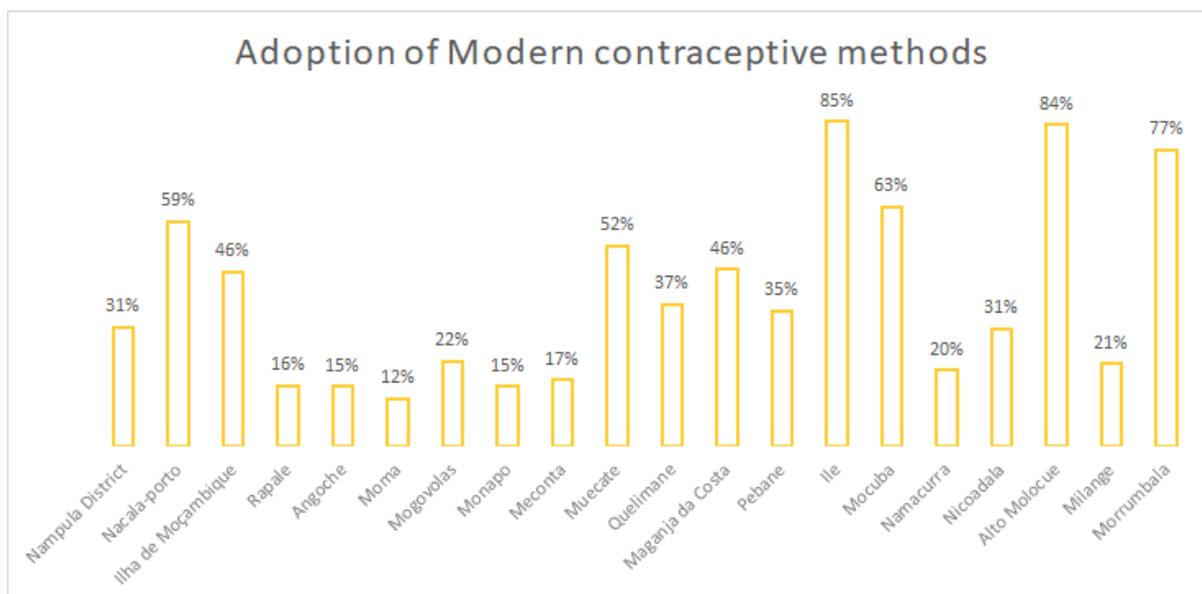


Graph 9 - Girls accessing SAAJ services

### Adoption of modern family planning methods

Rapariga Biz is strengthening the capacity of health professionals at health facilities and SAAJs in the 20 targeted districts through on-the-job training and supervision in order to respond to the demand for family planning among adolescent girls and young women. Out of the 217,917 girls and young women who visited SAAJs, 82,214 adopted at least one modern contraceptive method other than condoms, which represents 38% of modern contraceptive methods adopted in the 20 targeted districts, Nampula representing 24% (21,371 out of 89,549) and Zambézia representing 47% (60,843 out of 128,368 girls).

Data from 2019 indicates that, out of the 21,480 girls and young women in the safe spaces referred by mentors to YFS and received counseling in family planning and at least 12,682 (59%) adopted modern family planning methods other than a condom.



Graph 10 - Girls adopting modern contraceptive methods

Adherence to SAAJ services by adolescents and young women makes a major contribution to the prevention of early pregnancies: on the one hand, by advising on postponing sexual relations in younger girls without beginning sexual activity at risk of contracting diseases such as STIs, obstetric fistula and; on the other hand, by encouraging adherence to modern contraceptive methods that help to better plan the future and make decisions about the number of children intended and their respective spacing. Reference is made here to data on the prevalence of pregnancies in the RB in mentorship circles which shows there only 1.0% were recorded in the 10-24 age group. Although not fully comparable, data from YFS prenatal and postpartum consultations (15% in Zambezia and 34% in Nampula) are consistently showing a reduction of early pregnancies in these provinces (rates presented in IDS 2011 were 46% at the national level, Nampula at 60% and Zambézia at 46%).

## Output 5 - Teachers implement the comprehensive sexuality and sexual health rights education package

### Comprehensive Sexual Education Curriculum

Within the context of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on Education, Rapariga Biz is working to support the alignment of CSE in the national education curriculum, and to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. In 2019, support was provided to INDE (*Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação*) on revision of the primary school curriculum plan and revision of the secondary school curriculum plan, following the government's approval of the new Law on Education National System earlier in the year. The next step will be to incorporate the CSE content in the new curriculums in 2020. The reports on Primary School Curriculum plan revision and Secondary School Curriculum plan revision are both available at UNESCO and INDE.

### Teachers' empowerment on CSE

In 2019, 401 teachers (80% of annual target of 500 teachers) from seven Rapariga Biz programme districts benefited from capacity development in CSE during Training of Trainers (TOT) conducted under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) in Nampula province

(Angoche, Moma and Mogovolas districts) and Zambézia province (Nicoadala, Ile, Namacurra and Mocuba districts).

Name of Province	Name of District	Reached Teachers	Male Teachers	Female Teachers
Nampula	Mogovolas	50	38	12
Nampula	Moma	60	37	23
Nampula	Angoche	60	34	26
Zambézia	Mocuba	61	36	25
Zambézia	Ile	56	34	22
Zambézia	Nicoadala	55	26	29
Zambézia	Namacurra	59	38	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>158</b>

Table 3 - Teachers empowered on CSE (DNSE-MINED)

In addition, 76 teachers attended TOT sessions at training institutes (Instituto de Formação de Professores, IFP) in Marrere, Nampula, and Alto Molócuè, in Zambézia (including 54 male and 23 female teachers).

### Outcomes

As an outcome of the TOT sessions and capacity building, teachers have improved their ability to ensure integration of cross cutting issues within CSE in their lessons. According to a MINEDH estimate, 22,055 students were reached with CSE information in 2019 (based on the assumption that every teacher is reaching 55 students each, thus, the 401 teachers trained in 2019 were reaching a total of 22,055 students).

Students have access to CSE information at school level to improve their life skills in order to reduce girls' school dropout, HIV infections, child marriage and early pregnancy.

### CSE teaching material

Scripted lesson plans have been developed to support the rollout of training in schools and to ensure high quality. After each TOT session, MINEDH gives teachers a USB drive in order for them to practice the modules before giving them to students. The USB drive contains training modules on: 1) sex and sexuality; 2) sexual and reproductive health and rights; 3) a strategy for individual and collective behaviour change; 4) counselling advice; 5) concept of health and its operability; 6) socio-cultural construction of gender roles; 7) HIV transmission; 8) sexually transmitted infections; 9) contraception; 10) alcohol, other drugs, stigma and discrimination; 11) life skills; 12) practices on integrating crosscutting themes in lesson planning.

The lesson plans are prepared by each teacher after the initial training. The TOT from IFPs support cascade CSE training at the district level to reach more schools and help monitor the teachers in service.

In end-2019, the global UNESCO CSE guidelines from 2018 - [\*International technical guidance on sexuality education: an evidence-informed approach\*](#) - was approved by MINEDH for use in Mozambique. In 2020, the new CSE guidelines will be applied to the national level and context and added to the CSE material portfolio. Furthermore, UNESCO supported the development of the Education Strategic Plan 2024-2029, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in April 2020.

### **CSE Advocacy, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Two monitoring visits were conducted in 2019 to the teachers' training on CSE at national, provincial and district levels. Both visits were led by MINEDH, with a focus on monitoring and evaluation of activities at province and district levels in Nampula and Zambézia.

Preliminary results of the CSE evaluation inception report and first fieldwork report indicate that teachers, students and health service providers hold a basic level of knowledge on CSE. Some teachers successfully transmit CSE information to students, while other teachers have not managed to effectively transmit the CSE information to students due to: cultural barriers; lack of support from school leadership; lack of extra time to insert the topics on the curriculum plan, or; no available additional resources and mechanisms to cascade complete CSE information to students and to other teachers at ZIPs (Pedagogical Influence Zones). Other findings from the preliminary CSE evaluation report were that the CSE content is incorporated across different subjects without clear indicators and without tools for continuous learning and evaluation of students.

The final report will be shared at a national high-level workshop in 2020, to serve as evidence-based analysis of the current situation and starting point for further discussion. The report will feed into technical discussions on aspects of implementing teacher education in CSE to improve the quality of education, reduce girls' school dropouts and reduce rates of early pregnancy and premature unions. The report of the evaluation will bring recommendations to different stakeholders on the new approach to strengthen MINEDH to develop a National Framework with clear indicators on CSE.

### **Upcoming actions**

In order to respond to some of the challenges faced in relation to ensuring even and high quality of TOTs on pre-service and in-service teachers, UNESCO will support MINEDH on certification of teachers. Furthermore, UNESCO will support MINEDH on a survey and establishment of a database on CSE aligned to regional commitments of CSE indicators. Lastly, in 2020, UNESCO will conduct a National Seminar on harmonization of CSE indicators to support MINEDH in developing tools for monitoring and evaluation of crosscutting issues.

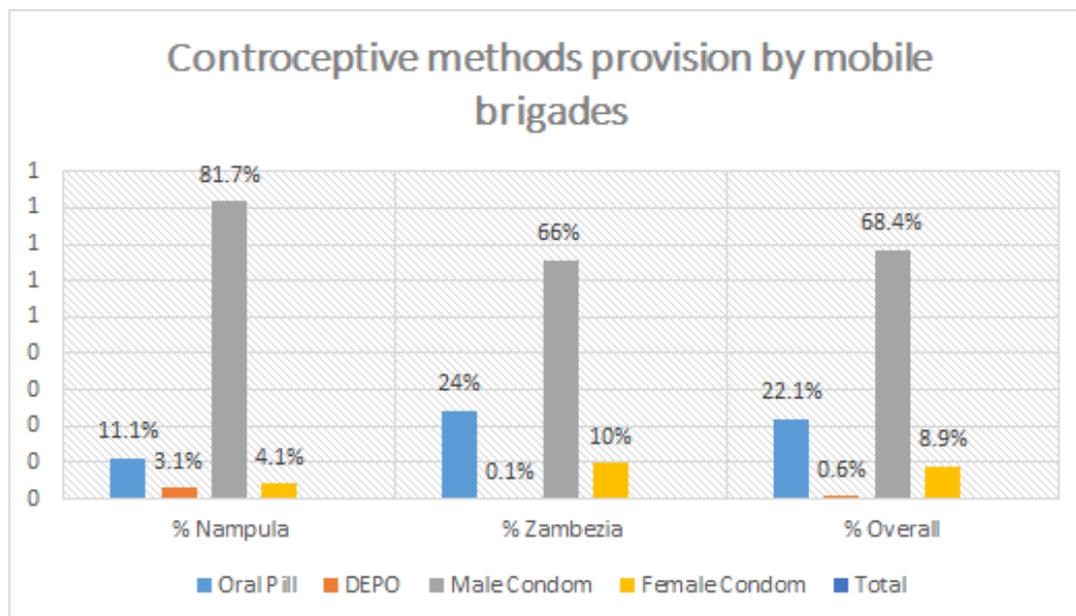
### **Output 6 - Mobile health clinics and Community Health Workers (CHWs) in 20 priority districts deliver integrated SRH services at the community level (*Learning Agenda*)**

As per the three-pronged approach under PGB to reach adolescents and youth with sexual and reproductive health services, Rapariga Biz is providing support to strengthen the access and quality of services at the community, school and health facility levels. The need for bringing the services closer to the adolescents and youth is also due to the fact that, in the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia, only

10.5% of health facilities have SAAJ services (12.9% in Nampula and 8.3% in Zambézia). Recognizing the challenges faced by girls and young women in accessing sexual and reproductive health services in the remote communities in the 20 targeted districts, Ministry of Health sections at the provincial level are training and empowering the community health workers (APEs) to respond to the health needs of adolescents and youth in the targeted communities, including through mobile health clinics for the temporary provision of SRH services.

In order to respond to the increasing demand created under Outcome 1, Rapariga Biz is supporting the implementation of mobile health clinics to reach adolescents and youth with youth-friendly services at the school and community levels, including family planning counselling, HIV counselling and adoption of modern contraceptive methods, civil registration, justice, social affair services (identification and support to vulnerable girls) and education (school integration) through multisectoral district committees.

In 2019, provision of services for adolescents and young people outside the health facilities took place to a greater extent than previous years. Based in the National School Adolescent and Youth Health Strategy, the Ministry of Health conducted mobile brigades led by health professionals with participation of Education Professionals trained in SRH for provision of SRH services in schools. Thus, 292 visits were conducted to 94 secondary schools (51 in Nampula and 43 in Zambézia) in 20 target districts with a coverage of 89.896 adolescents and youth in provision of family planning through modern contraception methods (i.e. 54% of 167,817 students enrolled in secondary schools of 1st and 2nd degrees in the 20 districts of the programme were reached by mobile brigades). In terms of adherence, 31% (27,905 girls) adopted modern contraceptive methods (oral pills and DEPO shots) other than male and female condoms.



Graph 11 - contraceptive provision through mobile brigades

According to the distribution data by method, it can be verified that there is a greater uptake to male condoms (68.4%), followed by oral pills (22.1%), female condoms (8.9%) and DEPO (0.6%). Across various channels awareness has been created among adolescents and youth to the fact that condoms provide double protection and prevention of unwanted pregnancy and STIs - and may be combined with other contraceptive methods.

## Output 7 - Integrated ASRH services by health providers are available in school

### **SRH services and outreach in schools**

The provision of reproductive sexual health services for adolescents and young people in schools is done in a coordinated effort between health professionals, teachers trained in SRH and peer educators. The services are provided through mobile brigades in schools and in school health corners. In 2019, Rapariga Biz reached 106,738 adolescents through 31 functional school health corners in the targeted districts, out of which 28,749 (26.9%) adopted modern contraceptive methods for the first time - and 379,389 condoms were distributed.

To improve and expand the SRH services and outreach for adolescents and youth at the school level, Rapariga Biz supported the conception, development, pretesting and production of different communication and outreach products to promote sexual and reproductive health (SRH) aimed at creating a demand for the services in the SAAJs, health units and school health corners.

Rapariga Biz brings together different approaches all aimed at creating a demand for sexual and reproductive health services among adolescents and youth, including multimedia packages (radio and TV programmes conducted in schools), sensitization sessions by school-based peer educators through peer-to-peer counselling, dissemination of good SRH practices and counselling through SMS BIZ, and through the dissemination of IEC material with illustrative SRH information for adolescents and youth.

The production and distribution of IEC materials included: (a) IEC materials (T-Shirts, RB stickers, banners, roll-ups, caps, school backpacks, water flasks) were procured for a high level event to scale up SMS BIZ which will culminate with engagement of at least 50,000 adolescents and young people with topics relevant to them; (b) printing and distribution of 12,000 copies of four manuals (“Manual do Activista”, “Guia de Mentoria: Habilidades para a Vida”, “Guia para as Mentoradas” and “Avante Rapariga”) to Associação Coalizão in Zambézia and Nampula provinces.

Regarding the peer-to-peer counselling by peer educators at schools, 1,159 (707 in Nampula and 542 in Zambézia) school-based activists held lectures and awareness sessions reaching a total of 263,081 adolescents and youth (138,886 in Nampula and 124,195 in Zambézia).

## Output 8 - Coordinated services to GBV and harmful practice survivors

In Mozambique, 37.2% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical or sexual violence, including other forms of violence affecting adolescent sexual reproductive health. Early pregnancy prevalence is at 46% and child marriage at 48% (DHS, 2011). This is a major concern for the Mozambique Government, and coordinated actions have been carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional and Religious Affairs to promote legal tools and reporting mechanisms in the communities and areas of the programme. Mozambique approved the essential services package to be provided by the health, social services, police and justice sectors (the “Essential Services”) as well as guidelines for the coordination of Essential Services and the governance of coordination processes and mechanisms, but it is still in an incipient phase.

### **Awareness and sensitization on Gender-Based Violence**

The response to cases of gender-based violence of adolescent girls and young women under Rapariga Biz is led by the multisectoral coordination structure. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender, Children

and Social Action, awareness-raising activities and dialogues at the community and school levels have been carried out in the communities where the safe spaces are implemented. The aim of these efforts has been to complement the efforts under Outcome 3 to create an enabling environment for SRHR among girls and young women and raise the awareness of GBV, harmful practices, to put the structures in place to denounce and report cases as well as to disseminate the laws against all types of gender-based violence and to create a space to identify and support the victims of these atrocities. Through the above-mentioned efforts, a total of 21,318 people (12,451 women and 8,867 men) were reached; out of these, 1,014 in 29 dialogues and 20,304 in 256 lectures in communities and schools.

As a result of the outreach efforts, a total of 334 girls and young women who reported to have been victims of GBV were reached and supported with psychosocial support, legal assistance and social support from the coordinated services of social protection, health, justice and education. Measures taken included dissolution of the premature union, school reintegration, poverty certificates and civil registration.

### Output 9 - Access to microfinance, vocational training and SME development for girls and young women (*Learning Agenda implemented in Zambézia*)

In line with global evidence, implementation has demonstrated a correlation between girls and young women's risk of teenage pregnancy, parents' harmful practices or child marriage and economic disempowerment. Girls and young women in vulnerable economic situations are facing higher risks of falling pregnant or marrying prematurely. The support for economic empowerment interventions under Rapariga Biz has contributed to increased professional and business opportunities for selected girls and young women (mentors and mentees), raising their income levels through enhanced access and control over productive assets for their micro and small enterprises at community level. This also reinforces their purchasing power and decision-making power on their SRHR.



Figure 12 - Girls empowered with technical and professional skills

#### Technical and vocational training for girls and young women

In 2019, 1,377 girls and young women from safe spaces improved their technical skills and received professional certification after completing technical and vocational training in a range of trade areas in the districts of Nampula (644), Rapale (131), Ilha de Moçambique (302) and Nacala Porto (300). Training covered the following specializations: electrical installations, plumbing, auto-mechanic, cooking and pastry, executive secretaries, hairdressing, computer and networking.

The feedback from the girls and the community was positive, showing that girls and young women from the safe spaces have transformed their lives by securing a profession, contributing to closing the gender gap in the access to knowledge, technology and productive resources. This also helps the girls in positioning them for the job market as the economy slowly shows signs of recovery from the severe crisis. Prior to enrolment, girls and young women benefited from vocational orientation sessions facilitated by IFPELAC (Instituto de Formação Profissional e Estudos Laborais Alberto Cassimo). The objective was to offer girls in the safe spaces a gender sensitive vocational orientation process that would enable them to develop a realistic idea of their own abilities and interests and to gather practical experience in several occupational fields. Following the orientation sessions, girls chose to enrol in a variety of courses, with emphasis on non-traditional areas of professional choice by young women from poor households, such as mechanics, civil construction, computing and electrical installations.

Following vocational training, the programme allocated 90 micro-enterprise business start-up kits for micro enterprises of young women which benefitted 418 girls and young women (in groups of five per each micro-enterprise), thus contributing to closing the gender and age gap in the ownership of productive assets by young women and promoting the use of skills developed through training and coaching. Young women are using tools received to sustain their income and act as role models in their respective communities. Additionally, 143 girls and young women were submitted to a pre-professional internship with eight of the interns being directly hired by the companies where they did the internships.

#### **Financial management, incoming, savings and credit**

Additionally, 4,738 girls and young women enhanced their personal financial management skills and are currently running savings and credit clubs (village savings and loan associations - VSLA) in the safe spaces in Nampula City (610), Rapale (20), Ilha de Moçambique (603) and Nacala Porto (30) in the province of Nampula and; Quelimane (3,059) and Maganja da Costa (416) in the province of Zambézia. VSLAs



Figure 13 - Girl economically empowered

members are running small businesses at community level, securing income and making them self-sufficient resulting in less negative coping strategies and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, early marriage and other harmful practices.

Another 100 girl and young women survivors of child marriage were supported to establish commercial poultry farming units in the districts of Rapale (40), Nampula (10), Ilha de Moçambique (40) and Nacala (10).

*“I am very happy, it was not easy to start the activity as I got a lot of negative feedback. Some people were saying that poultry business was not for girls my age. The training I received on poultry farming and follow-up technical support proved they were wrong. I managed to raise the chicken and sold them at a good price. At the end of all sales, I managed to secure a total revenue of MZN 163,000 (USD 2,650) with a net profit of MZN 23,000 (USD 374) in two months - after deducting the amount for purchasing*

*products for the next farming cycle,”* says **Silvia Daniel**, a beneficiary of a poultry farming initiative in Rapale (Nampula province).

To allow for national ownership and sustainability of the approaches piloted by Rapariga Biz, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) has recently (in 2019) developed the National Programme on Women’s Economic Empowerment (PROMULHER). A specific pillar was defined for Girls and Young Women - under this typology, PROMULHER will be preparing the ground for the future generation of successful women leaders and entrepreneurs. This will include sessions on professional orientation, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), financial literacy, gender transformative leadership, information and communication technology (ICT), employability skills and business incubation.

### **Case Study: Economic Empowerment**

*“I work in construction; I am living my dream!”* Maira Assane Amade fulfilled her lifelong dream of working in construction after participating in the Rapariga Biz Joint Programme.

*“Me and my partner had separated, I lived with my father and stepmother. I raised two children by myself, fought to get back to school and had no regular means of income. I was completely dependent on my father, until one day a mentor from the Rapariga Biz programme approached me and asked if I would be interested in joining the project. I was! The mentor introduced me to a professional training provided by the Alberto Cassimo Institute of Professional Training and Labour Studies (IFPELAC). I saw that there was training in civil construction and enrolled immediately.”*



*“I always wanted to work in construction. As a child I used to walk past building sites and see the men working, dreaming that one day I would be one of them. I never saw women at any construction site and people told me that construction was a job for men. Following the professional orientation, I applied for an internship at a private construction company. The owner of the company was impressed by my perseverance and he offered me a job as an apprentice. Today, I have a steady salary, I can pay for my children’s school fees and provide for myself and my children.”*

Figure 14 - Girl professionally empowered

## CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Challenges

- There is an uneven spread of youth friendly services (SAAJ) and school health corners among the targeted districts. Most of these services are mostly based in urban areas, whereas ASRH services in rural areas are limited. There is also a lack of health professionals providing ASRH services at the district levels, which in some instances led to a long wait for services on the part of the girls and young women;
- In some targeted districts a challenge has been identified to ensure girls and young women's access to services, specifically related to cases where the health professional at the SAAJ or health facility is a male and some decided not to attend the services;
- Lack of a referral mechanism to facilitate the monitoring of cases of mentors as well as for girls and young women when visiting SAAJs and health facilities is another challenge. This is also true regarding the monitoring of which contraceptive method a particular girl or young woman chose to use, to be able to respond appropriately to the demand;
- The deceleration of the economy in Mozambique still represents a negative impact on emerging micro and small enterprises, where most of the young women entrepreneurs supported are concentrated. These enterprises face reduced growth in demand, higher costs and more difficult access to credit. On the other hand, many corporations initially engaged in the Rapariga Biz programme are yet to meet their commitments in terms of securing internships for young women following the completion of vocational training. To mitigate these challenges, modules on financial literacy, business management skills, business opportunities and resilience to external economic shocks have been piloted in selected safe spaces;
- Economic empowerment initiatives (economic literacy, income-generation activities, etc.) are not implemented in all targeted districts;
- Some ASRH service providers are linked to specific projects. This might hinder sustainability if, by any, these projects come to an end;
- CSE is not effectively implemented in some schools due to lack of ownership and buy-in from the senior school management, and allegedly due to limited time to insert in the already tight school curricula;
- There are no specific metrics to gauge the level of implementation of CSE in schools.

### Lessons learnt

- Synergies between the coordinated efforts at the Government level to raise awareness and prevent GBV and harmful practices at the community and school levels and the safe spaces can be strengthened and scaled up;
- Economic empowerment is a key contributor to girls and young women's ability to make healthy and informed decisions related to their SRHR. This is particularly important in a context where economic limitations and gender relations have impacts on the agency of girls and young women;
- Financial literacy and the establishment of savings groups in safe spaces have proven to be a strong vehicle for girls and young women's economic empowerment and their decisions related to their SRHR. It is an approach that integrates easily with the safe space mentorship sessions, and proves to build on the established social network established among the girls and young women (mentors and mentees). A potential exists in scaling it up to all safe spaces;
- With the new Government structure and the need to provide technical support to ensure that goals set beforehand are attained, it is important to always include the Government in the

decision-making process of all materials being conceptualized and produced for adolescents and youth at national level;

- It is essential to ensure an inclusive approach in the production of the new IEC materials for the SMS BIZ platform by involving the Government of Mozambique and the implementing partner to provide feedback and endorse the materials prior to its production. Hence, producing visibility materials that reflect the vision and perspective of all partners.

## Recommendations

- Expand the coverage of the SAAJs to the rural locations in the targeted districts and improve the infrastructure and youth-friendly environment of the SAAJs;
- Improve the capacity of health providers and integration of GBV services at the level of SAAJs, including through improved referral mechanisms;
- Improve the regularity of mobile clinics providing integrated SRH/GBV services at the community level;
- Train health providers at the level of the SAAJ in the new monitoring and reporting tools launched by MISAU;
- Scale up economic empowerment to all RB districts;
- Need for improvement of the implementation of CSE in schools. There is a need to roll out the revised CSE package under the reviewed school curriculum;
- Advocacy efforts have to be scaled up in both Nampula and Zambézia to ensure that school leaderships have ownership of and buy-in for the smooth implementation of CSE in all schools;
- There is an urgent need to agree on specific metrics to gauge the extent to which CSE is implemented in schools in all RB targeted schools.

## OUTCOME 3: AN ENABLING, FREE AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN AND THE PROMOTION OF THEIR SRH RIGHTS CREATED

To respond to the barriers and behavioural gaps in the environment surrounding the girls and young women at the community level related to SRHR, activities include the involvement of families, communities, community and religious leaders, parents, midwives, boys and men. At the level of the local leaders, a focus is placed on the communities' role in keeping girls and young women in school and for the out-of-school girls to return to the classroom, support mentors in safe space identification, resolving intergenerational issues at the family level and supporting the participating in mentorship sessions, as well as contributing to preventing and dissolving child marriage cases.

In response to Outcome 3, the following outputs are to be achieved:

- **Output 10** - Enhanced involvement of men and boys to strengthen their SRHR
- **Output 11** – Faith-based leaders and youth groups mobilized and active to promote adolescent SRH and rights
- **Output 12** - Communities participating in community dialogues on SRHR related to girls and young women
- **Output 13** - Strengthened awareness of girls and young women on SRHR including HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention

## Output 10 - Enhanced involvement of men and boys to strengthen their SRHR

### Boys and young men interactive workshops



Figure 15 - Boys and young men engagement

The engagement of boys and young men in Rapariga Biz has taken place through interactive workshops at the district, provincial and national levels prior to the annual National Girls' Conference. In order to ensure the voices of boys and young men are present and heard on matters that concern their lives, equally to the girls and young women, this target group is engaged in an interactive workshop to elaborate and discuss the SRHR of boys and young men and the gender issues related to SRHR issues. In 2019, 61 boys and young men participated in the interactive workshop and the National Girls' Conference, which

contributed to a total of 305 boys (25% of target 1,200) who participated in the interactive workshops during the 2016-2019 implementation of Rapariga Biz. The reason why the number reached is lower than in previous years and only reached at the national level is due to the gradual transition into the mentorship approach as a means to engage and empower boys and young men as an integral part of Rapariga Biz in the targeted districts.

### Learning Agenda: Boys mentorship

Based on feedback from the Rapariga Biz stakeholders during the first three years of implementation, a mentorship approach was introduced as a pilot during 2019 in order to reach boys and young women with a similar regularity and approach in the targeted districts. Johns Hopkins, as a new technical partner under Rapariga Biz since 2019, is leading the efforts to develop the mentorship package for boys and young men. As a first step, a five-day workshop on the Human-Centred Design (HCD) process, a collaborative intervention process, was conducted with the primary and secondary audience. The HCD is a tool widely used for people-centred approaches and activity design. This approach is divided into three stages, which are fundamental for the construction of a sustainable project within the community: 1. Hear - Listen 2. Create - Create 3. Deliver - Implement.

This methodology aims to bring out, listen to and understand what the audience's aspirations are, the so-called "Lente do Desejo". This lens is used in the various stages of the design process of the programme component. In the initial phase of the methodology, the solutions begin to be analyzed, based on their feasibility and viability, especially in the final phase of the process. It is essential to emphasize that this stage of listening to people makes it possible to create a relationship of trust and have the necessary information to build the innovative project that meets the needs, expectations and aspirations of the beneficiaries.

The Human-Centred Design was a key step in creating a mentoring approach for male engagement in Rapariga Biz, in shaping the core ideas, gaining insights into sensitive subjects and better understanding

how to make the intervention accessible and meaningful. The objectives for the workshop were: a) familiarize participants with the HCD methodology and apply it to examine boys' needs, desires and behaviours in order to generate culturally appropriate approaches to adolescent and youth mentoring tools; b) use the HCD lens to develop prototypes of content centred on boys and test solutions for an adequate formulation of concepts related to masculinity, gender equity, GBV, safe spaces, STI/HIV prevention, prevention of unwanted pregnancy and premature marriages, and; c) to refine previously drawn ideas, looking for creative ways to develop content and approaches with boys.

The next steps of the pilot on boys' mentorship to be implemented in 2020 are:

- To develop the package focused on male engagement/boys' mentorship, with support from the technical team of UNFPA, Coalizão and Rede Hopem;
- To develop the M&E tools;
- To design support materials for the sessions;
- To design a mechanism to ensure the link between the girls' and boys' mentorship;
- To design the selection criteria for male mentors;
- To conduct a TOT and training of mentors;
- To test the final package's tools and approaches in pilot districts.

### **Output 11 – Faith-based leaders and youth groups mobilized and active to promote adolescent SRH and rights**

Different faith-based groups have been allies of Rapariga Biz in promoting the SRHR of adolescents and youth through community dialogues and their religious denominations. These groups, represented by national and local religious leaders, have been trained in content related to education and decision-making in the field of health, positive relationship skills with family, partners and leaders within and outside religious confessions, SRHR of adolescents and youth, including obstetric fistula, HIV and STIs, early pregnancy, child marriage and maternal mortality.

In 2019, 221 religious leaders (36.8% out of the annual target of 600) in the targeted districts were trained on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including themes related to interpersonal relationships, values, attitudes and skills, culture, society and human rights, human development, sexual behaviour, and the importance of male engagement on issues related to adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Based on the training, the Council of Religions of Mozambique (COREM) has held homilies, focusing on raising awareness related to the adoption of informed and healthy behaviour by adolescents and youth specifically related to SRHR.

The religious leaders also undertook awareness-raising activities in their religious forums for 4836 adolescents and youth in the targeted districts, as well conducting visits to selected safe spaces where 1,502 girls and young women were reached.

### **Output 12 - Communities participating in community dialogues on SRHR related to girls and young women**

Community dialogue is an approach aimed at creating an enabling environment in the targeted communities where the safe space mentorship sessions are implemented for the SRHR of adolescent girls and young women. The community dialogues are led by national civil society organizations in

collaboration with community leaders and aimed at empowering community leaders, parents and other key influencers at the community level to play an active role in addressing issues related to the SRHR of adolescents and young people, including harmful practices such as early pregnancies, GBV, child marriage and initiation rites.

In 2019, 100 community dialogue events were conducted under the leadership of 539 (56% out of 960 programme target) leaders and influential people were empowered and activated on SRH in their communities, reaching a total of 7,428 (1,478 in Zambézia and 5,950 in Nampula) people in the targeted districts.

Specific commitments are made among the participants in the community dialogues related to child marriage, teenage pregnancy and school dropouts, which are reflected in agreed-upon action plans. Some significant changes that have occurred as a result of community dialogues in the lives of girls include: increase in school enrolment and greater school retention of girls in the districts; increased knowledge on law against girls' violence and denounce mechanisms of cases of violence against girls, child marriage and premature unions; increased demand for information and counselling in the SAAJ by girls, and; reduction of early pregnancy cases due to access to contraceptives.

Among the overall challenges still raised in the community dialogues concerning the vulnerability of girls and young women are:

- ❖ Education: sexual harassment and abuse in the family and at school; distance from home to school; systematic absence of teachers at schools, which in some cases means two weeks without teaching, which contributes to the girls' school dropout rate;
- ❖ Dialogue with parents: lack of dialogue between children and parents; girls imitate fashion and don't respect cultural aspects;
- ❖ Use of technology (internet and smartphones): provides girls and young women with access to inappropriate videos and images or messages that negatively influence girls' and young women's conduct and behaviour;
- ❖ Premature marriages motivated by socio-cultural factors: there have been monitored cases of parents who force their daughters to marry early, serving as a source of wealth for the families with support of some local leaders;
- ❖ Initiation rites: parents pay the counsellors so that their daughters receive all messages from the three phases of initiation rites in the first phase - counsellors disseminate messages of Initiation rites that are not adjusted for the specific age group of girls;
- ❖ Families' economic situation: the level of poverty can lead girls and young women to engage in transactional sex with older men in the communities to ensure the livelihood of their families.

In order to mitigate and respond to the challenges identified, specific actions are agreed upon in the community dialogues. Below a list of some overall actions to be undertaken:

- Hold meetings guided by community leaders and parents involving school principals and police authorities related to protection of women and girls, as well as to jointly design strategies on how to minimize, if not mitigate, the violations facing girls and young women in schools;
- Child marriage and premature unions: local and state authorities to denounce premature unions and all forms of violence; promote and implement bi-weekly meetings guided by community leaders to discourage parents, local leaders and key influencers to promote and agree with formed and premature unions;
- Initiation rites: leaders and godmothers will advise "teachers" of initiation rites to adjust the messages to ages;

- Community involvement: mentors will involve community leaders and PGB coordinators to better explain the mentoring activities to parents and caregivers; mentors suggest creating community committees to protect girls from all forms of violence; traditional healers and mothers have been tasked with the role of engaging with girls between 12-15 years on the prevention and risks related to teenage pregnancy;
- Dialogues: parents commit to dialogue more with their children; and girls will discuss values such as self-esteem and emotional intelligence to overcome their ability to face challenges in safe spaces and district dialogue circles;
- Economic empowerment: mentors suggest creating and reinforcing mentoring groups that serve as a reference centre and to enhance access to resources as well as to develop skills and self-esteem.

Beyond the community dialogues, community leaders are engaged in a series of other activities in support of creating an enabling environment of the SRHR and adolescent girls and young women, including supporting the mentors in identifying the most vulnerable girls and young women; addressing issues (violations, GBV, school dropout, etc.) concerning the target group with parents; ensuring the school integration of the target groups in coordination with directorates of schools and school councils. Regarding the issue of forced or premature unions, the community leaders have also played a specific role in disseminating the new law and raising awareness among parents to dissolve forced and premature unions.

### **Obstetric fistula survivors**

Globally, the most common cause of death among adolescent girls aged 15-19 is related to pregnancy and childbirth. With the rate of teenage pregnancies in Mozambique at 46%, adolescent girls face a high risk of maternal mortality and morbidity such as obstetric fistula. Rapariga Biz is also addressing the vulnerability of girls and young women living with obstetric fistula and those who have undergone treatment. Levels of information and understanding of obstetric fistula are being addressed at the level of the safe spaces through the mentorship sessions. At the same time, Rapariga Biz is identifying and training obstetric fistula survivors in the targeted districts to become community activists.

In 2019, 91 girls and young women aged between 15-24 were identified in the provinces of Nampula (30) and Zambézia (61). Among those, 30 were trained in content related to SRHR, family planning, causes and consequences of obstetric fistula, communication and community mobilization aiming to raise awareness among other girls and young women within and outside of the safe spaces in the targeted districts. The obstetric fistula survivors are advocating for the prevention of teenage pregnancy and harmful practices facing adolescent girls through participation in the safe spaces, community dialogues, district dialogue circles and the provincial and national girls' conferences as obstetric fistula advocates.

In terms of empowerment, and when it comes to results for girls and young women survivors of obstetric fistula through training with the aim of making them activists then include them in the programme activities, 26 girls (41% out of 63 trained in both Nampula and Zambézia) are acting as activists in conducting awareness and testimonies and participating at the community level in safe spaces, girls' reflection circles, provincial and national radio programmes and conference programmes.

In Zambézia, in synergy with UNFPA's Fistula Programme, 61 girls and young women suffering from obstetric fistula were reached, out of which 41 (67%) aged 16-24 were treated through services provided by the Ministry of Health and the rest are waiting for assistance due to the complex state of the obstetric fistula.

The programme set a target of 30 girls and young women fistula survivors to be reached and trained across the targeted districts in 2019. Due to the lack of regular treatment of cases of obstetric fistula, as well as stigmatization and poor dissemination of information about childbirth-related complications, the identification of cases of obstetric fistula survivors has proved difficult.

**Case study obstetric fistula - Joaquina, 16 years old:** *Joaquina was pushed by female relatives to marry an older man because “she was the pretty one.” Joaquina quickly became pregnant and after a lengthy labour, she contracted obstetric fistula, one of the most tragic complications of childbirth. A hole between the birth canal and bladder or rectum caused by prolonged, obstructed labour without medical support, obstetric fistula leaves the mother continuously leaking urine and feces, and often leads to chronic medical problems, abandonment, depression, social isolation and deepened poverty.*



Figure 16 - Young women trained as activist on Obstetric Fistula

*For years Joaquina didn't know her condition had a cure - nor did her husband who left her. Despite her suffering, she still participated in a local youth parliament session where, after sharing her story, someone encouraged her to seek treatment.*

*Now, after obtaining treatment, Joaquina feels like a woman again and advocates with other girls to protect and prevent themselves from early marriage and pregnancy. As a mentor in the Rapariga Biz programme, Joaquina is using her voice to influence change. Her dream is to become a teacher who influences the next generation of girls to make healthy and informed choices.*

## Output 13 - Strengthened awareness of girls and young women on SRHR including HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention

### **Peer counselling by activists and peer educators**

Rapariga Biz is an initiative under Geração Biz, a Mozambique Government Programme, which aims to promote sexual and reproductive health rights of adolescents and young people in Mozambique. In line with Geração Biz, awareness and demand creation for SRH constitute a key part of Rapariga Biz through the mentorship sessions in the safe spaces, as well as school and community outreach through peer educators and service providers.

Rapariga Biz has contributed to strengthening the capacities of peer educators and activists based in schools and communities on issues of sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and young people, including healthy life, with 317 newly-recruited adolescents and young people (120 in Nampula and 197 in Zambézia) trained as peer educators, bringing the total number of activists in both provinces to a total of 2,135 (1,593 in Nampula and 542 in Zambézia), of which 69% (1,476) are in the targeted districts.

The activists contribute to the promotion of SRH in schools and communities and participate in community level events with participation and contribution from mentors in adolescent girls' SRH rights. The awareness-raising sessions by peer educators and activists in schools and communities have a face-to-face approach, addressing issues about HIV/AIDS, pregnancy prevention, condom distribution, gender-based violence, healthy living, alcohol and drugs, among other topics. During the reporting period, 269,488 (88% of programme target 307,200) adolescents and young people aged between 10-24 were covered, with 41% (110,490) of girls and 51% (158,998) of boys attending lectures led by peer educators and activists in the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia.

One of the aspects that has influenced the non-achievement of the goals is linked to interventions at the community level, which are reduced compared to the school. The common finding in regular monitoring activities is that, at the community level, the incentive package established by the Government as financial support for youth initiatives was drastically reduced, prompting peer educators and activists to embrace other initiatives that boost family income. Another finding is that community-based activists are mostly graduates, so there is a change in the guidelines to embrace job opportunities and other responsibilities.

As a strategy for this dilemma, it is proposed that the programme begin to train peer educators in the initial class of the second cycle of education, so that there will be activists exercising activities in the school and community for longer periods, obviously ensuring that incentive packages are provided for in the strategy.

### **Peer counselling through SMS Biz**

One of the forms of peer counselling that Rapariga Biz has contributed to is the SMS Biz platform, which aims to promote youth peer counselling and engagement at national level on key issues related to ASRH, HIV prevention, early pregnancies, child marriage and violence, including confidential and anonymous SMS services.

To date, 277,716 (78% of adolescents and young people in the 10-24 age group) out of 300,000 beneficiaries have been engaged in discussions addressing misconceptions about SRH, HIV prevention and treatment and increasing uptake and linkages to HIV and GBV services. The reason for not reaching the 2019 target was due to the IDAI cyclone that hit Mozambique, thus placing a need to redefine the focus

to reach out to adolescents girls and boys already subscribed to the platform to provide life-saving information and support to reduce their vulnerability. On top of that, the presidential elections' period further delayed implementation of promotional SMS Biz activities for over two months to avoid having these mistaken as political interventions.

Plans for the establishment of the new SMS Biz sub-regional counselling hub in Nampula city are underway, albeit slowed down by the above-mentioned bottlenecks. Nevertheless, procurement of ICT equipment (desktops, laptop, UPS, etc.) was finalized at the end of 2019 and distribution ensued. Not only will the additional hub help to reduce the backlog of unanswered questions, it will also function as a "ONE-STOP" resource to RB mentors and girls living in Nampula as the counsellors guide them on correct ASRH information. An interface for the Rapariga Biz mentors was created in U-Partners and a dedicated keyword (send RB to 9 22 22) for registration of mentors was also created which will help to facilitate information sharing and to obtain feedback from group mentors.

In order to maintain the RapidPro platform, a new institutional contract was signed yielding unlimited tiers to run the online counselling service (Q&As) as well as conducting systematic polls to collect real-time data on current issues, perceptions, opinions, attitudes and behaviour as well as quality of services.

## **CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Challenges**

- Implementing partners have applied different approaches to community dialogues in the two targeted provinces, which calls for a harmonization building on the good practices identified under the two approaches to develop a uniform approach;
- It was challenging to attain the 300,000 beneficiaries in SMS BIZ by the end of December 2019 because of the emergency response and the presidential elections. Furthermore, attracting the same amount of girls as boys to the platform also remains a challenge, with the ratio by end-December 2019 at 59% boys to 41% girls;
- With Rapariga Biz now reaching 20 districts in the two targeted provinces, it has proven challenging to continue with the same frequency of the community dialogues in each district. Ongoing discussions are taking place on the potential to adapt a similar approach to the mentorship and engage community-based facilitators to facilitate these dialogues.

### **Lessons Learnt**

- Across implementation, the complementarity of the mentorship approach and community dialogues has yielded positive outcomes and good practices are emerging from the communities where community dialogues and engagement are secured in the same locations as the safe spaces which ought to be scaled up across the targeted districts;
- Although it was not possible to achieve the 300,000 beneficiaries mark in SMS BIZ because of the emergency response and the presidential elections, it was possible to assess implementing partners' capacities and identify points of improvement to help them perform better in similar situations;
- SMS BIZ was considered a reliable platform by the Government to help households living in distress during the cyclone IDAI response by sharing tips, life-saving information, weather forecasts and warnings, hence, keeping them up-to-date via text messages.

## Recommendations

- Reference is made to Annex VII concerning male engagement, including the recommendations coming out of the reality check study, which will be incorporated in the final design of the male mentorship approach as well as the community development package of the second phase of Rapariga Biz;
- Apart from the district dialogue forums and provincial and national level conferences, it will be key to promote and ensure more debates and dialogues among male and female mentors and boys and girls at the community levels;
- Promote the use of ICT (information, communication and technology) for social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) purposes;
- Work with implementing partners to jointly design a harmonized manual on community dialogues with technical support from Johns Hopkins and ensure a comprehensive approach towards community development, including gender transformative approaches, to be linked to the mentorship in the safe spaces;
- Within a broader package of community-based interventions, it will be key to specifically target the parents of the girls and mentors for them to play a critical role in ensuring an enabling environment for their SRHR;
- From 2020 onwards, strategic actions to boost uptake of the SMS Biz service will be implemented, including district-level road-shows in collaboration with the Secretary of State for Youth and youth organizations at the local level. The aim is to increase uptake by girls and level the gender balance, whilst ensuring that the promotion of SMS Biz becomes a constant for all RB implementing partners.

## OUTCOME 4: STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION FOR INTEGRATED SRH PROGRAMMING

The overall ownership and leadership of Rapariga Biz sits with the Government through the State Secretariat of Youth and Employment (formerly Ministry of Youth and Sports) and implementation is happening through its multi-sector structures at national, provincial and district levels. The multi-sectoral committees at all levels continue to provide a strategic mechanism for leadership and coordination of the implementation of Rapariga Biz. At the national level, the oversight of the programme occurs through a steering committee in which all partners and the Government participate.

The involved UN agencies provide technical assistance and leadership within the scope of their respective comparative advantages, and through partnership with civil society partners.

The aim of Outcome 4 is to strengthen the governance and coordination for better SRHR programming at all levels, from national to provincial and district. Actions are focused on reviewing and/or formulating policies and programming concerning adolescents and youth, strengthening coordination mechanisms between the national level and the targeted provincial and district levels, as well as generating evidence and collecting data to feed into programming, advocacy, etc. Inter-sectoral coordination of the investments in youth is also essential for the governance of demographic dividend policies. Thus the below outlined outputs will contribute to achievement of Outcome 4:

- **Output 14** - UPR process and report include ASRH

- **Output 15** - Strengthened inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms on ASRH issues at national level (CIADAJ)
- **Output 16** - Strengthened coordination on ASRH at provincial and district levels (through PGB)
- **Output 17** - SRH specific rights and needs of girls and young women included in existing policies and plans
- **Output 19** - Situation at the programme site and implementation progress

## Output 14 - UPR process and report include ASRH

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a mechanism of the Human Rights Council aimed at improving the human rights situation in United Nations member states. It is a state-driven process, under which the human rights situation of all UN member states is reviewed every 4,5 years. Forty-two states are reviewed each year during three working group sessions dedicated to 14 states each. The result of each review is reflected in the final report of the working group, which lists the recommendations the state under review will have to implement before the next review.

In January 2016, the United Nations UPR working group assessed the human rights situation in Mozambique for the second time since 2011 (UPR cycle 2016-2019). With support from Rapariga Biz, the UPR Action Plan Mozambique document was validated by the Government and civil society in November 2017 and was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2018. The validation process included participation of adolescent and youth representatives of 18 national youth platforms and 24 justice officials/focal points on human rights. The four-year UPR Action Plan has incorporated adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights.

In 2019, a UPR mid-term report was drafted with support from civil society and Government and it is soon to be approved. During 2019, UNFPA also continued its support for capacity building to adolescent and youth organizations linked to different youth platforms, so that these organizations are able to defend the rights of adolescents and young people in relation to early marriage and sexual abuse. These organizations are integrated into the CECAP and ROSC networks.

## Output 15 - Strengthened inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms on ASRH issues at national level (CIADAJ)

At the central level, there are two mechanisms for coordination and collaboration among partners on the implementation of Rapariga Biz. The first one is the Multi-sectoral Coordination Committee (PGB) that directly oversees and monitors the implementation of Rapariga Biz, and the second is the CIADAJ, a Government platform to coordinate youth development.

The **Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee (PGB)** includes the State Secretariat of Youth and Employment (formerly Ministry of Youth and Sports), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, Ministry of Justice, representation from CNCS, the National Youth Council and COALIZÃO. Representatives from UN agencies participating in the RB take part in the Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee. The Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee meets quarterly and provides overall leadership and oversight of the programme, while also reviewing the status of implementation and ensuring inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation at all levels.

## Support of CIADAJ

The Inter-ministerial Committee for Development of Adolescents and Youth (Comité Interministerial de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento dos Adolescentes e Jovens, CIADAJ) is a Government mechanism to monitor and coordinate all policies, strategies, programmes and initiatives related to adolescents and youth in Mozambique. The CIADAJ is composed of relevant Ministers and chaired by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment (formerly the Minister of Youth and Sports) is the Vice Chair.

In 2013, the Assembly of the Republic, through Resolution No. 16/2013, of 31 December, approved the Youth National Policy that calls for Mozambican youth to have a long and healthy life, based on decent health, education and work, a compatible remuneration, decent housing and solid technical, professional and vocational training.

One of the responsibilities of CIADAJ is to advise the Government in the creation of health provision mechanisms for adolescents and young people and also to ensure periodic harmonization of data on actions and initiatives implemented by Government, private sector and civil society for the benefit of adolescents and young people. In Article 2 of the Resolution approving the Youth Policy, the Government has to present to Parliament the status of implementation of the National Youth Policy. Rapariga Biz provided support to the CIADAJ Technical Committee to prepare the document to guarantee that issues related to adolescent and youth sexual reproductive health and rights, and especially related to girls and young women and issues of GBV, were included in the document.

In 2019, Rapariga Biz supported two important workshops of the CIADAJ Technical Committee, one of which served for the preparation of the report on the state of implementation of the National Youth Policy adopted in 2018.

By collaborating with CIADAJ, Rapariga Biz works to influence that, in future revisions of the National Youth Policy as well as its implementation strategy, issues on the participation of youth and their prioritization of investment for their development are at the top of their priorities, as well as the guarantee of the provision of quality information and education on sexual and reproductive health services to young people, especially girls.

In 2018, the Steering Committee made recommendations for 2019 based on a review of the progress made in 2017. These recommendations and relevant actions taken are listed below:

- 1. Recommendation:** to approve DFID entry into Rapariga Biz to complement the technical and financial support from the Embassy of Sweden. This was based on the call of the 2017 Steering Committee for mobilisation of additional resources to complement the technical and financial support by the Swedish.

**Action taken:** DFID joined Rapariga Biz as a technical and financial partner in late 2018, emphasizing its support to improving the learning agenda and strengthening quality of selected interventions through programmatic pilots. In addition to DFID, the Government of Canada also provided complementary funding and joined the programme as a technical and financial partner in June 2019.

- 2. Recommendation:** to initiate mentorship of boys.

**Action taken:** included as one of the programmatic pilots, the approach to mentorship for boys and young men is currently under development by Johns Hopkins, a new technical partner of Rapariga Biz under UNFPA in collaboration with civil society organizations.

## Output 16 - Strengthened coordination on ASRH at provincial and district levels (through PGB)

### **PGB Provincial Multi-Sectoral Committee**

At the provincial level in Nampula and Zambézia, the PGB Provincial Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee leads and coordinates the Rapariga Biz implementation. It is composed of provincial directors of the ministries involved in PGB plus the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs. It is chaired by the Provincial Directorate for Youth and Sports. UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF and UN Women are also members of the Provincial Committee. The PGB Provincial Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee meets once every trimester with a focus on reviewing implementation for the past three months and endorsing work plans for the next three months. In these meetings, operational issues affecting the Rapariga Biz implementation are also addressed.

During 2019, the PGB/Rapariga Biz Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee met two times in Zambézia and Nampula provinces. The Idai and Kenneth cyclones that occurred in March and April 2019 were the reasons why it was not possible to hold the four quarterly coordination meetings as planned.

### **PGB Multi-sectoral Technical Coordination Committee**

Additionally, a PGB Multi-sectoral Technical Coordination Committee exists in the two provinces under the Steering and Coordination Committees. The Technical Group meets once every month and can be convened extraordinarily at the request of any member at any given time.

The technical group undertook the following key activities in 2019:

- Approved and reviewed RB 2019 plans and reports;
- Carried out multi-sectoral supervision and monitoring visits to RB activities;
- Gave ongoing technical support to implementing partners and district multi-sectoral committees;
- Accompanied and supported the training of new mentors and the realization of community dialogue activities in respective provinces;
- Participated in the preparation and holding of the National Girls' Conference which took place in Nampula;
- Contributed to the preparation and celebration of important festive and commemorative dates: April 7<sup>th</sup> (Mozambique Women's day), March 8<sup>th</sup> (International Women's Day); June 1<sup>st</sup> (International Children's Day), July 11<sup>th</sup> (World Population Day), August 12<sup>th</sup> (International Youth's Day), September 26<sup>th</sup> (World Contraception Day), November 25<sup>th</sup> - December 10<sup>th</sup> (16 days of activism against gender-based violence), December 1<sup>st</sup> (World AIDS Day) and December 10<sup>th</sup> (International Human Rights' Day);
- Led the operational and strategic visioning of the RB programme.

The UN Office in Nampula is led by UNFPA and maintains close dialogue and coordination with other UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO and UN WOMEN). In close coordination with the PGB structures at the

provincial levels, the UN office is assisting in tracking, monitoring and evaluation of Rapariga Biz interventions, as well as creating institutional capacity development at provincial and district levels.

Creation of the UN Office in Zambézia was initiated and it will conclude during the first quarter of 2020.

### **Programmatic Synergies in Zambézia and Nampula**

Programmatic synergies and complementarities between Rapariga Biz and **UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage (GPCM)** are coordinated at the level of UNFPA and UNICEF to ensure a strategic response to child marriage in the six districts (Pebane, Maganja, Milange, Rapale, Angoche and Monapo) where the two programmes coincide. The GPCM was initiated in 2016 to tackle child marriage in 12 of the most high-prevalence or high-burden countries worldwide including Mozambique. The GPCM promotes the rights of adolescent girls to avert marriage and pregnancy, and enables them to achieve their aspirations through life skills, education, social protection and alternative pathways.

Additionally, programmatic synergies and complementarities are also sought between Rapariga Biz and the joint **UN Spotlight Initiative** which is a new global programme to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, spearheaded by the European Union and led in Mozambique by the Government of Mozambique with the support of the United Nations. In the province of Nampula, the Spotlight Initiative focuses on four districts (Nampula city, Moma, Angoche and Mogovolas) where Rapariga Biz is already being implemented, serving as a platform for reinforcing knowledge about Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among the Rapariga Biz mentors, and supporting the provision and continuity of GBV and SRH services. Furthermore, the Spotlight Initiative intends to draw on the mentorship approach of Rapariga Biz to be scaled up in the provinces of Gaza and Manica - building on the methodology, as well as on the development of the trainer's manual, as Rapariga Biz revises its own manual, with the goal of harmonizing.

### **Human Resources**

In 2019, the UN hired the necessary specialists to fill the human resources vacancies for the technical team at the Central Offices in Maputo and in the field in Nampula and Zambézia provinces. The existence of UN/UNFPA staff at local level both in Nampula and Zambézia will allow prompt and timely support to implementing partners on issues related to Rapariga Biz. The staff will also increase oversight, supervision, monitoring and technical assistance to local implementing partners of the programme. Additionally, UN/UNFPA staff at local level will help to reinforce engagement with all relevant stakeholders at local level.

Furthermore, the TAF report recommended “the hiring of an organization development consultant or company to support Coalizão to restructure their organization for the future”. As part of the response to this recommendation, during the reporting period, UNFPA hired a consultant to carry out an organizational development assessment and provide capacity building of Rapariga Biz implementing partners. In the scope of the work, implementing partners’ organizational development was assessed, and then action plans were designed for each of them. In the context of the referred to technical support, IPs also benefited from training on good governance and effective leadership practices and guidance. In terms of methodological approach, the paragraph below depicts the main pillars of the assessment.

- **Pillar 1 - The TO BE of the organization:** which explored the identity, vision, mission, systems, beliefs, values, and organizational sustainability;

- **Pillar 2: the TO DO of the organization:** which has to do with the position of the organization vis-a-vis its clients/beneficiaries, products, and services, including intervention approach (humanitarian action, development, health/HIV and AIDS, children's rights or other social services); and,
- **Pillar 3: the TO RELATE WITH of the organization:** which explores the relationships that the organization establishes with external bodies and entities, in order to facilitate resource mobilization and boosting of synergies for the accomplishment of the mission and attainment of the vision.

The organizational development exercise supported the engaged implementing partners in improving their internal procedures, including initial assessment policies and practices followed by recommendations of good governance and effective leadership. All stakeholders of the organizations were involved in the exercise, which also helped improve the technical and organizational collaboration and coordination across levels. Follow up to this work will be ensured during the course of 2020.

## Output 17 - Specific needs and rights in SRH of girls and young women included in current policies and plans

Rapariga Biz is aligned with the Mozambique Government policies and strategies, and reflects the United Nations' continued focus to put equality at the centre of its sustainable development agenda, including through SDG goals such as Goals 3 (Good Health), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

In 2019, the Ministry of Health of Mozambique launched the National Strategy on School, Adolescent and Youth Health. Among others, this strategy recommends the establishment and/or increase of school-based health corners, youth friendly services, and safe spaces to address ASRH needs nationwide. To this effect, RB implementing partners in Zambézia and Nampula implemented their interventions at those three levels (school, health facility and community) as per the PGB structure. Additionally, advocacy efforts were also placed on the need to increase the number of school health corners, SAAJ and safe spaces aimed at implementing the referred to strategy.

Additionally, specific SRH needs and rights of girls and young women were also addressed under the UNICEF/UNFPA Global Programme on Child Marriage being implemented in both Nampula and Zambézia by RB implementing partners. For this purpose, a consultant was jointly hired by UN agencies to conduct a needs assessment on the main gaps and necessary interventions to curb child marriage in Nampula. Outcomes of the study are due to be released in mid-2020. Advocacy work on child marriage was carried out by some RB implementing partners such as FDC, NAFEZA and Coalizão, which resulted in the approval of a law on the criminalization of child marriage by the Assembly of the Republic in July 2019.

Furthermore, as result of RB advocacy efforts implemented by RB IPs over the last couple of years, in collaboration with other civil society organizations, and in line with the discussions during the provincial, regional and national girls' conferences, the Ministry of Education and Human Development revoked the infamous Decret/Dispatch 39/2003. Under the Decret/Dispatch 39/2003, pregnant adolescents and young women were transferred to night shifts in all public schools. This revocation marked the end of more than 16 years of violation of girls' and young women's sexual and reproductive rights.

Additionally, the reporting period coincided with the electoral (presidential, legislative and provincial) year. Thus, RB stakeholders, in collaboration with other partners, saw the electoral cycle as a momentum to engage with political players so that issues related to adolescents and youth would be integrated accordingly in the political/electoral manifestos of the main parties. This was particularly important given

that young people (10-24 years) account for the majority of the population in Mozambique. As a result, all political party candidates included adolescents and youth as their priority target, if elected. The incumbent president, for example, who at the time of the election campaign was seeking re-election, promised to create a specific governmental body within the presidential office to deal with youth and employment. Consequently, the State Secretariat of Youth and Employment was created as part of the new Cabinet, and this unit is the main governmental counterpart of the Rapariga Biz Programme.

## Output 18 - Enhanced evidence for girls' and young women's SRHR

### Mapping of youth interventions

While there are multiple ongoing initiatives to address the challenges facing young people in Mozambique, it has been difficult to trace which interventions are being undertaken, where, by whom, for which target group and with what aims. Currently there is a limited comprehensive outlook of the interventions undertaken by different national and international organizations, civil society organizations as well as Government or other institutions across the country. This has made the coordination of youth-focused interventions difficult for national stakeholders at central and provincial levels and across sectors. This fragmentation and lack of a common framework of reference has also delayed the establishment of strong planning and monitoring for the demographic dividend policy agenda. For these reasons, one of the directions given by the (former) Minister of Youth and Sports has been to conduct a mapping exercise at national and provincial levels in the broader area of youth development, but with a focus on adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

The mapping was developed and initiated in late 2019 under Rapariga Biz, and the final product was completed during the first quarter of 2020. The mapping has been linked to other existing efforts to map youth interventions in the country, such as the mapping conducted by the World Bank and the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA), in order to ensure complementarity.

The mapping resulted in a database with important information about the distribution of initiatives, projects and programmes across the country by province and respective districts. It contains disaggregated information by type of intervention and target group by sex and age. The database will serve as a useful tool, supporting the Government and all development partners, to decide where to initiate and how to complement comprehensive programmes.

Additionally, for the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia targeted by Rapariga Biz, a map has been developed that indicates geographically the population distribution of girls, schools, health facilities, social services and other institutions which are important for the implementation of the programme. The map should be overlaid on available socio-economic data of the districts, including distribution of HIV prevalence, child marriage, teenage pregnancies, amongst other indicators. The results and analyses drawn from the mapping will inform the design of the Rapariga Biz phase II programme document.

### Learning Agenda: Youth Status Report

The Government of Mozambique has developed policies and programmes to ensure the health, economic and social empowerment of young people. Among them are the 2013 National Youth Policy and the implementation strategy, that recognizes the fundamental right of Mozambican youth to decent life and access to decent work, quality education, good healthcare and social wellbeing. Given this commitment by the Government, it is important that the Government of Mozambique and its development partners regularly review the status of youth in Mozambique to assess the progress being made and the challenges

that youth face in the country. Like most middle and low-income countries, Mozambique has a myriad of challenges that compete for the country's scarce resources. There is therefore a need to monitor and ensure that investments and resources being committed to addressing challenges that youth face are yielding the intended results across the different sectors of the economy. It is moreover critical that evidence is mobilized for targeted investments in policies and programmes that will empower youth and guarantee their right to a safe and successful passage into adulthood.

For this purpose, and in order to assess and evaluate the different challenges faced by Mozambican youth and the progress made, a consultant was hired in late 2019 to write the 2020 Status of Youth report in Mozambique. This exercise was slightly delayed due to the protracted release of the 2017 Census data. The report will contain data on the status of youth across various sectors in Mozambique as outlined in the Youth Policy, and identify gaps in the current policy and programming for youth, including ASRH. The report was completed in May 2020, and will be considered another instrumental document to inform the design of Rapariga Biz Phase II.

## Output 19 - Situation on programme site and implementation progress monitored

### Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of Rapariga Biz provides systematic monitoring of the implementation through periodic verification of achievement of results versus the approved annual plans. On a quarterly basis, joint monitoring visits were carried out to the implementation sites to assess the level of achievement of results and document challenges, and verify significant changes resulting from the activities implemented. Reporting is made quarterly and annually to be reviewed by the Multi-sectoral Steering Committee.

Additionally, the programme carried out joint monitoring and evaluation at the level of the UN which has contributed to assess the effectiveness, efficiency and learning of its implementation. In 2019, and in order to assess the implementation, two visits by inter-UN agencies from national level were carried out in the implementation sites, and other eight by the provincial level teams.

### Improved data quality, availability and strengthening MEAL System

Data quality is crucial for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning in Rapariga Biz, however the increasing volume of information poses challenges to the programme in terms of improving the tools created for collecting and analyzing data and translating them into useful and relevant information to communicate significant changes due in the implementation of the programme to stakeholders.

For the data analysis of mentorship, the KiriBiz system <https://rapariga.biz/> - a real-time monitoring system established for processing mentoring data, initial status and changes of status of girls in each cycle - has recorded 70% (485,974 out of 699,006) of data from girls assisted in the programme from 2016 to 2019.

The strengthening of the MEAL System in the programme was raised in the sense that the decision-making process was in accordance with the programme data and learning was based on evidence. On the other hand, the data synchronization and systematic follow-up of the girls since the entry/registration in the mentoring system, joining a group, data on dropouts, conclusion and systematic follow-up of girls in "passive" groups.

Specific actions were carried out in order to improve the actual M&E system through assessment of the existing system in consultation with UNFPA & Coalizão stakeholders to understand the current system, retrieve challenges faced with existing tools, work on desired changes and outputs that support quality supervision and monitoring of results. Subsequently, priorities were collaboratively identified for improvements and a pilot system - “SupaBiz” - was developed in line with KiriBiz.

The SupaBiz app with digitization of weekly checklist and supervision forms was developed and, in a pilot phase, field-testing was carried out in two districts (Maganja da Costa and Rapale) to check usability and feasibility of SupaBiz. Where possible, the mobile data collection of weekly checklist and forms of visits and monthly meetings also enabled access to checklist information and supervisory information in the dashboard (forthcoming based on access to data from Quidgest).

As a result of the piloted MEAL system “SupaBiz App” being finalized and tested in Maganja da Costa and Rapale, the following achievements were made:

- Developed a streamlined proof-of-concept test dashboard to assist programme staff in reviewing, interpreting and using checklist data to inform action & planning;
- Illustrated the possibility and feasibility of presenting neighbourhood-level data (via dashboard), thus providing leadership & implementers with valuable, actionable information;
- Among users, high acceptability & feasibility of SupaBiz app & tablets;
- Data accuracy for the two pilots regarding the weekly checklists and supervision visits reached 80%;
- Highlighted importance of MEL & areas of improvement within current system, enabling reflection and planning among key UNFPA/Coalizão staff;
- Stimulated enthusiasm and interest in modern, tablet-based MEL efforts among RB MEAL staff.

### **Reality Check Approach**

The involvement of men is essential in mobilizing communities to change unequal gender norms that oppress women/girls and perpetuate premature marriage and early pregnancy. This engagement is necessary to challenge harmful gender norms and increase understanding of the many negative consequences of unequal relationships. Male involvement is often not highlighted in discussions about premature marriage and early pregnancy, but it raises a vital question: what needs to happen to create a generation of boys who resist and reject premature marriage and unequal gender relations in the future?

In order to ensure an evidence-based approach towards male engagement under Rapariga Biz in the response to teenage pregnancy and child marriage through community engagement, pilot on male mentorship and other interventions, the reality check study conducted in 2019 focused on the influence that the construction of social norms of masculinity has on premature unions and in early pregnancy.

The Reality Check Approach is based on a methodology traditionally used by ethnographic research. The ethnographic approach means that the researcher delves deeply into the topic of research, mixing with the local reality and the group of people being studied. Thus, in order to deepen the masculine perspective of the practices of premature marriage, it was essential first to understand: i) the social construction of the notions of femininity and masculinity; ii) the notion of sexuality around premature marriage and early pregnancy; iii) premature marriage and transactional sexual relations; iv) the motivations of boys and adult men in sexual relations and in marriage to girls; v) the refusal of pregnancy and premature marriage; vi) married life, and finally; vii) violence between intimate partners.

The analysis questions identified to be applied in the study are as follows:

- How do existing notions of sexuality contribute to the practice of premature marriage and transactional sex?
- What are the motivations of husbands (young or older), parents, uncles, brothers and other male figures in marriage to girls under 18?
- How is the similarity or difference in age between the girl and her partner influencing the experiences of girls and husbands in marriage and early pregnancy?
- How are the different types of premature marriages related to the violence between intimate partners?
- What is the role of men in refusing premature marriages?
- What are the entry points through which Rapariga Biz could work with boys and men in relation to the construction of masculinities?

The study makes a set of recommendations (see Annex VII) for Rapariga Biz to adopt a more strategic approach to transforming gender attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate premature marriage and unequal sexual relations. These recommendations will inform the design of the Rapariga Biz phase II programme document.

### **Increased evidence on major causes and patterns of school dropout, including VAC**

In 2019, the second quantitative dropout study was conducted while the data analysis nationwide and report writing for the 2018 quantitative report continued. The generous support from Rapariga Biz was utilised for data collection in Zambézia and Nampula where the number of target children was 1,126 in 11 schools and 1,161 in 13 schools, respectively. It aims to understand patterns, characteristics and drivers of school dropout at the community, school and household levels thus informing multi-sectoral policy response. Some of the major findings are as follows (note: this is not only for Zambézia and Nampula but nationwide):

- Educational attainment deteriorates rapidly from the onset of primary schooling, which reflects the poor system quality;
- Most adolescents (by age 13) lose track and are unlikely to recover the skills and knowledge appropriate to age. Girls are doing better, but require support from onset of puberty (from 11-12 years);
- Child poverty and deprivation is a driver of educational attainment and absenteeism. But school level factors (infrastructure and management, teachers' experience) matter a great deal;
- Children of the north and central regions do not have equal chances to those in the south. This is not an urban-rural divide but a reflection of unequal public investment in school infrastructure and teaching quality, among other things.

## **CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Challenges**

- The current number of district monitors and focal points are not responding to the growing number of mentors currently under review in order to improve the frequency and quality of the supervision and monitoring of the work of the mentors;
- Lack of means of transportation (bikes or motorcycles) for mentors has contributed to the difficulty in decentralizing Rapariga Biz to remote and hard-to-reach locations and communities;
- Lack of resource allocation and weak institutional capacity of Government entities at district level makes it difficult to implement their role of coordinating and monitoring programme implementation;
- Rapariga Biz has faced challenges in making strategic use of the studies conducted and in incorporating the recommendations and conclusions presented into programmatic adaptations and designing of more evidence-based interventions.

#### **Lessons learnt:**

- Organizational development has proven to be a pivotal investment in order to improve the quality of implementation, supervision, etc. and it will be key to continue to include the development of the capacities of the implementing partners going forward;
- It is important to undertake refresher trainings in managerial and technical capacities in Government at the district levels, including in ASRH, GBV and gender transformative approaches;
- There is a need to decentralize the managerial and technical decision-making processes related to the Rapariga Biz implementation and prioritization based on evidence and data coming out of the implementation site;
- Continuous training of enumerators is key to ensure a better and more systematic and quality data collection;
- Data collection and reporting and analysis processes are time and resource demanding, compromising data quality and consistency;
- The use of real-time monitoring and data collection systems is key to ensure evidence-based and adequate management and implementation of Rapariga Biz.

#### **Recommendations**

- In preparation of the second phase of Rapariga Biz, it is recommended to revisit and review the allocation of human resources at the level of district monitors, focal points, community facilitators etc. in response to the scale of the programme;
- Simplify data collection, compilation and analysis processes at all levels (from RBP mentors to KiriBiz database);
- In order to strengthen the management of the programme, it is recommended to ensure refresher training of district-level Government officials on planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of ASRH/GBV programmes based on evidences, which will be key to ensure quality coordination and implementation;
- Regarding the sustainability of the programme, it is recommended to revitalize the district multi-sectoral committees as they are not fully functioning in all targeted districts. The revision of their role and responsibility is currently undertaken by RB stakeholders;
- Establish a learning mechanism for periodic technical discussion under the multi-sectoral coordination committees based on relevant data and information from programme implementation sites to allow for frequent programmatic adaptations and quality assurance.

## OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

### Overall Recommendations

*To improve quality for impact of mentorship by undertaking the following actions:*

- Ensure a strategic and evidence-based approach to reaching the most vulnerable girls and young women in the most remote areas in the targeted districts;
- Based on the positive results in preventing child marriage and teenage pregnancy among the targeted girls and young women participating in the safe space mentorship sessions, ensure better monitoring of changes occurring at the level of the behaviours of those girls and young women in the safe spaces;
- With the aim to build a cascade of leadership across the programme, and to develop a graduation model where a beneficiary can become a mentor, focal point, officer in an IP or Government official, strategic partnerships and investments should be leveraged for the growth and development of the mentors and focal points through continuous learning, training and economic opportunities;
- To continue to build synergies, strategic steps will be taken to continue to bring the mentors and focal points closer to the “Ouro Negro” radio drama and listener clubs as well as the use of SMS Biz;
- Develop youth clubs or forums at the community level to ensure engagement and dialogue among male and female mentors and focal points.

*To improve the access to integrated youth-friendly SRH services in targeted districts through the following actions:*

- Expand the coverage of the SAAJs to rural locations in the targeted districts and improve the frequency of mobile clinics and school corners providing integrated SRH/GBV services at the community level. Additionally, strengthen the referral linkages between school corners and SAAJ in order to maximize and monitor usage;
- Improve the capacity of health providers and integration of GBV services at the level of SAAJ, including through improved referral mechanisms and reporting.

*To improve the holistic approach towards community development through the following actions:*

- Ensure a more strategic approach towards creating an enabling environment for girls’ and young women’s sexual and reproductive health and rights at the community level, where the community development package of interventions is brought closer to the safe space implementation. These efforts will involve implementation of the male mentorship, the engagement of parents, local and religious leaders and the community at large, and forums where adolescents and youth can engage in dialogue;
- Explore the use of ICT (information, communication and technology) for social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) purposes;
- From 2020 onwards, strategic actions to boost uptake of the SMS Biz service will be implemented. including district-level roadshows in collaboration with the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment and youth organizations at the local level. The aim is to increase uptake by girls and

level the gender balance, whilst ensuring that the promotion of SMS Biz becomes a constant for all RB implementing partners;

- Explore opportunities to scale up the provision of relevant economic and professional opportunities for girls and young women in targeted districts, including by leveraging strategic partnerships and investments.

*To improve the monitoring, evaluation and learning through the following actions:*

- Based on the MEL pilot implemented, revise the MEL strategy for the mentorship programme as part of system-wide improvements for efficiency (e.g by collecting data using offline tablets), quality (quality assurance measures); and learning (feedback loops and programme adaptation from learning cycle);
- Greater attention is needed in the final year of the programme to generate the evidence needed to support scaling up. A stronger evidence base will also support resources. The end of Phase I should focus on consolidating the learning to date and on identifying what defines a joint approach, how much it costs and what it delivers in terms of results. A stronger evidence base is critical to positioning the RB for Phase II to identify the necessary resources to support RB to progressively scale up cost-efficient, evidence-based packages.

*To improve management and coordination systems through the following actions:*

- Increasing coordination and capacity for district and provincial level government and IPs;
- Systematising regular meetings and convening for coordination, monitoring and learning between Rapariga Biz at district, provincial and national levels;
- In order to strengthen the management of the programme, it is recommended to ensure refresher training of district-level Government officials on planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of ASRH/GBV programmes based on evidences which will be key to ensure quality coordination and implementation;
- Regarding the sustainability of the programme, it is recommended to revitalize the district multi-sectoral committees as they are not fully functioning in all targeted districts. Revision of their role and responsibilities is currently underway by RB stakeholders.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES**

- The second phase of Rapariga Biz ought to be built on the identified successes in keeping low rates of child marriage and teenage pregnancy among girls and young women during the mentorship cycle where they participate in the safe spaces;
- Through the leadership of the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment, the Government ownership of Rapariga Biz should be a strategic priority in the design of the second phase through strengthening of capabilities and coordination mechanism of PGB structures at national, provincial and district levels;
- The design of the second phase of the programme should be informed by an evidence-based approach to identifying a core package of interventions concerning the sexual and reproductive health of girls and young women, including by drawing on existing evidence from Rapariga Biz and similar programmes, the external evaluation report, TAF report and the Rapariga Biz annual reports;

- In modelling good practices on what works towards realizing the sexual and reproductive health and rights through improved capacities to make informed choices - and responding to a gap in the uptake of SRHR of girls and young women - Rapariga Biz ought to ensure its continuous strengthening and scale-up at national and regional levels;
- It will be critical to strengthen programmatic complementarity and geographic convergence at the district and community levels to assess and facilitate operational convergence at the lowest levels, and also to ensure synergies with the Spotlight Initiative and the Global Programme on Child Marriage, among others;
- Strengthen and harmonize joint advocacy efforts concerning the legal and policy frameworks in favour of adolescent rights (girls and boys), the promotion of SRHR of girls and young women and gender equality under the broader youth agenda.

## ANNEXES

A google drive folder with resource material, such as studies, reports from IPs, communications materials and training manuals etcetera has been [included here](#).

### Annex I - Result Framework 2016 - 2019

Programme objectives and results	Process and result Indicators	Baseline	Achieved 2016	Achieved 2017	Achieved 2018	Target 2019	Achieved 2019	% achievement 2019 vs target	MoV	Frequency	Justification
<b>GOAL: To contribute to the realization of sexual reproductive health and rights of girls and young women in 2 Mozambican provinces</b>	Adolescent Fertility Rate	167				160	No data available		MISAU Reports, SISMA	End	National Indicators, DHS
	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	14.1% (15 – 24 adolescent girls – national), 26.3% (Nampula) 25.3% (Zambezia)				34.0%	No data available		MISAU Reports, SISMA	End	National Indicators, DHS
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	408 National (570 Nampula, 519 Zambezia)				190	No data available		MISAU Reports, SISMA	End	National Indicators, DHS
<b>Outcome 1: Girls and young women's knowledge, agency and capacities strengthened to make informed decisions on their SRH, demand for and uptake of essential SRH services</b>	Unmet need for family planning	25.6%, 27.5% (FP 2020)	26.7%	26.3%	26.0%	20.0%	24% (Nampula)	80%	MISAU Reports, SISMA	Yearly	National Indicators
	Couple Years of Protection (CYP) by method - PGB	116,052	Data not available	Data not available	366,529 Nampula 253,690 Zambezia	700000	578,012 Nampula, 494738 Zambezia	150%	MISAU Reports, SISMA	Yearly	National Indicators
<b>Output 1. Girls' knowledge, capacities and agency for SRHR improved</b>	Prevalence of adolescent –pregnancy	46.4% (Nampula 60%, Zambezia 46.4%)	National data not available	National data not available	National data not available	30% (National)	National data not available	National data not available	Programme Reports, MISAU Reports	Yearly	National Indicators

			0,07%	0,1% (91)	<b>0.35%</b> (453)	<b>5%</b> <b>(Rapariga Biz)</b>	<b>0,31%</b> (1.291 out of 385.270)	<b>&gt;100% of target</b>	Programme Reports	Yearly	Program Data Monitoring at safe Spaces
<b>Output 2. Citizenship of girls and young women</b>	Up-to-date records in civil registers for all programme girls and young women	<b>83%</b>	33%	<b>59%</b> (39,529)	<b>52%</b> (total 121,791 out of 233,350); 23134 in 2018	<b>90%</b>	<b>63%</b> (440.111 out of 699.006)	<b>70%</b>	Programme reports, Administrative reports	Quarterly	Program Data Monitoring at safe Spaces
<b>Output 3. Increased demand for SRH services</b>	Percentage of women visited who did not use any contraceptive method	72.9%	26.9% Nampula, 19.6% Zambezia	22%	34.2%	<b>40%</b>	<b>63%</b> Nampula	<b>57%</b>	Programme Reports	Quarterly	SAAJ consultation records (Nampula & Zambezia)
<b>Output 4 Girls and young women are voicing the issues concerning their lives at district, provincial and national level</b>	4 national and 8 provincial girls conferences attended by girls, young women, decision makers and media	0	1	1	1	<b>1 National</b>	<b>1 National conference</b> (359 people participated)	<b>100%</b>	Conference Reports, Programme Reports	Yearly	National Conference Report
		0	2	1	2	<b>2 Provincial</b>	<b>1 pre-conference</b> (attendance 169 adolescent girls and young women)	<b>50%</b>	Conference Reports, Programme Reports	Yearly	
	Child Parliament active on ASRH	0	2	1	3	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b> (1 Zambezia and 1 Nampula)	<b>67%</b>	Programme Reports	Yearly	Positioning paper on ASRH from boys and men forums and workshops
	White papers suggesting mechanisms to reduce child marriage and early pregnancies	0	1	1	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b> Positioning paper drafted at national confer	<b>100%</b>	programme/conference reports	Yearly	
<b>Outcome 2: Availability of quality integrated ASRH services for girls and young women increased</b>	Continuation rate of new FP acceptors	20%	21.2% Nampula, 39.6% Zambezia	37.5%	19%	<b>40%</b>	42% (37% Nampula, 46% Zambezia)	<b>105%</b>	MISAU, DPS Reports, SISMA	Yearly	National Indicators
	% Pregnant women who attend 4 ANC	55%	No tracking in 2016	40% Nampula, 32% Zambezia	46% Nampula, 33% Zambezia	<b>90%</b>	84% (Nampula 100%, Zambezia 68%)	<b>93%</b>	MISAU, DPS Reports, SISMA	Yearly	National Indicators

	% Institutional deliveries	70%	No tracking in 2016	94%Nampula, 79% Zambezia	96% Nampula, 84% Zambezia	90%	95%	105%	MISAU, DPS Reports, SISMA	Yearly	National Indicators
<b>Output 5. Teachers implement the comprehensive sexuality and sexual health rights Education package</b>	% Schools in areas of intervention where SE package was fully implemented	0%	0%	12,7% (10)	46% (42)	50%	37% (35 schools)	74%	Programme Reports, DPED reports	Yearly	Information collected from the schools in the 20 Rapariga Biz Districts
<b>Output 6. Mobile health clinics and Community Health Workers (CHWs) in 20 priority districts deliver integrated SRH services at the community level.</b>	% Outreach ASRH services in communities	30%	58.0%	62%	53%	80%	54%	68%	DPS Reports Programme Reports	Quarterly	Information collected from the provincial Health directorates – Nampula & Zambezia
<b>Output 7. Integrated ASRH services by health providers are available in #school SRH corners</b>	% Outreach ASRH services in school corners	25%	49.0%	60%	43%	50%	27%	54%	DPS &DPE(Nampula & Zambezia) Reports Programme Reports	Quarterly	FP: using of modern contraceptive acquired in School Corners
<b>Output 8. Coordinated services to GBV survivors</b>	Percentage of Districts where multi sectoral teams implement coordinated actions	0%	35%(7)	70% (14)	80% (16)	100%	100% (20 Programme Districts)	100%	PGB Multi Sector committee meetings reports, Programme Reports	Quarterly	PGB Multi Sector committee meetings reports
	% of survivors of Fistula Obstetric cases empowered with anti-stigma and discrimination awareness building skills, conducting awareness sessions in their communities	0%	0%	18%	37%	60%	41% (26 out of 63)	68%	Programme Reports	Quarterly	Programme reports

<b>Output 9. Access to microfinance, vocational training and SME development for girls and young women</b>	# young women economically empowered (with income-generation)	0	0	1,800	3,022	<b>10000</b>	8,955 (4,399 vocational training and 4556 saving groups)	<b>89%</b>	Programme Reports	Quarterly	Programme reports of economic empowerment activities & surveys
<b>Outcome 3: An enabling, free and safe environment for increased participation of girls and young women and the promotion of their SRH rights created</b>	Early marriage prevalence	48%, (Nampula 61%, Zambezia 48%)	National data not available	National data not available	National data not available	<b>30.00%</b>	National data not available	<b>National data not available</b>	National Data	Yearly	DHS
			0.7%	1.60%	1.60%	<b>5% Rapariga biz</b>	<b>0.9%</b> (3,409 out of 385,270)	<b>&gt;100% of target</b>	Programme Survey		
	% Unintended pregnancies	46.4%, Nampula 60%, Zambezia 46.4%	National data not available	National data not available	National data not available	<b>20.00%</b>	National data not available	<b>National data not available</b>	National Data	Yearly	
			0.07%	0.10%	0.35%	<b>Rapariga biz below 5%</b>	<b>0,31%</b> (1,291 out of 385,270)	<b>&gt;100% of target</b>	Programme Survey		
<b>Output 10. Enhanced involvement of men and boys to strengthen their SRHR</b>	Document with actions proposed exists	0	1	1	1	<b>1</b>	1 (positioning paper draft prior to national conference)	<b>100%</b>	Programme Reports	Yearly	Programme reports and Copies of Documents produced
	% Boys and men participating in implementation of SRHR	20%	30%(40)	67%(94)	73%(110)	<b>80%</b>	<b>25%</b> (305 out of target 1200)	<b>31%</b>	Programme Reports	Quarterly	Specific men targeting events reported by IPs.
<b>Output 11. Faith based leaders and youth groups mobilized and active to promote adolescent SRH and rights</b>	% Religious leaders actively involved in implementation of SRHR (from total of 400 religious leaders)	0%	14%	38%	58%	<b>50%</b>	37% (221 out of target 600)	<b>74%</b>	Programme Reports	Quarterly	From total of 400 religious leaders
<b>Output 12. Communities participating in community dialogues on SRHR related to girls and young women</b>	% of community dialogues held on SRHR	0%	(2 dialogues held)	70%	100%	<b>100%</b>	<b>105%</b> (2,522 out of 2,400)	<b>105%</b>	Programme Reports	Quarterly	Programme reports submitted FDC & NAFEZA – Nampula & Zambezia

<b>Output 13. Strengthened awareness of girls and young women SRHR including HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention</b>	% New acceptors of Family Planning	24.4%	51.8% Nampula, 40.7% Zambezia	64%	47%	<b>30%</b>	38% (82.214 out of 217.917)	<b>127%</b>	MISAU & DPS Reports, SISMA, Programme Reports	Yearly	National indicator captured by DHS & SISMA
	HIV/Aids incidence among girls aged 15-24 yrs	11.1%	2.07% Nampula, 5.2% Zambezia	Nampula 1.8%, Zambezia 6.7%	Nampula 1.3%, Zambezia 4.5%	<b>7.10%</b>	2% (Nampula 1.6%, Zambezia 2.6%)	<b>2% (&gt;100% of target)</b>	MISAU Reports, SISMA	Yearly	National indicator
<b>Outcome 4: Strengthened governance and coordination for integrated SRH programming</b>	% Implementation of coordination instruments	30.0%	100%	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	<b>100%</b>	Ministry Reports, Programme Surveys & reports	Yearly	Monitoring of multisector activities at Ministerial and Provincial Government levels
	National commitment on ASRH and GBV issues	National	100%	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	<b>100%</b>	Ministry Reports, Programme Surveys & reports	Yearly	Monitoring of multisector activities at Ministerial and Provincial Government levels
<b>Output 14. UPR process and report include ASRH</b>	Inclusion of SRHR for girls and women in UPR report and next review cycles	0%	No data to report	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	<b>100%</b>	UPR report, Ministry reports	Yearly	Measured against the UPR report produced.
	# senior police and justice officials trained to implement UPR recommendations	0	35	80	110	<b>176</b>	No data available	No data available	UPR report, Ministry reports	Yearly	Measured against Programme Implementation report of UPR process
	Inclusion of contribution from youth associations and women organizations in the UPR report.	0%	No data to report	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	<b>100%</b>	Ministry Reports, Programme Surveys & reports	Yearly	Measured against the UPR report produced.

<b>Output 15. Strengthened inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms on ASRH issues at national level (CIADAJ)</b>	% CIADAJ decisions implemented	0%	50%	100%	100%	<b>50.00%</b>	100%	<b>100%</b>	Ministry meetings minutes, programme reports	Semester, Yearly	Measured against PGB Multisector Ministerial Steering Committee Reports
<b>Output 16. Strengthened coordination on ASRH at provincial and district levels (through PGB)</b>	More effective coordination of PGB implementation at provincial and district levels (revitalized committees with regular meetings)	3	7	14	19	<b>20 (Nampula &amp; Zambezia)</b>	20	<b>100%</b>	Programme reports, PGB Multisector Committee Meeting	Quarterly	Programme Reports and PGB Multisector Committees meetings
<b>Output 17. Specific needs and rights in SRH of girls and young women included in current policies and plans</b>	Platform undertaken in the National Assembly SRHR	0	No data to report	Activity rescheduled to 2018.	?	<b>3</b>	No data		National policies and Plans, Ministry Reports, PES	Yearly	Programme Reports, Media Coverage
	ASRH and GBV integrated into district annual plans and budget	0%	No data to report	100%	100%	<b>100.00%</b>	100%	<b>100%</b>		Yearly	
	Capacity of ministry of education and stakeholders for effective implementation for comprehensive sexual education	0%	No data to report	70%	100% Included in Primary level curriculum ;		<b>(YES) 100%</b>	80%	<b>80%</b>	MINED Reports, DPE Reports	
<b>Output 18. Enhanced evidences for girls and young women's SRHR</b>	Baseline survey available	0	1	Done in 2016	Done 2016	<b>1</b>	Done 2017	100%	Baseline reports, Survey report	Year 1	
	End-line survey available	0	0	To be done in 2020	To be done in 2020	<b>1</b>	To be done in 2021	<b>0%</b>	End-line reports, Survey report	Year 4	
	Key programme partners participated in inception phase workshop	0	1	Done in 2016	Done 2016	<b>1</b>	Done 2017	<b>100%</b>	Workshop Report	Year 1	

	Qualitative research on sociocultural norms are translated into programmatic adaptation, and evidence based learning	0	0	4 (UNICEF)	1 (UNFPA)	1	2 (1 UNICEF and 1 UNFPA)	200%	Workshop reports, surveys reports		
<b>Output 19. Situation on programme site and implementation progress monitored</b>	# of joint monitoring visits	2	4	3	13	32	10 (2 National and 8 Provincial)	63%	Program reports, Field visit reports	Quarterly	Revitalization of PGB Provincial and District MultiSector Committees and Overall Programme Monitoring & Evaluation
	Knowledge and understanding of attitude and behaviors at programme site regularly monitored and reported towards programme adaptation	0	0	14	19	20 (KiriBiz)	20 (10 Nampula and 10 Zambezia using Kiribiz)	100%	Program reports, Kiribiz	Quarterly	
		0	0	14	14	20 (Infobiz)	14 (10 Nampula and 4 Zambezia RB Districts)	70%	Program reports, Infobiz	Quarterly	

## Annex II - Mentorship forecast

	4 years											
	1 Cycle = 4 months											
	1 Cycle	2 Cycle	3 Cycle	4 Cycle	5 Cycle	6 Cycle	7 Cycle	8 Cycle	9 Cycle	10 Cycle	11 Cycle	12 Cycle
<b>Mentors</b>	400	400	400	310	310	310	290	290	290	210	210	210
<b>Nr raparigas per Mentor</b>	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	350
<b>Nr total girls</b>	12000	24,000	36,000	37,200	46,500	55,800	60,900	69,600	78,300	63,000	69,300	73,500
<b>Mentors</b>				1,800	1,800	1,800	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,400	1,400	1,400
<b>Nr raparigas per Mentor</b>				30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270
<b>Nr total girls</b>			-	54,000	108,000	162,000	194,400	243,000	291,600	294,000	336,000	378,000
<b>Mentors</b>							2,600	2,600	2,600	2,350	2,350	2,350
<b>Nr raparigas per Mentor</b>							30	60	90	120	150	180
<b>Nr total girls</b>							78,000	156,000	234,000	282,000	352,500	423,000
<b>Mentors</b>										1,400	1,400	1,400
<b>Nr raparigas per Mentor</b>										30	60	90
<b>Nr total girls</b>										42,000	84,000	126,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	12000	24,000	36,000	91,200	154,500	217,800	333,300	468,600	603,900	681,000	841,800	1,000,500
	<b>1 Cycle</b>	<b>2 Cycle</b>	<b>3 Cycle</b>	<b>4 Cycle</b>	<b>5 Cycle</b>	<b>6 Cycle</b>	<b>7 Cycle</b>	<b>8 Cycle</b>	<b>9 Cycle</b>	<b>10 Cycle</b>	<b>11 Cycle</b>	<b>12 Cycle</b>
<b>Number of Girls</b>	12,000	24,000	36,000	91,200	154,500	217,800	333,300	468,600	603,900	681,000	841,800	1,000,500
<b>Nr of Mentors</b>	400	400	400	2,110	2,110	2,110	4,510	4,510	4,510	5,360	5,360	5,360

### Annex III – Mentorship outreach per District

Nr	Province	Distritos	Status	Nr Cycles	Nr Mentors	Girls reached – 2016/2019			
						(10-14)	(15-19)	(20-24)	Total
1	Nampula	Nacala-Porto	2016 - 2019	9	154	16,496	11,373	4,538	32,407
2	Nampula	Nampula Cidade	2016 - 2019	9	677	39,292	34,300	8,116	81,708
3	Nampula	Rapale	2016 - 2019	9	198	19,968	13,916	3,597	37,481
4	Nampula	Ilha deMoç.	2016 - 2019	9	120	12,867	9,178	2,316	24,361
5	Nampula	Angoche	2017 - 2019	7	202	19,314	16,752	5,951	42,017
6	Nampula	Mogovolas	2017 - 2019	7	344	21,511	20,911	4,966	47,388
7	Nampula	Moma	2017 - 2019	7	230	21,469	17,857	7,797	47,123
8	Nampula	Meconta	2018 - 2019	4	229	8,496	5,335	1,668	15,499
9	Nampula	Monapo	2018 - 2019	4	323	15,410	10,131	5,218	30,759
10	Nampula	Muecate	2018 - 2019	4	178	10,416	5,471	4,268	20,155
11	Nampula	Erati	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Nampula	Malema	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Nampula	Murrupula	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nampula	Ribaue	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NAMPULA PROVINCE</b>					<b>2,655</b>	<b>185,239</b>	<b>145,224</b>	<b>48,435</b>	<b>378,898</b>
1	Zambézia	Maganja da Costa	2016 - 2019	9	212	7,993	3,852	1,417	13,262
2	Zambézia	Pebane	2016 - 2019	9	218	7,827	4,757	1,737	14,321
3	Zambézia	Quelimane	2016 - 2019	9	313	18,953	12,228	5,019	36,200
4	Zambézia	Namacurra	2017 - 2019	7	281	21,771	16,988	7,158	45,917
5	Zambézia	Nicoadala	2017 - 2019	7	190	18,348	14,057	5,099	37,504
6	Zambézia	Ile	2017 - 2019	7	222	23,653	14,355	6,573	44,581
7	Zambézia	Mocuba	2017 - 2019	7	283	27,333	20,176	7,673	55,182
8	Zambézia	Alto Molocue	2018 - 2019	4	444	15,349	11,598	3,809	30,756
9	Zambézia	Milange	2018 - 2019	4	480	17,212	12,298	4,195	33,705
10	Zambézia	Morrumbala	2019	1	310	4,670	2,623	1,387	8,680
11	Zambezia	Gile	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Zambezia	Gurue	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Zambezia	Molumbo	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Zambezia	Namarroi	NEW	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE</b>					<b>2953</b>	<b>163,109</b>	<b>112,932</b>	<b>44,067</b>	<b>320,108</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>5,608</b>	<b>348,348</b>	<b>258,156</b>	<b>92,502</b>	<b>699,006</b>

Annex IV - Adolescent and Youth Friendly service outreach

	Districts	Population girls (10-24)	Girls accessing SAAJ		Girls first adopting FP Methods	
			Nr	% Accessing	Nr	% Adopting
1	Nampula	145,895	23,807	16%	7380	31%
2	Ilha de Moç	10,204	3,486	34%	2057	59%
3	Nacala-porto	51,735	4,048	8%	1862	46%
4	Rapale	26,485	7,778	29%	1244	16%
5	Angoche	52,406	8,512	16%	1277	15%
6	Mogovolas	53,360	15,297	29%	1836	12%
7	Moma	49,145	9,980	20%	2196	22%
8	Monapo	61,034	8,213	13%	1232	15%
9	Meconta	37,029	6,195	17%	1053	17%
10	Muecate	21,909	2,233	10%	1161	52%
	<b>Prov_Nampula</b>	<b>509,202</b>	<b>89,549</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>21298</b>	<b>29%</b>
11	Quelimane	73,640	43,150	59%	15966	37%
12	Pebane	29,072	2,371	8%	1091	46%
13	Maganja da Costa	29,872	1,859	6%	651	35%
14	Mocuba	76,843	2,440	3%	2074	85%
15	ile	30,587	13,102	43%	8254	63%
16	Namacurra	36,345	4,533	12%	907	20%
17	Nicoadala	31,775	3,357	11%	1041	31%
18	Alto Molocue	59,251	16,354	28%	13737	84%
19	Milange	100,495	26,308	26%	5525	21%
20	Murrumbala	55,927	14,894	27%	11468	77%
21	<b>Prov_Zambezia</b>	<b>523,807</b>	<b>128,368</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>60713</b>	<b>50%</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,033,009</b>	<b>217,917</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>82,011</b>	<b>39%</b>

## Annex V - Risk Matrix

EXTERNAL CONTEXT					
LEVEL	MAIN RISKS	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION STRATEGY	UPDATE APRIL 2020
<b>I. Renewed conflict, civil unrest, Epidemics and pandemics, greater economic austerity, where the programme is implemented disrupting over sector actions, and shift from development to humanitarian context</b>	Spread of armed destabilization in Northern and Central region of Country to northern Districts of Nampula and south of Zambezia where the programme is implemented will not allow some interventions to be carried out as planned.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Continuous assessment and strategy during the whole project cycle of the potential impact for the Programme</li> <li>b) The UN Agencies close to UNDSS (UNDSS) also has a fast track procedure that can be activated to take immediate action in the areas of procurement, finance, HR.</li> <li>c) The program will rapidly undertake an appropriate revision of interventions.</li> <li>d) The UN will keep the Embassy of Sweden closely informed of this potential risk as soon as an emergency arises</li> </ul>	Regular situation reports (sitreps) shared by UNDSS. UN Agencies have a preparedness and response plan to COVID

<p>Impact of COVID-19 on programme operations, as resources may be redirected to emergency and humanitarian operations</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>a) The program will rapidly undertake an appropriate revision of interventions, following to COVID-19 emergency risk situation. b) The UN will keep the Embassy of Sweden closely informed of this potential risk as soon as an emergency arises</p>	<p>Programme Annual work plan drafted and reviewed with specific activities to be undertaken COVID-19 emergency situation</p>
<p>The exchange rate MTS/USD does not remain stable</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>a) Closely monitor the fluctuation of the exchange rate and request payments or transfer funds at the estimated most favorable time b) Request a reprogramming of the intervention to either reduce or extend the scope of the programme due to exchange rate loss or gains.</p>	<p>Monthly updating of Exchange rates MZN/USD</p>

<b>II. Coordination</b>	Coordination within the UN does not ensure efficient programme coordination, synergies and implementation	Low	Medium	a) UN coordination meeting and multisector committee meeting UN, Government and SCO at National, Provincial and District levels will take place regularly for update and to ensure effective and efficient programme implementation and management.	Programme coordination meeting are in place for Programme planning and review under COVID-19
<b>DELIVERY</b>					
<b>III. Girls empowerment and Agency</b>	Discontinuity of Mentorships and other girls empowerment activities and events due to State of Emergency	High	Medium	a) Mentorships, community dialogues and other gatherings are prohibited. To mitigate this, RB mentors, district focal points and the PGB peer educators will act as agents of change. b) Additionally, Mentors as agents of change will participate in social media, community and provincial radios and TV.	The mentors, district focal points and PGB peer educators will be able to provide information on prevention and response to existing RB target groups through existing channels. Communication means described above will also be used here to disseminate relevant information.

<b>IV. Girls Education</b>	School drop-out or weak school performance by several girls due to interruption of school during state of emergency	Moderate	High	a) In coordination with MINED and Media institutions (TVM, Radio Mozambique and Community Radios), Programme will contribute and support school media programs with mentors' participation; b) Programme also encourage distance learning methodologies	Community radio shows are now happening; Distance learning approaches being used;
<b>V. Enabling environment and Community involvement</b>	Discontinuity of Community dialogues of leaders, influential people, faith leaders, midwives, boys and young men and other RB events due to State of Emergency	High	Medium	a) Community leaders and faith leaders will play a role of key influencers at the community levels as well as the use of social media, community and provincial radios and TV.	Agreements with implementing partners and Media companies Radio and TV are in discussion to broadcast programs  Started engagement with community radios to use them for community dialogues

<p><b>VI. Girls economic empowerment</b></p>	<p>Cost of living may be higher due to scarcity of goods (borders are closed) and lockdown that prohibit some activities that are main income sources for adolescent girls and boys and young women and men (ex: bicycle-taxi, moto-taxi etc.) with eventual increase of transactional sex</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>a) Increase economic empowerment initiatives in RB districts; b) Radio and TV shows showing risks of transactional sex, child marriage and early pregnancies</p>	<p>Currently messages on the negative impact of child marriage are being disseminated via social media; Discussion among UN agencies implementing RB are underway to scale up EE initiatives</p>
<p><b>VII. Universal access to SRH services and FP</b></p>	<p>Decreased demand for youth friendly services due to health services reprogramming to respond to COVID-19 (including staff relocation)</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>a) Advocate with MoH at several to continue seeing ASRH as key priority under COVID-19; b) Build on telehealth services (Alo Vida); c) Advocate for long action reversible contraception (LARC)</p>	<p>Stock taking of main contraceptive at district level per method; Support was given to FDC to scale up Alo Vida telehealth services; Mother and child health nurses from all UNFPA targeted provinces will receive virtual training on provision of MCH and ASRH services in the context of COVID-19. List of nurses already received from DPSs.</p>

**SAFE GUARDS**

<p><b>VIII. Prevalence of Gender based violence</b></p>	<p>State of emergency and potential lockdown might increase risks of GBV as people are indoors</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>While gatherings are prohibited, we will scale up use of electronically-based tools to pass over GBV prevention messages to both eventual survivors and/or perpetrators to dissuade them on their harmful practices against AGYW.</p>	<p>SMS Biz, Alo Vida and DIKA used as platforms to discourage GBV and other harmful practices against adolescent girls and young women (AGYW). Community radios and social media (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram) are being used to disseminate messages on GBV.</p>
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	Vulnerable and marginalized girls and young women are at risk of harm and sexual abuse and exploitation	High	Medium	<p>a) UN will support the multi-sector approach in coordination with Ministry of Justice in Rapariga Biz helps to ensure the prevention and response to cases of violence against girls and young women</p> <p>b) Report channels of all types of violations against girls and young women will be disseminated through media and social communication systems</p> <p>c) In coordination with MoH and other sectors, GBV care services will be strengthened and equipped for better care and responses to girls who are victims of violence</p>	The ministerial sectors of Justice in coordination with MGCAS, Interior and Health at all levels are ensuring the application of existing child protection laws, laws against premature marriages and all types of violence against girls and young women.
<b>OPERATIONAL</b>					
<b>IX. Governance, Management and Coordination for integrated SRH programming at all levels strengthened</b>	The GoM does not have the adequate capacities for scaleup and implementation of commitments on SRHR	Medium	High	a) UN through Rapariga Biz Programme will provide continuous support and capacity building to the GoM and its relevant institutions via Online System and platforms	

<p>GoM does not allocate sufficient financial resources to PGB and SRHR</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>UN Mozambique will continue to strive to ensure a better use of good practices in RH/FP by governments, in particular the benefit of women and adolescent girls, for evidence-based advocacy and subsequently increased SRH budgets nationally.</p>	
<p>Partner organizations' excessive dependence on Rapariga Biz funds may compromise the sustainability of the partners.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>a) Rapariga Biz partners organizations benefit from a training on institutional and organizational development, including resource mobilization, and financial and programs sustainability</p>	<p>Implementing Partners (Coalizao, NAFEZA, and FDC) benefitted from a training on institutional and organizational development. Prior to the support, beneficiary organizations received an assessment, including level of the organizations' financial and programs sustainability. Additionally, action plans, including a need to mobilize and diversify resources, were designed for each of the partners.</p>

## Annex VI - Girls National Conference Petition

The key aspects raised at the girl conference that constitute the final positioning of girls and boys for advocating for girls' rights include the following recommendations on the national agenda:

- **Sexual, Reproductive Health and Rights**
  - Ensuring quality training for Health Professionals for adolescent and youth Sexual Reproductive Health care;
  - Ensure law enforcement in cases of sexual violation of girls.
  - Conduct community awareness and debates with the engagement of community leaders, religious, matrons, parents on Sexual reproductive Health and Rights;
  - Empower community activists to ensure access to inform communities and schools on girls SRH and rights;
  
- **Education and School Retention, Scholarships and Security in Schools**
  - Capacity development and increasing teacher qualifications - Monitoring the quality of teacher training at IFP's;
  - Massification of schools suitable for children with special needs.
  - Combate corruption and intensify control of scholarship acquisition requirements - Increase the number of scholarship opportunities
  
- **ICTs and information access challenges**
  - Establishment of a Technology Fund that benefits adolescents and young people;
  - creation and strengthening of existing spaces for learning ICTs (physical, radio and television);
  - influence the media to create more radio and television programs for the dissemination of ICTs;
  - Valuation of ICT's as a relevant curricular subject and awarding scholarships for basic ICT's courses.
  - Training girls in basic computer courses so they can use ICTs to generate income;
  - conducting radio soap operas followed by radio debates, in local or official language,

dealing with the importance of ICTs in the dissemination of information related to SRH, Education and cybersecurity;

- Creation of learning spaces for girls on the use of ICTs in communities (mobile ICT brigades);
- Massification and dissemination of existing information and communication services, based on technology (SMS BIZ, DIKA, Alô Vida)
- **Girls empowerment (economic, cultural, sports, art and life skills)**
  - Dissemination and massification of financial, artistic and sports education programs and the creation of inclusive clubs, in the urban and rural context;
  - Develop programs, spaces and opportunities for girls to awaken their skills and develop self-employment;
  - Promote gender equity and inclusion, breaking stereotypes and taboos; ·
  - Encourage and instill in girls the habit and taste for sports, reading and artistic creation.
- **Gender based violence and male engagement**
  - Dissemination and promotion of the Law Against Gender-Based Violence
  - Implementation of laws that protect girls who are victims of GBV at all levels;
  - Accountability and penalization of GBV offenders and all types of violence against girls;
  - Ensure humanized and confidential services at SAAJ's and Cabinets for GBV victims;
  - Involvement of Adolescents and Youth in the Multisectorial group to combat and prevent GBV.
- **Girl's legal protection framework**
  - Improve MINEDH's involvement and seriousness in the management of sexual harassment cases in schools;·
  - Greater dissemination and enforcement of laws protecting girls at community and school levels; ·
  - Advocate to speed up the handling of cases of girls' rights
  - violations referred to district and provincial justice institutions.



## Annex VII - Reality Check Recommendations

**1. Involvement of older men who are married or who maintain sexual relations with underage girls:** It is essential that Rapariga Biz involves older married men or those who have sex with underage girls in community dialogues to debate and reflect on gender relations, notions of masculinity, sexuality and violence that are established in this type of relationships and to be aware of the negative impacts it has on girls' self-esteem, autonomy and basic rights. Community dialogues currently involve adult men, but it is not always men who are married or who have sex with underage girls who participate. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that this target group is involved.

**2. Use of adult male success stories as "RoleModels ":** There are success stories of parents, uncles, brothers or community leaders who have supported girls to refuse premature marriage, allowing them to delay their marriage and continue with their studies. This role model of family members and / or leaders community members who publicly reject early marriage and intergenerational and transactional sexual relations, which promote girls' education and reject and convey positive values about men who respect women and do not engage in physical, psychological and economic violence on their partners. positive examples have to be used in discussions and dialogues with adult men, as well as through awareness and communication actions in order to encourage other adult men to follow the same example.

**3. Involvement of boys as mentors:** It is also essential that Rapariga Biz actively involves young boys. That is why it is recommended to have male mentors who work directly with groups of boys to reflect on gender relations, notions of masculinity, sexuality and violence. To this end, it is essential to train male mentors to advise and inform the beneficiary boys about sexual relations, gender relations, pregnancy and forced marriage and their negative effects on the boy. The more beneficiaries trained, the greater the positive impact of Rapariga Biz, since the effects of the impact of safe spaces and social networks resulting from the work of mentors are not limited to participants in the safe space, but to the community in general.

**4. Champion Boys Identification:** Identify young boys who are a good example for the community in general and for other boys, because in their relationships they avoid getting their girlfriends pregnant, respect them and do not use violence against them.

**5. Joint involvement of boys and girls in school:** Within the school environment, there is also a need for debate and reflection on gender roles, masculinity and femininity, sexuality and experiences of gender-based violence since primary education, using gender-transforming approaches. Thus, Rapariga Biz could establish synergies with existing programs in schools. The program's mentors and mentors could coordinate with schools in their neighborhoods to conduct dialogues with students and teachers within the school.

**6. Strengthen awareness in community dialogues:** Strengthen awareness-raising actions through community dialogues involving religious leaders, community leaders, mothers, fathers, uncles and guardians, and husbands of underage girls in the community. These approaches should have as content the negative effects of early marriage and pregnancy, as well as the advantages and positive effects, not only for the girl, but for the community, of postponing marriage and pregnancy. Regarding gender norms, the dialogues must allow the deconstruction of masculinity and femininity. This means reflecting on how the behaviors expected for both of them affect their relationships, their life projects, their work opportunities, the care for children, generates violence, the accumulation of tasks for women, among various social inequalities. The dialogue should promote positive images of men who are also dedicated to domestic care and children, who have a relationship of dialogue, trust and respect with their wife, who do not use violence, and highlight the positive impacts of gender relations equals.

**7. Communication and Awareness Campaigns:** Promote and expand campaigns by the mass media and use of TiCs and social networks, showing positive models of more equitable gender relations, showing the negative effects of premature marriages and intergenerational sexual relations, and showing success stories of non-violent men and empowered and empowered women.

**8. Lectures between boys and girls:** Organizing lectures with girls and boys in the communities on a regular basis, as a way to create a space for conversation about life in adolescence and adulthood, and to send messages about how to overcome the intergenerational conflict, how to recognize and respect the rights and desires of adolescents, how to motivate the generation more adult to talk openly about

sexuality with teenagers not as a practice of encouraging sex but of knowing the risks associated with the beginning of sexual activity. On the other hand, the lectures also have to reflect on the negative impacts of premature marriage for girls as well as for boys and therefore the need to have protected sex in order to avoid pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

**9. Information campaigns on sexual contraception:** In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Human Development, inform girls and boys about the advantages and disadvantages of using each contraceptive method.

**10. Exchange of experiences between mentors and mentees:** Promote the contact between mentors and mentees from urban and rural areas to enable the exchange of experiences.

**11. Promote joint work between Government institutions and Community-based organizations:** Rapariga Biz program must promote joint work between public institutions at the service provider level and community-based organizations. Public service providers in communities, including the police, health professionals and psychosocial support providers, must cooperate and collaborate with community organizations and community leaders such as régulos, midwives, queens, matrons and religious leaders. Both traditional providers and structures must be trained to recognize the gender-based response to traumatic experiences and develop culturally entrenched responses that promote gender equality.

**12. Work in partnership with other organizations on discourses related to masculinities:** Work together with some national organizations, such as HOPEM, Fanelo Ya Mina and others that work on changing behaviors and transforming gender relations. These interventions include the involvement of men in the provision of care in the family.

**13. Implement psychosocial programs targeting the most affected by violence:** Seek to break the cycles of violence, which can start with violence in childhood and which continues later in adulthood, and in many cases in premature marriages and in public spaces.



