

UNICEF – Mozambique

WASH for Children in Zambézia Province



WASH in rural communities and schools

2018-2020

Programme Document

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Acronyms

APE	Community Health Worker
AWP	Annual Work Plans
CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
DFID	(UK) Department for International Development
DNAAS	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation
DPOPHRH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
FBOs	Faith-based Organizations
GOM	Government of Mozambique
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
SDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Agency
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAMRDC	Multi-sectorial Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition
PEC	Participation and Community Education
PEC Zonal	District-wide PEC
PRONASAR	National Rural Water and Sanitation Programme
SANTOLIC	Community-Led Total Sanitation
SINAS	National Water and Sanitation Information System
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH for Children in Zambézia Province, Mozambique

1. Overview

Country	Mozambique
Programme name	WASH for Children in Zambézia, 2018-2020
Geographic focus area	Zambézia Province
Expected outcome	Improved WASH services reach children and contribute to better health, education and economic well-being in rural communities and schools in Zambézia Province
Budget 2014-2017	Total amount requested of ICEIDA: US\$ 2.7 million
Outputs	Institutional strengthening: Provincial and district governments and partners with skills and resources to provide quality WASH services Sanitation: 150,000 new users with adequate sanitation facilities Water: 25,000 new users with improved water sources School WASH: 5,250 learners with improved water and sanitation facilities (15 schools)
Duration	January 2018 to December 2020
UNICEF Mozambique contacts	Marcoluigi Corsi, UNICEF Representative (mcorsi@unicef.org) Chris Cormency, Chief, WASH Programme (ccormency@unicef.org)

2. Summary of Partnership

This proposal marks the second formal collaboration between UNICEF and ICEIDA in Mozambique to improve WASH conditions in Zambezia province. The first collaboration, 2014-2017, succeeded in improving the enabling environment for WASH in Mozambique through a variety of capacity development initiatives and increased the access to clean water and safe sanitation in the 6 targeted districts of Zambezia province.

This new partnership will build on the successes and lessons learned to date to further increase access to WASH service and further improve the lives of Mozambican children.

WASH is critical to development

Poor water, sanitation and hygiene account for an estimated 37,100 deaths every year in Mozambique¹. The burden of disease related to WASH deficiencies is also extremely heavy, estimated by WHO in 2008 to be 2,135,000 Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) or 17% of the

¹ Safer Water, Better Health: Costs, benefits and sustainability of interventions to protect and promote better health: Annex A; Country Data on WASH Related disease Burden, WHO (2008)

entire national health burden². This represents an enormous cost to the country as a whole and specifically to the households affected, most of which are poor and rural.

Apart from diarrhoea, there is strong evidence that inadequate access to WASH services contributes to many other common illnesses, including acute respiratory infections, trachoma and parasitic infections, some of which lead to anaemia. There is also increasing evidence that suggests that poor WASH, especially poor sanitation and hygiene, is a major contributor to stunting³. While it is difficult to calculate the financial cost associated with inadequate WASH services, the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme estimates that the cost of poor sanitation in Mozambique is an estimated 4 billion meticaís every year (US\$133 million) – equivalent to US\$6 per person or 1.2% of GDP⁴. The impact of limited access to WASH services affects the rural poor most acutely, as they are increasingly trapped by poor health, chronic malnutrition, a degraded environment, and rapid price inflation.

WASH programmes result in a range of positive benefits. Improving access to clean water reduces the huge time and physical burden of fetching water, a chore that mostly affects women and girls, and reduces opportunities for income generation and education. Women and girls are also disproportionately affected by poor sanitation, which affects their health, security and well-being. Poor sanitation is widely understood to be a deterrent to school attendance for girls; for adolescent girls in particular, anecdotal evidence points to improved educational outcomes for students who have access to gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene facilities, especially when affording them the privacy needed for menstrual hygiene⁵.

Context in Mozambique

Mozambique is far from achieving the SDG targets. The latest 2015 coverage data (IOF, 2015) indicates that 49.7% of the population still does not have access to clean water. This is an improvement from 2009 survey results of 60% but progress has been slow. In addition, safe water access in rural areas is only 36.1%, showing the disparity in the sector. The sanitation situation is of even greater concern, with only 26.9% of Mozambicans having access to improved sanitation. In rural areas this drops to 13.2%.

The government recently published their plan for reaching the WASH SDGs. The target is ambitious, as are resources required. The government currently estimates that XXX million are necessary over the next 13 years to reach the SDGs.

Context in Zambézia

Zambézia Province is home to around 25% of Mozambique's child population (2007 INE projections) while having the lowest child development indicators in the country. The province has the highest under-5 mortality (142 deaths/1000 live births), the highest rates of infant and neonatal mortality and acute malnutrition, the lowest rate of birth registration, and the lowest secondary school net attendance ratio⁶.

From a WASH perspective, in Zambézia 65% of rural residents still practice open defecation, 21.8% of the rural population use inadequate traditional latrines, and only 13% benefit from improved sanitation (including shared facilities). The high rural population in Zambézia (3.7 million) makes reducing the coverage gap a significant challenge.

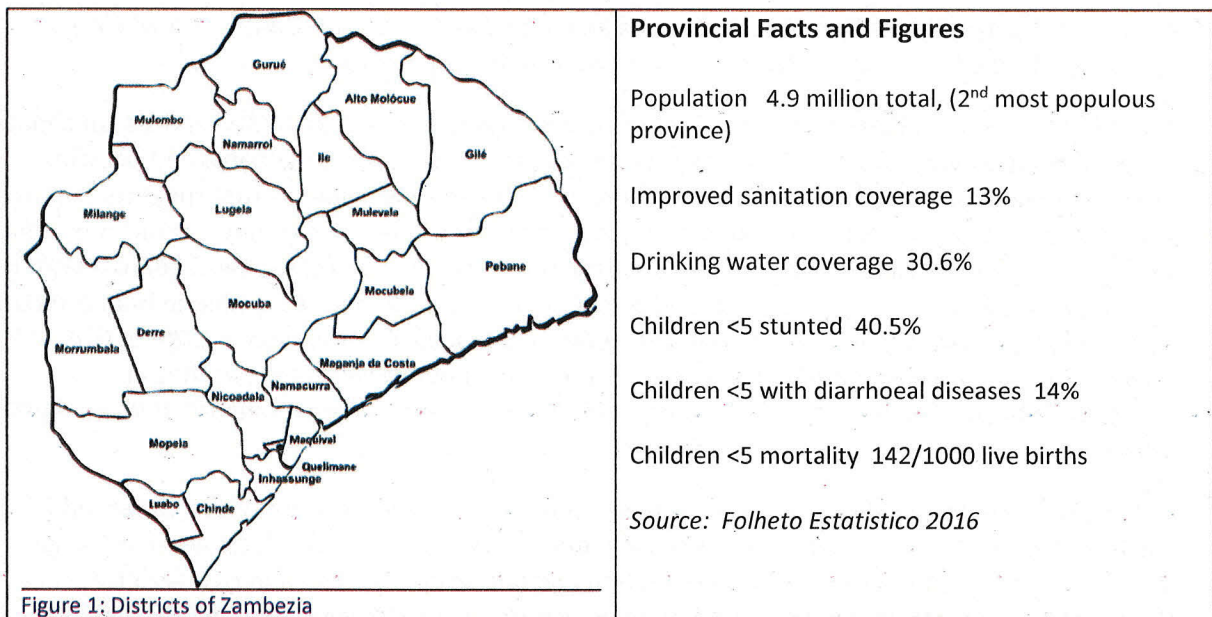
² Ibid.

³ WASH Evidence Literature Review, DFID (2012)

⁴ Economic Impact of Poor Sanitation in Africa: Mozambique Report, WSP (2012)

⁵ WASH Evidence Literature Review, DFID (2012)

⁶ DHS, 2011



3. The UNICEF WASH Approach

The UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme supports the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in its strategic coordination, knowledge management, equity-focused policy development and decentralized implementation to ensure increased access to, and use of, safe and sustainable WASH services by vulnerable groups and underserved communities. UNICEF gives specific attention to those living in remote rural areas and neglected small towns, and to addressing resilience by strengthening the capacities of the government and WASH partners at national and subnational levels for emergency preparedness, coordination and response.

In the 2017-2020 UNICEF Country Programme structure, the WASH Programme has four key Outputs:

1. By 2020, the capacity of the Government at national and decentralized level in policy development, planning, monitoring, coordination, programme implementation, financial resource leveraging and budgeting for equitable and sustainable access to WASH services at scale has improved.
2. Communities in target rural and peri-urban areas, small towns, schools and health centres, have access to sustainable water services and scalable service delivery models.
3. Communities in target rural and peri-urban areas, small towns, schools and health centres, achieve open defecation free (ODF) status, with increased access to adequate, scalable sanitation services, and improved hygiene practices.
4. The government has increased capacity to lead and coordinate Humanitarian WASH partnerships in order to respond to the needs of impacted populations.

Support Government partner capacity development

UNICEF's programming for rural WASH is aligned with the Government of Mozambique national rural water and sanitation programme (PRONASAR). UNICEF works closely with key government stakeholders to plan and implement programmes that will result in the sustained use of new water and sanitation services. At a national level this includes working closely with the National Directorate for Water Supply and sanitation (DNAAS), the agency responsible for setting policies and strategies and regulating and monitors sector investments. At the provincial level UNICEF works with the Provincial Directorate for Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (DPOPHRH), the agency responsible for the implementation of sector activities, for managing infrastructure and services, through monitoring, planning and supporting operation and maintenance. In Partnership

with DPOPHRHs, UNICEF also supports the district government (SDPIs) for planning and monitoring of WASH intentions.

The UNICEF Mozambique WASH programme focuses on increasing access to safe water and adequate sanitation by improving capacity of government partners at both the national and provincial levels. At the national level, UNICEF supports the creation of an enabling policy environment that supports the scale-up of effective, sustainable WASH strategies. At the decentralized level, water and sanitation coverage rates are increased through direct capacity building support to provincial and district government structures. This support includes a large component of “on-the-job training” where UNICEF supports the use of government procurement systems for civil works construction and the recruitment of behavioural change implementation partners. This includes support in all phases of the process, from the development of technical specifications to the launching of tenders, evaluation, contracting and M&E, including quality control. By using existing government systems, UNICEF is able to support the structures that are manage both internal domestic resources as well as other cooperation partners that channel funds through government systems.

Scaling up Community Approaches to Total Sanitation

The UNICEF approach to increasing sanitation access focuses on creating open defecation free (ODF) communities. This approach promotes the creation of social norms at the community level where open defecation is no longer permitted. The emphasis of CATS is on the sustainable use of sanitation facilities rather than the construction of infrastructure⁷.

A critical opportunity for scaling up CATS and achieving results at scale is to empower district governments to identify available human and institutional resources that can be deployed to tackle sanitation in an integrated manner. Moving forward, UNICEF’s efforts will support the districts to develop capacities among front-line workers and key decision-makers at a community level (eg. community health workers, religious and traditional leaders). This effort will seek to reduce dependency on externally contracted NGOs under the PEC Zonal model.

UNICEF will address the challenges of maintaining ODF status, as experiences in Mozambique and other countries of Africa and Asia show it is vital for sustained follow-up and monitoring to prevent regression to non-ODF situation. The long-term readiness and involvement of district and sub-district governments are key to guaranteeing this support to rural communities. As families and communities move up the ‘sanitation ladder’ and seek better and more durable sanitation solutions, sanitation marketing will help meet this demand by promoting the services of local artisans who build latrines and sell cement slabs, such as the dome-shaped sanplat.

Sustainable community water supplies

UNICEF supports the PRONASAR objective of ensuring that each water point can provide at least 20 litres per person per day within a 500 metre radius. The planning service level stipulated is of 300 users per water point. The majority of the new water points are drilled boreholes equipped with Afridev handpumps which can lift water from 45 meters. Villagers in hilly areas also depend on protected springs, and for larger settlements (eg. > 1,000 people) there is increasing demand for ‘mini’ piped water supply schemes with motorized pumps and storage tanks. Drilling and handpump installation services are contracted to firms in the drilling industry. Rigorous independent field supervision is required for quality assurance. Pre-drilling inspections of the teams and equipment are carried out, and handpumps, whether manufactured in Mozambique, India or China, are also checked before installation.

Sustainability of rural water supplies is addressed by creating water point committees responsible for protecting, managing and repairing their handpumps. These committees manages the funds for

⁷ Other principles of CATS include: support for community-led action, broad engagement, government participation, hygiene promotion and no direct household subsidies.

the maintenance of the water point and call on pump mechanics when repairs or spare parts are required. For mini piped water system there is an increase of involvement of private sector (local artisan) in management of the system while in close collaboration and coordination with the water committee and local authorities. UNICEF is working with government partners to integrate an annual Sustainability Check into their national monitoring system. For the past 7 years, UNICEF has implemented a sustainability check for UNICEF-supported WASH infrastructure projects. We are now advocating for this unique monitoring tool to be integrated into government systems thereby covering all WASH infrastructure projects and providing a more diverse set of feedback for analysis that will support policy and procedure improvements. In addition, UNICEF is supporting the development of a national database (SINAS) action plan for the next 3 years.

WASH in Schools

UNICEF has contributed to improved access and quality of education through an improved child environment including new classrooms, water and sanitation services and hygiene education in seven districts in Mozambique. WASH in Schools is an important component and indicator for PRONASAR, and is an integral part of the WASH programme in Zambézia, building the link between communities and schools for care of the infrastructure improvements and ensuring that hygiene promotion reaches children. Water supplies at schools are in most cases drilled wells with hand pumps, however UNICEF also supports rainwater harvesting (gutters and buried tanks) where groundwater yields are difficult. In some cases, the communities rely on the school water point for their needs, and in all cases a community water point committee with parent-teacher membership is created for maintenance and management. Sanitation facilities are typically blocks of latrines, separate for boys, girls and teachers, including hand washing stations. A school-led total sanitation approach is used, contributing to children's awareness and participation in community-wide efforts to end open defecation practices and to use latrines.

UNICEF is currently finalizing a national level review of WASH in schools infrastructure. The initiative surveyed WASH infrastructure in 250 schools and included asking end-users (students and teachers) what they felt about their water, sanitation and hygiene situation. The survey has been completed and the results are being debated within the sector with the end result expected to be a set of new standards and norms for WASH infrastructure that better takes into account the context as well as the needs of girls and the disabled.

4. WASH programme results for Zambézia (2017-2020)

UNICEF will continue to use and improve programme approaches and tools that have been implemented as part of the previous collaboration to continue to scale up access to WASH services in Zambézia province for the remaining duration of the 2017-2020 UNICEF-Mozambique country programme.

UNICEF's support in Zambézia will contribute to national efforts to meet sector coverage targets, the Sustainable Development Goal targets, as well as to the development of PRONASAR by providing opportunities to pilot and demonstrate approaches and innovations which can be replicated by other programmes and in all provinces. By doing so, the investments made under this programme will leverage additional results and contribute to greater impact.

The UNICEF-Mozambique collaboration for 2017-2020 has the following agreed Impact and Outcome for WASH:

Impact

Improved WASH services reach children and contribute to better health, education and economic well-being in rural communities and schools in Zambézia Province.

Outcome

1. *By 2020, People in targeted rural, small towns, and peri-urban areas use sustainable and safe drinking water services, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene practices.*

UNICEF, in partnership with the government have subsequently detailed four key outputs and series of associated activities that support the collaboration.

The ICEIDA collaboration will support three of the four existing Country Program Outputs (the missing fourth being emergency response). Under each output below is a list of specific activities that will support the achievement of that output, with a specific focus for the ICEIDA grant on rural communities and schools. The outputs and the corresponding activities are listed below:

Outputs / Activities

1. By 2020, the capacity of the Government at national and decentralized level in policy development, planning, monitoring, coordination, programme implementation, financial resource leveraging and budgeting for equitable and sustainable access to WASH services at scale has improved.

- Recruitment and training of district and provincial staff in procurement, contract management, supervision, quality assurance and rural water supply concepts.
- Training district and provincial staff and NGOs on community education and participation (PEC Zonal), participatory approaches, total sanitation, water point mapping and database management, sustainability, water quality improvement.
- Provincial ODF evaluation and certification exercises.
- Technical assistance for institutional strengthening.
- Operationalization of national database on water and sanitation facilities (SINAS), including school WASH data.
- Knowledge management and advocacy for informing national policy dialogue.
- Sanitation marketing (training of artisans on production and marketing of sanitation products such as latrine slabs) for increased access to and use of sanitation facilities.
- Design and promotion of low-cost, appropriate institutional WASH solutions.
- Support the development of a national rural sanitation strategy.
- Support the modernization of SINAS.

2. Communities in target rural and peri-urban areas, small towns, schools and health centres, have access to sustainable water services and scalable service delivery models.

- Construction of 52 new water points (boreholes and small systems) serving a total of 25,000 users in rural communities.
- Construction of new water points in 15 schools.
- Training of community water management committees and maintenance groups.
- Establishment of supply chain of spare parts and training of local artisans for production of sanitation products.

3. Communities in target rural and peri-urban areas, small towns, schools and health centres, achieve open defecation free (ODF) status, with increased access to adequate, scalable sanitation services, and improved hygiene practices.

- Training for community health workers (APEs), activists, teachers and NGO staff in community mobilization and hygiene promotion for construction of family latrine (150,000 beneficiaries).
- Implementing PEC Zonal to ensure the sustainability of institutional sanitation facilities.

- Creating demand for total sanitation (SANTOLIC) through behaviour change communication (sanitation campaigns, formative research, mass media, household visits).
- Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities in 15 schools.
- Teacher refresher training for hygiene curriculum in schools.

Targeted districts

UNICEF will continue to focus on specific districts in Zambezia. Under the previous agreement, UNICEF support the districts of Milange, Molumbo, Gurue, Mulevala, Pebane and Gile. Districts in the new partnership will be selected together with the provincial government based on coverage statistics and coordinated with investments from other sector partners. Given that significant capacity support has already been injected into the six districts listed above, there will likely be some districts that will continue in the new partnership.

5. Capacity building and Coordination

Technical assistance and training will be provided to provincial, district staff and NGO partners in areas such as procurement law, database development, water supply operation and maintenance, design and management of piped water systems, emergency preparedness, water quality, sanitation promotion approaches and sustainability monitoring.

The district body responsible for WASH is the Infrastructure and Planning Service (SDPI). UNICEF will support the districts to ensure that their SDPIs have a minimum of one water and sanitation technicians. This may entail providing bridging funding until the recruited technicians are placed on the government payroll.

UNICEF will provide technical assistance to partners to ensure the timely and efficient implementation of the activities detailed above. In addition to assistance provided from the WASH team in Maputo, a UNICEF WASH staff member already will be based in Quelimane and work directly with the provincial DPOPHRH and districts in order to allow for evidence-based planning and budgeting of their WASH programmes. The UNICEF staff member will also enhance coordination with other UNICEF programmes to ensure inter-sectorial programme convergence (see below).

UNICEF will build on experience and relationships with key external partners in the province to optimize the use of resources and maximize the impact of programme interventions. Investors in rural WASH in Zambézia include the African Development Bank, DFID, USAID, India Government and the PRONASAR Common Fund. WaterAid, and World Vision are the main NGOs implementing WASH activities at the district level.

Programming convergence

Recognizing the importance of WASH to the achievement of goals in other sectors, UNICEF will support provincial and district officials to engage more effectively with key sectors to create strategic partnerships for the improved health of Mozambican children and their families.

Key sectors include that will be supported include:

- **Nutrition.** This programme will contribute to the Multisectorial Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition in Mozambique 2011-2015 (PAMRDC) in Zambézia. UNICEF is directly supporting an integrated approach to PAMRDC in Zambézia and Nampula province for the reduction of stunting and this initiative will directly support this goal.
- **Education.** This programme will contribute to improvements in access and net enrolment; it will enhance the overall quality of education in 15 schools, demonstrating the benefits of school WASH standards and expanding a provincial database of WASH in schools.
- **Health.** This programme will contribute to reductions in morbidity and mortality related to diarrhoeal disease, ARI and other contagious and parasitic diseases related to poor

sanitation and hygiene. Sanitation and hygiene promotion will be coordinated with provincial and district health services, and will take advantage of the extensive network of community health workers.

- **Communication for Development.** The programme will deliver a research agenda to better understand relevant social norms. On the basis of this research, provincial sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be carried out, e.g. mobilizing partners and communities to deliver sanitation campaigns. This will be complemented by documenting programme impact and lessons learned.

Gender

Despite many international agreements affirming women's rights, women in Mozambique are still more likely than men to be poor, illiterate and excluded from decision making processes. In the context of WASH, women often assume a heavier burden of the work required to provide water and sanitation at the household level. Studies show that the vast majority of water-fetching activities are performed by girls and women. Yet they participate less in community decision making about improving water and sanitation services.

Poor sanitation negatively affects health, as well as dignity. Women and girls, often already marginalized, are further disempowered and even put at risk because of a lack of sanitation facilities. Inadequate or lack of WASH services lead many Mozambican girls to miss school or drop out. Girls are vulnerable to rape or other violence when taking care of personal hygiene in insecure areas, especially in humanitarian crisis settings. UNICEF aims to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their participation in schools and in the development of their communities by:

- Promoting women members of institutions responsible for planning and overseeing operations and management of water supply systems.
- Installing separate, gender-specific toilets for girls and boys in schools.
- Exploring integration of menstrual hygiene management in schools to support girls' enrolment and retention in school.
- Encouraging and documenting inclusive WASH approaches for dissemination of good practice at national, provincial and local level. Identify opportunities to incorporate these issues into advocacy activities in other WASH programmes in the country.
- Supporting implementation partners to report gender-disaggregated data.

6. Institutional Responsibilities

The institutional arrangements for the programme involve ministries at the national level (eg. Public Works, Health, Education), the provincial government of Zambézia and the selected districts governments. Programme management will be undertaken at three inter-linked levels as outlined in Table 3 below.

Other responsibilities will be assumed by the private sector for construction of water points and by NGOs who will provide technical assistance to districts and facilitate training and capacity building.

Table 3. Institutional responsibilities for management

National	Provincial	District
<p>National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall programme oversight • Liaise with ministry level partners • Support improvement and linkage of national and provincial management and information systems <p>UNICEF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate closely with DNAAS for achievement of programme goal • Overall programme coordination, management and technical guidance • Prepare donor reports 	<p>Led by Provincial Governor Cabinet, the Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resource (DPOPHRH) in coordination with Provincial Directorates of Education and Health will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate project activities with district authorities, health and education sectors, and other provincial stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs) • Assist districts in planning and consolidating of annual implementation plans • Prepare and manage bidding processes and contracts for the construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities, including PEC <p>UNICEF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disburse funds in a timely manner for contracting and project implementation • Technical, capacity building and coordination support to provincial authorities 	<p>District governments, with technical support from DPOPH, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support project management and implementation at the community level • Promote sustainability mechanisms for improved management, operation and maintenance of water points • Undertake advocacy to promote self-help construction of household latrines • Prepare and manage bidding processes and contracts for the PEC sanitation promotion contracts, where feasible. <p>UNICEF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disburse funds in a timely manner for contracting and project implementation • Support planning and budgeting of district WASH activities • Technical, capacity building and coordination support to district authorities • Monitor district activities and verify achievements

7. Procurement and Financial Management

The procurement of works and services is done primarily through the GoM procurement system in order to promote greater transparency and competitive tendering for contracted services and build residual capacity in government. Within the decentralization process, the district will organize local procurement for contracting consultancy services for social mobilization for sanitation, hygiene promotion and nutrition through their district procurement unit (UGEA). The signed contracted will be submitted to Administrative at provincial for approval. The provincial DPOPH procurement unit (UGEA) will manage the procurement process for water points and sanitary facilities. All contracts must be approved by the Administrative Court.

To reduce the risk associated with financial management, programme funds are managed by UNICEF using the UN Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) that is in line with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). HACT facilitates the flow of funds and reduces the risks associated with payments and liquidation.

UNICEF WASH mainly uses two payment modalities:

- **Direct Cash Transfer** for funds related to operating expenses and payment of contract advances (requires liquidation within 6 months).
- **Direct Payment** is used for service providers (eg. drillers, NGOs providing PEC services), which are done at the request of the Government for services and works performed and certified.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme implementation will be preliminary monitored through the Government - UNICEF Annual Work Plans (AWPs). Partner institutions—DPOPH and district infrastructure departments—will undertake regular monitoring. UNICEF will provide institutional support and technical assistance for field monitoring and coordination activities. As part of the technical support provided to DPOPH and districts, the national monitoring system for WASH model (SINAS) will be further integrated and operationalized.

Also, where national household surveys take place, the new data will be used to update provincial monitoring baselines. AWP monitoring will include periodic collection of information; primary sources of verification will be activity reports, field visit reports, checklists and sectoral review reports. Annual joint reviews will serve as the formal mechanism through which all parties can agree to modify the programme.

Starting in 2018, DNAAS is planning on integrating a streamlined version of the UNICEF sustainability check into their annual plan. This tool is a composite set of sustainability parameters (technical, social, institutional, financial), and will support evidence based analysis of sector sustainability.

The programme will follow the planning and review processes common to all areas of assistance under the UNICEF Programme of Co-operation for 2017-2020. Reporting on progress, constraints, and financial expenditure will be done through an annual thematic WASH report, an expanded version of the WASH contribution to the country office annual report. The report will capture the achievements, innovations, partnerships and adjustments of the entire WASH programme.

9. Budget

The budget below identifies anticipated costs for the ICEIDA-UNICEF collaboration for 2018-2020. This proposal also includes programme support costs that will enable UNICEF to advance its broader, strategic agenda relevant to achieving children's rights and reducing disparities in Mozambique. Funds are used to support UNICEF's cross-cutting work, including UNICEF's M&E function, strengthening partners' financial management capacity and supporting essential administrative functions. The budget also includes a standard donor-recovery cost contribution to UNICEF HQ.

Table 4. Summary budget

	ICEIDA contribution (USD)
A. DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS	
Capacity development support	250,000
Improved access to water in villages and schools	790,000
Improved access to sanitation and hygiene in villages and schools	1,005,000
Technical Assistance	360,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	2,405,000
B. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	
Supporting UNICEF's cross-cutting agenda (M&E, Communications) and Administration, Finance and IT.	96,200
TOTAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	96,200
SUBTOTAL	2,501,200
C. INDIRECT COSTS	
HQ Global standard recovery cost (8%)	200,096
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,701,296

Annex A: Logical Framework

To be developed