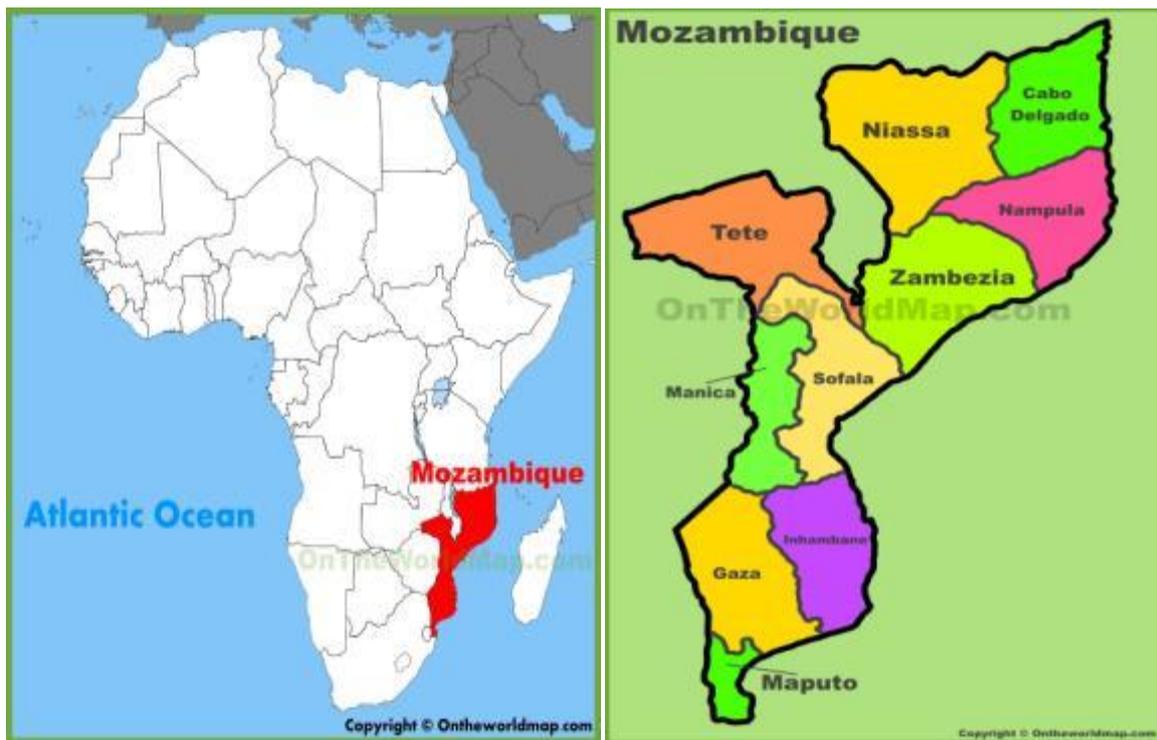




Country Strategy
Mozambique
2021 to 2023



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1. Introduction

1.1 SERVE's Approach to Development

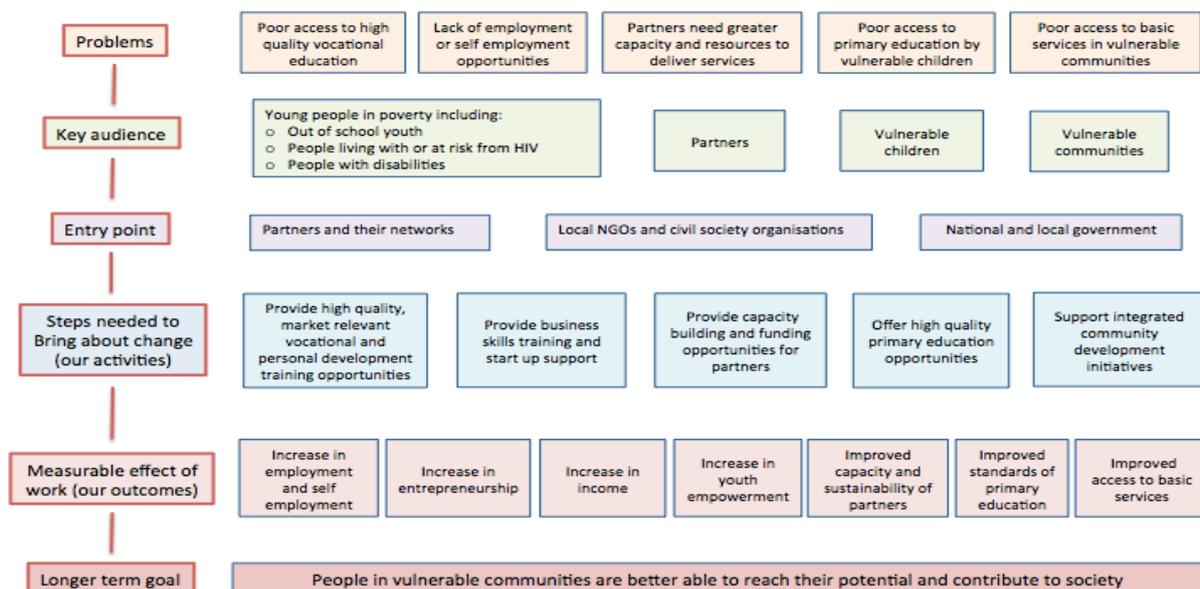
SERVE is a development and volunteering organisation committed to tackling the root causes of poverty to achieve justice, equality and opportunities for all. Since 2003, SERVE has worked in solidarity with communities living in poverty, supporting initiatives in Southern Africa and South-East Asia.

Inspired by the belief that 'Solidarity in Action' can improve the lives of the most vulnerable, SERVE works in partnership with local communities and organisations. Our work is rooted in strategic cooperation with Irish communities at home and abroad. The organisation is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland under the Companies Act and is a registered charity.

Our Vision is that everyone has an opportunity to realise his or her potential and make a meaningful contribution to society.

Our Mission is to work in **partnership** to strengthen the livelihoods of **young people** and communities living in poverty by providing high quality vocational and educational learning opportunities, helping young people gain employment or start and develop their own businesses.

SERVE's Organisational Theory of Change



1.2 Brief History of SERVE in Mozambique

SERVE has worked in Mozambique since 2007. We have worked with community-based organisations across a range of development themes including Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Sofala Province and access to clean water and primary and secondary education in Inhambane Province. In more recent years we have narrowed our focus to responding to the livelihoods challenges faced by young people in the Beira area in Sofala Province.

1.3 Summary of Country Strategy Objectives 2021-2023

Between 2021 - 2023, our strategic objectives in Mozambique include:

1. Work with our primary partner, Young Africa Mozambique, to provide effective and affordable TVET to marginalised young people;
2. Increase the number of youth-oriented partners we work with;
3. Expand short and long term volunteering opportunities;
4. Increase the amount of donor funding secured for our programmes in Mozambique;

2. Mozambique Situational Analysis

2.1 At a glance – Key Development Statistics

Indicator	Mozambique	Int'l Average
Population (millions), <i>UNDP</i>	30.1	
Population aged 15-24 years, <i>UNFPA</i>	21%	16%
Life expectancy, <i>UNDP</i>	56	70
HIV Prevalence Rate, Adult, <i>UNAIDS</i>	12.6%	0.8%
Gross Enrolment Ratio, secondary (% of secondary school age population), <i>UNESCO</i>	35%	-
GDP Per Capita, 2018, <i>UNESCO</i>	\$1,328	\$18,400
Population in Multidimensional Poverty (%), <i>UNDP</i>	70%	23%
Unemployment Rate (overall)	25%*	6%
Youth Unemployment Rate (ILO)	40%	13%
UN Human Development Index Rank (out of 189 countries)	180	

2.2 Political Analysis

As of 2020, Mozambique's incumbent President Filipe Nyusi has been re-elected to a second five-year term with the long-ruling ruling Frelimo party strengthening its political dominance. The election came after extended negotiations that resulted in Frelimo and the leader of the opposition party and former rebel group Renamo, signing a new peace deal in August 2019. However, the election campaigns were marred by violence in various parts of the country. Analysis from BMI Research states “a return to major conflict following the election is highly unlikely but Renamo's weakened political power following the vote and potential for an escalation of inter-party tensions will keep risks to political stability elevated in the short to medium term”.¹

The operating environment is relatively stable but increasing terrorism in the Northern part of the country and sporadic outbursts of violence in Central provinces, including Sofala, is a concern. SERVE monitors the local security situation closely.

2.3 Education Analysis

The national literacy rate is 76%. Mozambique's education system is being slowly rebuilt after the civil war. Education is compulsory in Mozambique for the introductory seven years of it, although an alarming number of children do not even get this far. Following a period spent in **pre-primary crèche** which is optional, they may spend 2 years at **jardin infantil** followed by another 5 at **primary school**, which completes the compulsory period. Less than 40% survive to the last grade of primary school and the subsequent transition rate to secondary school is 74%.² The first phase of **secondary education** lasts for a further 3 years. Students are already 14 years old when they reach

¹ <https://www.marketresearch.com/Business-Monitor-International-v304/Mozambique-Country-Risk-Q1-12834048/>

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mz>

this stage, and many would prefer to be at work and earning money. Less than 7% of potentially eligible young Mozambicans then attend the final two years of secondary school, of which there are less than 100 in a vast country. School facilities are often inadequate and there is a lack of qualified teachers, especially in rural areas.

In recent years, through the work of ANEP, greater efforts have been made to integrate formalized **vocational training** into the government's poverty reduction action plan – Agenda 2030. In Mozambique, approximately 4% of the education budget is allocated towards TVET³. The unfortunate reality is that students complete a general curriculum in primary and secondary school which may not be relevant for the life that lies before them.

Holistic vocational training can help to bridge this gap. Young Africa's analysis of the TVET sector in southern Africa is that government run and privately run TVET providers do not recognise the value of life skills and entrepreneurship skills. In some cases, it is not provided at all, and in other cases the standard of delivery is poor.

2.4 Economic Analysis

Although **Mozambique's** economy grows by between 3%-6% each year, on the back of natural resources, the benefits are not reaching those who need it most. Over 70% of the population lives in rural areas where the agriculture sector is underdeveloped, and subsistence farming dominates. Damage to farmland and infrastructure following cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019 continue to impact on economic activity. Price inflation in basic commodities is a constant challenge for households that already have low levels of livelihood and food security. At a macro level Mozambique have significant debt obligations and their international reputation has been damaged by corruption scandals.

Mega-industries (mining) and a growing service sector do not provide enough job opportunities for youth who struggle to develop relevant skills. Analysis from the African Development Bank shows that “low skill levels hinder employment and productivity, while the fast-growing population pushes unemployment rates higher, particularly for youth”⁴. Under-employment is widespread with youth in rural areas doing unpaid work on small farms, and youth in urban areas reliant on the growing informal economy which provides no prospects for growth, personal development and low job security. Young people find themselves relegated to easy entry activities prone to lateral expansion, low returns and long hours of work, for very little return.

A large youthful population with no access to regular paid work is one of the most serious economic and societal challenges facing Mozambique.

2.5 Public Health Analysis

Despite economic growth and increased investment in health, inequities in health services persist. Starting from a low base, Mozambique has made real progress in health

³ UNESCO, Status of TVET in the SADC Region, pg. 73

⁴ <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/mozambique/mozambique-economic-outlook>

in the last 15 years, especially in the area of maternal mortality. However, significant health challenges remain. There is a shortfall in access to healthcare for those in rural areas and those who are poorest. Given the low levels of household food security, malnutrition is a huge problem – chronic malnutrition in children under-5 is almost 40%⁵. Perinatal illnesses, malaria and HIV are the main public health challenges – malaria alone accounts for almost 25% of all hospital deaths.

The number of people getting and dying from HIV/AIDS is declining slowly year on year, yet it remains a threat, especially for young people. Young women are twice as likely to get HIV than young men. With regard to the 90-90-90 targets, 72% know their status; 56% of people with HIV are on treatment and 73% of these are virally suppressed. The transition to treatment is an area that needs to be addressed. UNAIDS research shows that just 30% of young men and women correctly identified ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV. This tallies with SERVE and Young Africa Mozambique's primary data from our monitoring work that shows significant gaps in knowledge and a prevalence of ill-informed attitudes to SRH issues.

Holistic HIV/AIDS education programmes that promote a community-based response are needed for marginalised young people.

2.6 Environmental Analysis

Mozambique's vulnerability to climate change is a function of its location and geography: large areas of the country are exposed to tropical cyclones, frequent droughts and river/coastal storm surge flooding. This vulnerability is heightened by the country's lengthy coastline and socioeconomic fragility. More than 60 percent of the population lives in low-lying coastal areas, where intense storms from the Indian Ocean and sea level rise put infrastructure, coastal agriculture, key ecosystems and fisheries at risk. Although migration to urban areas is rising, two-thirds of the population still resides in rural areas with limited access to electricity, improved drinking water and sanitation. Forty-five percent of the population lives below the poverty line and 70 percent depends on climate-sensitive agricultural production for their food and livelihoods. Increased frequency and severity of intense storms, droughts and floods are likely to exacerbate these development challenges. In 2019, Mozambique experienced two of the most intense tropical storms on record – Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth. Cyclone Idai made landfall in the city of Beira where SERVE works and the devastation caused by the storm is still being felt.

Analysis from USAID predicts four significant climate change impacts in Mozambique –

- (i) Agriculture including reduced yield/damage to crops; changes in growing seasons; disruption of local markets and livelihoods;
- (ii) Water including increased risk of water stress and flooding – from one extreme to the other; reduced hydropower production;

⁵ https://www.who.int/countries/moz/areas/health_system/en/index1.html

- (iii) Coastal Resources including loss/damage of mangroves, coastal reefs with impact on small scale fisheries and tourism;
- (iv) Human Health including shift in range and seasonality of vector-borne diseases (e.g. malaria); increased risk of waterborne diseases⁶

There is a need for Disaster Risk Reduction Training to be mainstreamed into Development Programmes, especially those in rural and peri-urban areas.

2.7 Gender Analysis

Mozambique is ranked 142 out of 188 countries on the UN Gender Inequality Index.⁷ While 94 percent of girls in Mozambique enrol in primary school, more than half drop out by the fifth grade, only 11 percent continue on to study at the secondary level, and just 1 percent continue on to college. Among children who finish primary school, nearly two-thirds leave the system without basic reading, writing, and math skills.⁸

The political commitment of the Government of Mozambique on gender equality and the empowerment of women is strong, but progress in reducing gender inequality remains uneven. The representation of women in politics has been growing steadily, but special efforts are needed to reach the target of 50% male and 50% female participation in all areas and at all levels, as established under SADC protocols. Economic empowerment remains a challenge for women in Mozambique - for example, women account for 87.3% of the labour force in agriculture, but are only 25% of the land owners holding official user rights.⁹

In Mozambique, the legal age of marriage is 18, and 16 with parental consent, under the Family and the Law on the Protection and Promotion of Child Rights. However, almost half of girls are married before their 18th birthday. Northern provinces have the highest rates of child marriage. While the percentage of child marriages has been decreasing in the last decade, especially before the age of 15, population growth outpaced the progress made, leading to a growth in the number of girls married. Adolescent pregnancy is closely linked to child marriage. In rural areas, the overwhelming majority of adolescent mothers are married in their teens.

In the aftermath of natural disasters, women and girls are particularly vulnerable in the areas of food security, WASH, shelter & settlements, sexual and reproductive health and income generation.¹⁰

Prioritising access for girls and young women, and mainstreaming of gender equality education, must be a core part of development programmes.

⁶ https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018_USAID-ATLAS-Project_Climate-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf

⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-5-gender-inequality-index-gii>

⁸ <https://www.usaid.gov/mozambique/education>

⁹ <http://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/mozambique>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Regional-RGA-Cyclone-Idai-29032019.pdf>

3. SERVE's Strategic Response

3.1 SERVE's Rationale for Working in Mozambique

Our rationale for working in Mozambique includes:

1. It is on the UN List of Least Developed Countries
2. It lies within our priority area of Southern Africa, as outlined in our Strategic Plan
3. There is a large youth population who are affected by a serious youth unemployment crisis which places them in a very vulnerable position
4. SERVE have worked in Mozambique since 2007 and have extensive experience of the operating context and can add value to local organisations (see below)
5. SERVE have a high quality partner who can work programmatically

3.2 Lessons Learned & Added Value

Having worked in Mozambique since 2007, SERVE have learned important lessons and have a strong sense of our Added Value which underpin our Strategic Response to development issues in Mozambique between 2021-2023.

The main *lessons learned* include:

- Mozambique's economy is relatively stable. The formal job market is expanding but nowhere near fast enough to provide sufficient employment to a large youth population. The informal economy dominates and this is where income generation programmes have to be focused.
- The Mozambican government have taken steps to improve the level of professionalism in the vocational training sector. They have implemented higher standards for accreditation and oversight. This has strengthened the sector, and although the process is very demanding and expensive for organisations, it is to be welcomed;
- Mozambique is very prone to extreme climate events. Cyclone Idai caused huge devastation in 2019 and this is still being felt 12 months later. Drought is also a major issue for the Young Africa Agri Tech project.
- The security situation is deteriorating year on year. Even Sofala province is prone to outbursts of violence but this is usually in central areas on the EN6 road to Zimbabwe. The city of Beira remains safe but security and risk assessments that link with our partners must be done regularly by SERVE.
- There are very capable development partners in Mozambique – it is possible to implement effective development programmes with high standards of monitoring, evaluation and learning. It is also possible to develop strong audit trails but can be expensive as all the large audit companies are based in Maputo.
- There is a need for access to training programmes for young people with disability.

- Short term volunteer programmes can make a strong contribution to good development objectives. There is potential to grow long term volunteering opportunities, although language remains a barrier.
- Faith plays a huge role in engaging with partners and communities and can be one of the pillars for long term relationships with beneficiaries.

SERVE's **added value** for working in Mozambique includes:

- Experience in working through a partnership model – SERVE are not direct implementors. We work primarily through partnerships and our track record in long term partnership lays the foundation for strategic responses in our target communities. These robust partnerships are important in the challenging COVID context;
- SERVE are comfortable working with faith based and secular partners.
- SERVE are committed to Capacity Building of partners and ensure this forms part of all development programmes and that the impact of this work is quantifiable.
- SERVE has experience of placing skilled short-term volunteering groups in Mozambique. Responsible volunteering can contribute effectively to development outcomes.
- Our organisational values and way of working facilitates Inclusive Programming whereby needs and responses are defined by our partners and target communities. SERVE has implemented multiple multi-annual development programmes with funding from the Irish government and the EU.
- SERVE tries to target focus our funding at added value components and are open to innovative approaches which have potential to be scaled up.

3.3 SERVE's Poverty Reduction Strategies

As outlined in our Strategic Plan 2017-2021, our key target groups are:

1. Young people (male & female, aged 15-35 years) who are in poverty or are vulnerable to falling into poverty;
2. Children (male & female, aged 0-14) who are in poverty or are vulnerable to falling into poverty. Primarily, for those over 5, these will be children who have never attended school or have dropped out of school. Within this target group, we place particular importance on the issue of OVC;

Our analysis has identified the following needs for our main target groups in Mozambique:

- Holistic vocational training can help to bridge the gap between school and the informal economy
- Focusing on income generating skills is crucial because a large youthful population with no access to regular paid work is perhaps the most serious economic and societal challenge facing Mozambique

- There is a need for Disaster Risk Reduction Training to be mainstreamed into Development Programmes, especially those in rural and peri-urban areas
- Prioritising access for girls and young women, mainstreaming of gender equality education and access for young people with disability must be prioritised in development programmes

SERVE's development approach is rooted in partnership and we aim to achieve sustainable development outcomes through the following **strategies**:

- (i) funding support to partner programmes, with a focus on components that add value and target those most in need. We aim for multi-annual programmes that can measure change at the Outcome level
- (ii) Short term and long-term volunteering support
- (iii) Investing in capacity building at partner level
- (iv) Being open to innovative approaches from our partners

Our work in Mozambique is coherent with our organisational level Theory of Change. This work is underpinned by the belief that *"sustainable human development cannot be achieved without decent work and living wages. Income losses and joblessness diminish human and social capital ... and contribute to long-term and intergenerational poverty and inequality, weaker resistance to shocks, and weaker social cohesion"* (UNDP Youth Strategy, pg.13). SERVE's "Thematic Approach to TVET" framework argues that *"lack of access to dignified employment and income generating opportunities cut right to the heart of the development agenda ... in the developing world, lack of 'work' creates a huge vacuum which allows other development problems to flourish"*.

Economic and emotional **resilience** is central to the sustainability of our development results. The UNDP Youth Strategy says that *"youth are agents for community resilience ... Early action to stabilise their livelihoods builds resilience and supports social cohesion"* (pg 3). Supporting projects that increase self-generated incomes can lead to greater access to food, basic services and assets, which are essential components of **economic resilience**.

Life skills education will have an important role to play in building **emotional resilience** for OVC and young people. The values that a young person lives by, their self-confidence to make empowered choices and their sense of responsibility to society plays a major role in responding to shocks and stresses. Mainstreaming of life skills training that focuses on HIV/AIDS awareness, assertiveness, gender awareness, empathy, problem solving, media awareness, human rights, domestic violence and leadership is important.

SERVE will seek opportunities to incorporate **best practice youthwork training** into programmes. Extensive research has shown that *"youth work programmes not only affect young people's skills and social capital, but they also have a positive influence on*

their behaviours". It can develop the following skills and competencies - self-efficacy, motivation, self-determination, social confidence, resilience, clear and positive identity and a health standard of behaviour (Working with Young People: The Value of Youthwork in the EU, European Commission Youth, pg 138-139).

3.4 Strategic Response to SDG Agenda

Our work in Mozambique will be coherent with the following Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets.

SDG	Target	Strategies to Achieve Coherence
3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS , tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1. Support initiatives that mainstream HIV/AIDS awareness training for vulnerable groups
4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	2. Support initiatives that promote access to effective vocational training for marginalised groups
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills , including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	3. Invest in the capacity of partner organisations to meet local industry needs to increase the relevance of graduate's qualifications
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation , and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	
8- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men , including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	4. Support initiatives that strongly link graduates to the workplace through job placements, internships etc
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	5. Support initiatives that allow for the establishment of small and micro businesses
		6. Support initiatives that mainstream effective life skills to give young people greater resilience to cope with setbacks

3.5 Profile of SERVE's Priority Partners & Target Communities

Our current priority partner is Young Africa Mozambique

Brief Profile of Young Africa Mozambique & Target Communities

Young Africa (YA) Mozambique work from two training centres in the Beira area of Sofala Province. One training centre is located in the peri-urban community, located approximately 20km from Beira city. This provides training to approximately 1,500 young people per year. The second centres is located in the community of Dondo, approximately 50km from Beira city and is focused on agricultural vocational training. It is called Agri Tech and provides training to 500 young people per year. YA is the largest provider of training to young people in these communities and have a strong track record of delivering effective programmes that mainstream life skills and business skills. SERVE have worked with YA Mozambique since 2008. Further information is available at <https://youngafrica.org/item/ya-mozambique>

The following data has been gathered in the course of programme implementation in Manga & Dondo in recent years:

- For approximately 65% of young people, the highest educational attainment is secondary school. For 25% of young people, primary education is the highest educational attainment
- Before enrolling in YA courses, only 5% of youth are in formal employment, 20% are in regular informal employment and almost 60% consider themselves unemployed and doing piecemeal work
- Over 50% of community youth have no regular weekly income and 30% earn between \$1 - \$20 a week
- Almost 80% of young people say that family is the main source of income and just over 10% say that self-generated income is the main source
- Only 50% of young people believe they have comprehensive knowledge of SRH issues and although surveys done by SERVE and YA show that over 70% give correct answers to SRH questions, there is still a significant gap in knowledge

Focus group discussions held with young people show that:

- Although young people place a high value on formal education, the majority felt unprepared for life after school. Youth recognised **TVET as a viable option** for improving employability but access to government run centres was an issue;
- Young people feel **disconnected from politics** - "elders, including politicians, do not listen to youths except using them for their campaigns". They expressed a wish to be more involved in their community;
- Youth face **barriers to employment**, even after they graduate from Young Africa - corruption is a major factor affecting youth (e.g. employers asking for payment to secure a job);

- **Lack of access to micro-finance** was a common concern - "youths who have undergone skills training and are willing to start their own small businesses cannot access start-up financing". Youth in Mozambique believed they will never be able to access credit through mainstream means;
- A majority of young people have high risk perception around their SRHR but "youths said they end up **engaging in risky sexual behaviours** because of idleness, poverty and peer pressure"; and
- Young people believe that "those who enter the labour market without skills and work experience are exploited". YA graduates stressed the **importance of job attachments** (placements) after training

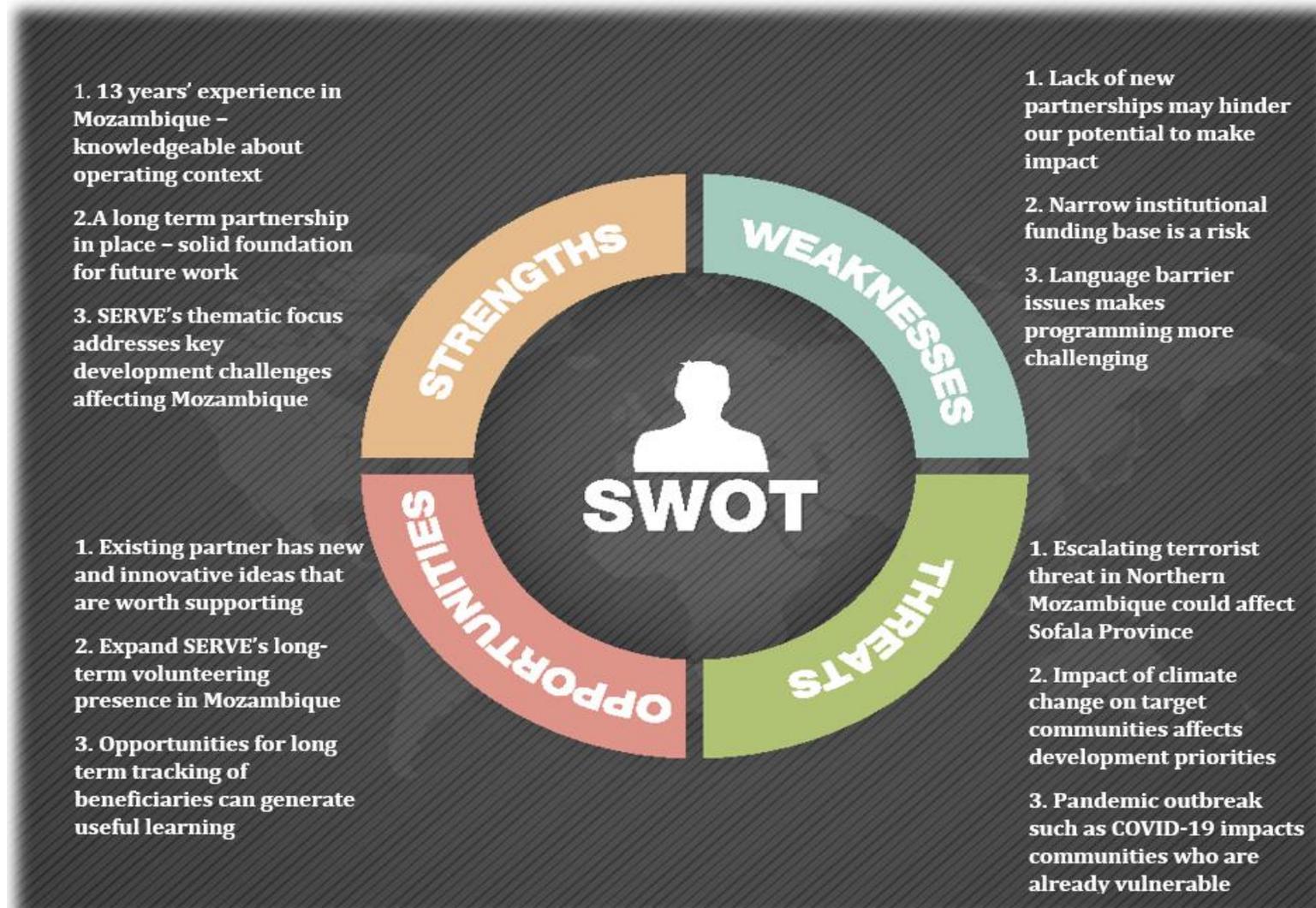
4. Targets & Objectives

Our high-level targets and objectives for Mozambique are set out in the Results Framework below. Each of our development programmes have their own Results Frameworks which outline programme specific targets that are focused towards our organisational Vision and Mission. These are available separately.

Mozambique Programme Goal - People in vulnerable communities in Mozambique have greater resilience, are better able to reach their potential and contribute to society					
Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023
Develop partnership with Young Africa Mozambique at Manga and Agri Tech	Status of partnership with YA Mozambique at both centres	2	2	2	2
	Number of beneficiaries at YA Mozambique	2,000	2,140	2,290	2,500
	Number of new initiatives implemented by YA Mozambique that are supported by SERVE	0	1	1	1
Outcome 2					
Establish at least one new youth focused partnership in Mozambique	Number of new partnerships established by 2023	0	0	1	0
Outcome 3					
Increase donor funding to Mozambique partners by 2023	Amount of funding provided to partners in Mozambique	€130,000	€139,000	€149,000	€160,000
Outcome 4					
Deliver short term and long term volunteering opportunities in Mozambique	Number of Long Term Volunteers working with our partners	0	1	1	1
	Number of Short Term Volunteers working with our partners	15	15	15	15
Outcome 5					
Achieve high standards of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Number of external audits completed each year	2	2	2	2
	Number of external evaluations completed with partners	0	1	0	1

5. Opportunities & Risks

5.1 SWOT Analysis for Working in Mozambique



5.2 Risk Analysis & Assumptions

SERVE has a comprehensive organisational risk register that includes the risks associated with working at country level. The following table presents a summary of the main risks associated with working in Mozambique.

Category	Risk	Likelihood/Impact	Mitigation Strategy
Financial	Fraudulent activity by partner	Low/High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing review of our Fraud Policy and maintenance of fraud register 2. Ongoing review of our Whistle blowing policy, shared with partners 3. Mandatory annual external audits of expenditure at country level
Strategy & Governance	Inadequate governance structures at Mozambican partners	Low/Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure partners have robust governance manuals with performance metrics 2. Support training, build capacity in governance for partners 3. Make Governance a standing item for monitoring visit ToRs
Operational	Deteriorating security situation affects SERVE staff/LTVs or STVs based in country	Medium/High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing security review with local partners 2. Review of DFA/Foreign Office Travel Advice 3. Contingency plan for removal of staff at short notice and placement with partners in neighbouring countries
	Failure in compliance around Child Protection	Medium/High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of Child Protection Policies/Standards with Mozambican partner 2. Build capacity in child protection through externally and internally facilitated training programmes

6. Exit Strategies

Although it is our intention to work with our current partners in Mozambique for the duration of this Country Strategy, we must be open to a change in circumstances whereby a partnership is no longer viable. SERVE is guided by our **Exit Strategy for Partnerships Policy** which outlines our approach to Handover, Transition or Exit of partnerships. In the normal course of partnerships, the exit criteria we use includes:

(i) Time Limit: All programmes and projects have a time limit dictated by availability of resources or funding cycles. If a programme or project comes to a natural end, the question of partnership exit is considered

(ii) Achievement of partnership goals: If a partnership has been successful and has achieved its aims and there is no further work to be done, the question of partnership exit is considered

(iii) Achievement of programme goals: Measurable indicators or identified steps in the graduation process of an exit strategy. This is linked to specific programmes that are to be phased out or over

(iv) Cancellation: When a programme is no longer viable or sustainable e.g. local partner personnel no longer able to do the work, unable to get funding for countries not on list of Least Developed Countries/Fragile States

7. Donor Profile

We aim to maintain funding for Mozambique from the current donors:

1. Irish Aid
2. Electric Aid
3. Galway City Council

We aim to secure funding for Mozambique from the following new donors:

1. Bank of Ireland Third World Fund
2. DFID, Comic Relief & other UK Institutional Donors
3. UK Trusts
4. EU funding sources including Erasmus+, EU AID Volunteers
5. Explore Consortium funding opportunities with NGOs within our network in Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and Germany