



**[INSERT NAME OF MPTF/JOINT PROGRAMME]
FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT**

Programme Title & Project Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: • Programme Number (if applicable): • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:

Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²
MOZAMBIQUE - CSO(if applicable) ESARO
<i>Thematic/Priority: Capacity Building</i>

Participating Organization(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNWOMEN

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soul City-N'weti, CNJ, FDC, FORCOM, GTO, ICS, MISA, CESC, RENSIDA, UTICT, SNV, MCT, G 20, AMOPROC, CIVICUS, GMD, SNJ, ONP, MEPT, PROMUGE, AMJE, CTA, OTM, CONSILMO, FEMA and FORUM Mulher

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
MPTF/JP Fund Contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF 1,963,520 • UNDP 1,164,156 • UNESCO 877,015 • UNWOMAN 416,374 • ILO 626,206
Agency Contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • UNDP • UNESCO • ILO • UNWOMAN
Government Contribution N/A
Other Contributions (donors)

Programme Duration (months)
Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>
Start Date³ <i>(01.January 2008)</i>
End Date <i>(30/Dec/2011)⁴</i>
Operational Closure Date³ 30/03/2012

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

⁴ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

TOTAL:

Expected Financial
Closure Date

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation

Evaluation Completed

Yes No Date: _____

Evaluation Report - Attached

Yes No

Submitted By

- Name: Roberto de Bernardi
- Title: UNICEF Deputy Representative
- Participating Organization (Lead):
- Contact information:

⁵ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

The role of CSOs as a constituency and partner of the Government has been recognized during the process of formulation of the PARPA II. However, it is evident that in order to realize successfully the rights of the most vulnerable in Mozambique, civil society needs to participate increasingly and more effectively in political decision-making processes, contributing to the implementation of government policies and programmes. It is also apparent that for CSOs to be effective, considerable focus must also be directed towards strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity of civil society organizations at all levels. The UN has an important role to play in fostering social awareness and facilitating public democratic dialogue by building CSOs capacity and strengthening communication for empowerment initiatives, which can lead to creating space for the voices of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged to be heard including women. Therefore, the Civil Society Joint Programme was designed to ensure that “civil society organisations and structures (including traditional authorities) are strengthened and involved in the development agenda at the national and decentralized level” as stated in UNDAF outcome 1.6.

For UN to achieve the above objective the following outcomes and outputs were developed for the programme which constituted the core of the its intervention in partnership with a number of CSO at national and sub-national level:

Outcome 1: ENHANCED ADVOCACY, POLICY ANALYSIS AND PARTNERSHIPS

JP Output 1.1 Advocacy approaches seek to leverage knowledge and resources for women and children and quality education for all as a human right.

JP Output 1.2. Child-friendly media networks are established and functioning and education sector annual award for outstanding articles in newspapers, Radio and TV attributed to the best media professionals

JP Output 1.3 Institutional linkages and networks involving workers and employers organizations strengthened and workers’ rights respected in the workplace

JP Output 1.4 Employment opportunities for youth, women and persons with disabilities created.

JP Output 1.5 Research, information and monitoring systems that facilitate improved targeting and support to children and women are in place and functioning

JP Output 1.6 Regulatory framework for civil society reviewed

JP Output 1.7 Civil Society Index / mapping conducted with CIVICUS methodology and capacity development plans formulated

JP Outcome 2: STRENGTHENED TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL CAPACITIES OF CSOs

- **Output 2.1** CSOs planning, implementing and monitoring skills enhanced for managing their projects/programmes

- **JP Output 2.2.** CS partners and other duty bearers technically skilled in the following areas: human and child rights; workers' rights; policy dialogue and advocacy; advocacy for the ratification and implementation of international conventions of workers' rights.

Outcome 3: ENHANCED CAPACITY OF CSOs AT LOCAL LEVEL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

Output 3.1 Communities, private sector and CSOs have increased awareness of the right to participate in the development processes and increased capacity to actively participate in and contribute to the development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes at the local and provincial levels through recognized mechanisms like PO/IPCC.

Output 3.2 Effectiveness of communication for empowerment and social mobilization/community participation enhanced.

JP Output 3.3 Community-based surveillance systems to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation are established and functioning

The above outcomes and outputs were achieved through direct partnership with 28 civil society organisations, which in turn worked with other 250 CSOs at provincial and district levels. The direct partners of the programme included: Soul City-N'weti, CNJ, FDC, FORCOM, GTO, ICS, MISA, CESC, RENSIDA, UTICT, SNV, MCT, G 20, AMOPROC, CIVICUS, GMD, SNJ, ONP, MEPT, PROMUGE, AMJE, CTA, OTM, CONSILMO, FEMA and FORUM Mulher. UN agencies participating in the coordination of this programme include: UNESCO, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNICEF.

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

- a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.

Assessment of the progress made per output

Expected Result 1: Advocacy approaches aimed at leveraging knowledge and resources for women and children and quality education for all as a human right.

Adoption of equitable criteria for budget allocation to provinces by the Government. This is a direct result from the evidence on disparities in budget allocations to the poorest provinces highlighted by the vastly disseminated Budget Briefs and Child Poverty Study (2006; 2010). Complementing the budget briefs, UN worked closely with an economist at MPD to develop the mathematical formula to allocate resources to provincial governments in a more equitable way. This formula - recently adopted by both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and Development - uses a multidimensional poverty index which takes into account not only

consumption poverty, but also health, education, water and sanitation indicators. It is applied to the entirety of domestic investment funds reserved for the 11 provinces.

30% increase in the budget for social protection programmes. This was a result of advocacy activities carried out by the Civil society organizations with the parliamentarians with strong support from UN through provision of strong evidence for additional fiscal space towards the expansion of cash transfer programme.

Civil Society position paper on Child rights Produced and Published. For the first time in Mozambique, the print media published a Forum position paper highlighting the citizen sector's analysis and recommendations on the well-being of children in the country. In the paper, the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights (ROSC) calls for an effective partnership and better coordination among the various stakeholders to develop actions for child welfare. The paper was widely disseminated through the media and shared with the Government of Mozambique as well as Members of the Parliament in order to join forces to overcome issues and assure child rights.

Civil Society Submit inputs for the review of the Current Criminal Code. The Civil Society Forum for Child Rights (ROSC) with the support of UN convened CSOs to review the current criminal code gender and child-focussed lenses and submit inputs to parliament in light of the ongoing discussions and possible approval during the current parliamentary session by end of 2011. The revision process was assisted by renowned judges in the country.

One national and Lusophone session of Moot Court organized. This year Moot court session clearly shown that after three years of UNDP support, law students are increasingly selecting human rights as focus areas. The quality has also improved when compared to the first session held in 2009, with more students participating in 2011. For the UEM Human Rights Center, the Moot Court has been an opportunity to meet colleagues from other universities and provided ample opportunities for learning. Students who participated in the session are now capable of using African and international legislation as supporting documents in courts.

Expected Result 2: Child-friendly media networks established and functioning and education sector annual award for outstanding articles in newspapers, Radio and TV presented to the best media professionals.

500 journalists (an estimated 50% of total number of journalists) in all provinces are members of the child-friendly media network (RECAC) and have received basic training on child rights and child rights reporting. 1,780 articles/reports were published or broadcast in recognized news publications (daily, weekly; print, broadcast).

Gender-sensitive reporting. In order to strengthen gender-sensitive reporting, a qualitative baseline study on Gender and Media in Mozambique was carried out. Based on the findings, a training module for gender-sensitive reporting was elaborated and tested. A follow-up training with journalists previously trained was carried out with the participation of 2 women and 12 men. Furthermore, debates on gender and media were carried out with 137 journalism students (71 men and 65 women).

First annual Gender and Social Communication Award launched with the aim of recognizing , motivating and rewarding excellence in gender-sensitive reporting and good practices in Mozambique. Journalists working in Mozambique were invited to submit their gender and women's rights related articles/programs/news published/broadcast on radio, television and print, for the past year. Furthermore an institutional award was given to one media house that had shown commitment to gender and women's issues.

Community radios, members of FORCOM, supported in the implementation of the Gender Policy and Action Plan of the network. Capacity development activities were carried out to mainstream gender in the radios. A strategy seminar for the regional gender coordinators was carried out and subsequently the coordinators carried out training of the radios at regional level.

Expected Result 3: Institutional linkages and networks involving workers and employers organisations strengthened and workers' rights respected in the workplace.

OTM, ASSOTSI, and AMUEDO skills reinforced to advocate for workplace hygiene which is part of an international convention (not ratified by Mozambique yet) and to promote their specific rights through workshops and pamphlets to various social groups such as workers, employers, domestic workers and People living with Disabilities.

Establishment of a Ministerial working group to work on the process of ratification of the maternity convention. The Ministerial working group comprising the Ministries of Labour, Health, Women and Social Affairs and the workers' organization to push forward the proposal of the ratification of the maternity convention to the parliament.

Simplified and summarized version of the Mozambique's labour law produced by the workers unions was disseminated nationally reinforcing the people's knowledge on the laws thus an opportunity to advocate for better working conditions.

Expected Result 4: Employment opportunities for youth, women and persons with disabilities created.

Census on children living with disability in Maputo province and city was conducted. The results of the census show that there are 736 children with disabilities⁶ (445 male and 291 female). One of the main constraints is the lack of educational facilities and qualified teachers to deal with this target group.

Situation analysis on urban poverty was undertaken in Maputo city and province followed by the development of various job promotion methods for youth. The findings concluded that urban poverty is rampant particularly in Maputo city and if this is not addressed, will create a social problem in future. Various recommendations on job creation were highlighted to address this situation.

⁶Different dimension: visual, audio, physical

Expected Result 5: Research, information and monitoring systems that facilitate improved targeting and support to children, women, young people and PWD are in place and functioning.

Updating of National and global data on Mozambique through UNICEF support to national surveys and analysis including the 2008 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, which was produced and disseminated in its final form in early 2011. UNICEF supports transmission and highlighting of local data to international sources and its utilisation for national and global development planning.

Provincial and district level data utilization for planning was enhanced through the launch and dissemination of the nationally managed *DevInfo* based *ESDEM* – a user friendly repository of up to date socio-economic data for Mozambique – to provincial and district level planners.

The launch of the 'Child Poverty and Disparities in Mozambique 2010' in June 2011 to a large group of media professionals. The report was a collaborative multi-sectoral effort involving government institutions, civil society and bilateral partners who contributed to its research and development. Subsequent advocacy events provided an opportunity to take stock of the progress made with regard to children's rights in Mozambique in recent years and to reflect on the persistent challenges still remaining, including chronic malnutrition among Mozambican children, an issue that affects 44 per cent of children in the country, as well as the significant disparities that exist between provinces and regions (which were influential in the adoption of equitable criteria for budget allocations across provinces)

Two Economic and Development papers published in 2011. More University students and public in general have access to research papers on Economic and Development Issues. The Journal which is published by UEM, Arts Faculty, has been well received by the academia and the distribution throughout the country has increased access to information and fostered interest in development research;

Expected Result 6: Regulatory framework for civil society reviewed.

Unfortunately the revision of the civil society framework aimed at reviewing the current Legislation (lei 8/91 de 18 de Julho) did not take place regardless of a number of meetings held in 2011 to discuss the way forward on the regulatory framework. The meetings were coordinated by one CSO with the involvement of Joint civil society network organization. UNDP is part of this committee and has participated in two meetings with the Ministry of Justice in 2011. The revision process initiated in 2010 and the decision should come from the Government given the fact that CSOs themselves have agreed on what should be revised in the current Legislation (lei 8/91 de 18 de Julho)

Expected Result 7: CSOs planning, implementing and monitoring skills enhanced for managing projects/programmes.

A technical seminar focused on productive social protection was jointly organised by UNICEF and Ministry of Planning, with technical expertise provided by the ILO. The seminar supported MPD's development of an implementation plan for the Urban Poverty Strategy (PERPU).

Central and municipal representatives from four provincial capitals participated in this hands-on training, which shared examples of income-generating activities from SADC countries as well as key considerations for how municipal government representatives could consider their long-term monitoring and management

Civil Society Child Right Forum. 150 civil society organizations including CBOs, FBOs and HIV networks trained in child participation, child protection, Results Based Management (RBM), advocacy and monitoring of social policy, including gender mainstreaming and HIV prevention. Over 250 CSOs received training through the Forum since 2010. These capacity building initiatives, apart from strengthening the capacity of the CSOs to advocate and monitor government policies towards the fulfilment of the children's rights, enhance coordination among CSOs working for and with children at all levels.

12 associations trained on governance, advocacy and lobbying techniques using the ILO WEA tool. After the trainings some of the associations have now changed their structure while others have affiliated themselves to confederations that could defend their rights and provide job opportunities to their members. AMEM (A women association for women entrepreneurs of Mozambique) for instance affiliated itself to the confederation of employers of Mozambique (CTA)

Expected Result 8: CS partners and other duty bearers trained in the following technical areas:

- 1. Human and children's rights;**
- 2. Workers' rights;**
- 3. Policy dialogue and advocacy rights.**

More than 250 civil society organizations including CBOs, FBOs and HIV network have strengthened capacities to advocate and monitor social policies with impact on the well-being of children in five provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Tete, Sofa, Zambezia, Inhambane, Cabo Delgado and Nampula) through the efforts of the Civil Society Forum for Child Rights. The Forum carried out a series of training workshops/seminars for its members and conducted three highly attended conferences to discuss child issues with government, private sector, CSO, parliamentarians and academic institutions. As a result, the forum was invited to coordinate civil society inputs for the revision of the Penal Code as well as coordinating the civil society movement for the protection of violence and abuse against children during the all African games.

Capacity of 21 civil society organisations strengthened on Gender-sensitive result based management. The capacity on gender sensitive results based management of 21 civil society partner organizations working in the area of women's empowerment and gender equality has been strengthened. 25 programme staff (18 women and 7 men) were trained on gender sensitive results based management and are committed to sharing their new knowledge and training material with their organizations in order to improve the integration of gender into planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

AMOPROC, the Mozambican Association for the Promotion of Citizenship, was supported in their work to develop and strengthen the capacity of local women's organizations in ensuring

accountability of local governments. A total of 23 members of local women's organizations in *Gaza* and 30 members of local women's organizations in *Cabo Delgado* were trained by AMOPROC on the national decentralization law as well as on how to monitor local budgets.

Statistical literacy promoted through support to formal and informal training throughout the year. One key example includes an innovative training for journalists for print and media reporters nationwide for two one-week training to learn about the interpretation and use of national statistics for reporting and advocacy. Enthusiasm generated through this innovative programme has led to planning for its replication in 2012, with a new focus at the provincial level, where paucity of information results in poor information and awareness about national and even local issues of concern.

12 associations trained on governance, advocacy and lobbying techniques using the ILO WEA tool. After the trainings some of the associations have now changed their structure while others have affiliated themselves to confederations that could defend their rights and provide job opportunities to their members. AMEM (A women association for women entrepreneurs of Mozambique) for instance affiliated itself to the confederation of employers of Mozambique (CTA)

Expected Result 9: Communities and CSOs have increased awareness of the right to participate in development processes and increased capacity to actively participate in and contribute to development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes at the local and provincial levels through recognized mechanisms such as PO/IPCC.

A Draft Report documenting the experience of development observatories (DO) has been completed. The Report will be shared with Civil Society and Government entities. This report provides a comprehensive history of the DOs in Mozambique and aims to further foster improved dialogue between Government and Civil society, including youth associations and young people, on social development issues. The report, drafted with UNICEF technical support, will be finalized by end 2011.

Capacity of CBOs to monitor the state budget and the quality of services delivered at local level increased. At least 60 community-based organizations in *Chibuto*, *Manjakaze* and *Guijá* have increased their knowledge and experience on the local planning and budgeting approval processes; analysis and monitoring of state budget with reference to key social services with direct impact on women and children; evidence-based analysis of the budget and public policies for advocacy purposes.

CSOs influence district official to make the list of District Development Funds (DDF) beneficiaries public and managed to participate in District Consultative Council (DCC). The Ancuabe CSO platform has also been recognized as a reliable interlocutor for dialogue with the government and for the 2012 District Plan- PESOD - their inputs were requested. GMD has coordinated training in Gaza, Manica, Inhambane and Sofala in CRC and PETS. As a result of the training provided, representatives of civil society organizations at provincial level are now able to monitor provincial budget and expenditures.

CSO joint positions paper prepared. CSO joint positions paper were prepared and presented during the PARP 2011-2015 elaboration process, for the IV High level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in *Busan*, as well as on the role of CSO in Development presented in Cambodia as part of preparation for *Busan*. CSO have become better coordinated and have a more harmonised and coherent view of development issues and regularly join forces in their advocacy efforts.

Expected Result 10: Effectiveness of communication for empowerment and social mobilisation/community participation for the fulfilment of rights of the most vulnerable is enhanced.

As a result of concerted efforts among the UN agencies the Ministry of Education agreed to lead the Zero Tolerance to Child Sex Abuse Campaign with key line ministries (MoH, MoI, MWSA, and MJ) and civil society through the national children's rights forum. The campaigns' media component, launched on 29 June, consists of TV and Radio public service announcements with four influential personalities: former Prime Minister Luisa Diogo, former President Joaquim Chissano, and signers Stewart Sukuma and Mingas.

Multimedia mobile units and Community theatre. Nearly 2,000,000 people from 190 localities of 75 priority districts were reached twice by multimedia mobile unit activities, promoting breastfeeding and prevention of malaria, HIV and cholera. HIV counselling and testing were promoted and offered during mobile unit activities, in partnership with local Health service providers and NGOs. Around 16,000 people received HIV counselling and testing at the mobile unit tents. In the same line, a total of 275 localities of 75 selected districts from eight provinces were reached three times by community theatre activities in 2011. Around 184,000 people were involved in debates on prevention of HIV, malaria, cholera and promotion of good hygiene practices and exclusive breastfeeding.

Communication materials. Eight *Facts for Life* videos and radio spots (on malaria, cholera and HIV prevention, and promotion of breastfeeding, immunization and good hygiene practices) were produced and broadcast.

Expected Result 11: Community-based surveillance systems to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation established and functioning.

Establishment and operationalization of the National Council for Children (CNAC) is operational and has been provided with functioning equipment and training. The evaluation of the National Plans of Action for Children 2006-2010 PNAC-I was completed and based on its recommendations, MMAS is leading the development of a more holistic/robust PNAC II, consolidating into one document key objectives of previous plans.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

The fact that funds were made available in several small disbursements complicated the planning of activities and substantially contributed to delays incurred in implementation. The organization of joint monitoring visits continued to be challenging due to agency-specific competing priorities. Coordination among the participating agencies substantially improved and communication became more frequent. However communication with the government counter parts did not correspond to the expectation.

The lesson we learnt along the implementation is that the programme was very crucial in building synergies among the participating agencies which in turn contributed to develop the idea of a ONE UN civil society capacity building strategy.

Though this groups was no fully recognized by the UNCT, for instance, its ToR was never approved, it did not impede the participating agencies from working together because they saw it as a way not to duplicate efforts and actually greater ideas were shared during the planning, implementing and monitoring as one.

We also learnt as professionals in the field that by working together we UN Agencies could make the resources more effective;

Along the implementation we could also notice very little commitment on the part of some of the agencies that are part of this joint programme. Some were in the joint programme just to be able to access funds for their activities but did not live the spirit of the Programme.

Programmes like this, require very strong commitment from the agencies top leadership so that this can translate into the professional indicated to represent that agency in a given programme otherwise, joint programmes will just be viewed as mere source of funding.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1 ENHANCED ADVOCACY, POLICY ANALYSIS AND PARTNERSHIPS							
Output 1.1 Advocacy approaches seek to leverage knowledge and resources for women and children and quality education for all as a human right.	Indicator 1.1.1 % of State Budget and disbursements allocated to social sectors disaggregated by sector	Baseline: 65% (2005)	Maintain at least 65% to social sectors, as defined in the PARPA)	65% in 2011. Fully achieved		Budget Briefs and state budget report/Documents	
	Indicator 1.1.2 % increase of state budget allocated/spent to address violence against women in selected ministries	0%	TBD			Budget Briefs and state budget report/Documents	
	Indicator 1.1.3 National Action Plan for Prevention of Sexual Abuse and national structure implemented	Plan drafted	Plan approved, structure implemented	Not Achieved	The government never accepted to approve the plan therefore it was never implemented.	Programme Report/	
	Indicator 1.1.4 National level coordination body on the Children's Act established and meeting regularly to monitor implementation of the Children's Act	No Body established	Body established and functioning in the year 2009	Body established and operational		MMAS reports and Partners report	
Output 1.2 Child-friendly media networks are established and functioning and education sector annual award for outstanding	Indicator 1.2.1 Increased quantity and quality of news articles on child rights published	TBC	Coverage increased with quality	Fully achieved		National media Newspapers and Partners (MISA) Reports	

articles in newspapers, Radio and TV attributed to the best media professionals	Indicator 1.2.2 Child-friendly journalist network established and advocating for the realisation of child rights	None	Yes	Network (RECAC) established and advocating for child rights		Partner's Report/ Programme Report/	
	Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage of national and provincial journalists trained on child rights	TBD	40%	50% trained nationwide		Partner's Report/ Programme Report/	
	Indicator 1.2.4 Annual Awards "Education Makes News"	TBD	3 annual awards	One awards attributed	One awards was attributed due to weaker quality of news produced by local journalist it was not possible to reach the target	Partner's Report/ Programme Report/	
JP Output 1.3 Institutional linkages and networks involving workers and employers organizations strengthened and workers' rights respected in the workplace	Indicator 1.3.1 Reduction in the number of workers' rights violations in the workplace.	Baseline: TBD Target: %					
	Indicator 1.3.2 No. of consultations held between the social partners and other stakeholders on areas of common interests.	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD					
JP Output 1.4 Employment opportunities for youth, women and persons with disabilities created.	Indicator 1.4.1 No. of jobs created for persons with disabilities	No network	Network established and functioning				
	Indicator 1.4.2 A pro- youth , women and persons with disabilities employment advocacy action plan prepared and being implemented.	No action plan	Action plan being implemented				

JP Output 1.5 Research, information and monitoring systems that facilitate improved targeting and support to children and women are in place and functioning	Indicator 1.5.1 A network has been established to share research and information on children's rights	no network	network established and functioning	Network for sharing child related information established and operational (ROSC)		Partner's Report/ Programme Report/	
	Indicator 1.5.2 Percentage of WFFC, MDG, PARPA and PEN II indicators with data available in ESDEM	60% (2005)	90% (2009)	95% of data available in ESDEM		ESDEM database Joint programme Annual Report	
	Indicator 1.5.3 Percentage of CSO participating in MLA activities at central and local level	TBD	60%			Joint programme Annual Report	
JP Output 1.6 Regulatory framework for civil society reviewed	Indicator 1.6.1 Law reviewed and submitted	: Law not reviewed		Law Reviewed and submitted awaiting approval		Annual Reports Joint programme Annual Report	
JP Output 1.7 Civil Society Index / mapping conducted with CIVICUS methodology and capacity development plans formulated	Indicator 1.7.1 Indicator: Civil Society Index published and launched	no information on Civil Society capacity in Mozambique;	results disseminated and published	Index produced and published and shared with all stakeholders		Report soft and hardcopy Joint programme Annual Report	
	Indicator 1.7.2 Capacity Development plans for Civil Society formulated		For the first time plans/projects were developed based on real finds and CSO needs	Action Plan/project developed and implemented to strengthen CSO capacity to participate in Development Process		Joint programme Annual Report	

<p>Output 2.1 JP Output 2.1 CSOs planning, implementing and monitoring skills enhanced for managing their projects/programmes</p> <p>Output 2.2 JP Output 2.2. CS partners and other duty bearers technically skilled in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human and child rights; - workers rights; - policy dialogue and advocacy <p>advocacy for the ratification and implementation of international conventions on workers rights</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of programme partners trained in the respective technical areas</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>100% of partners trained in child rights related issues- 250 members of the ROSC</p>		<p>Joint programme Annual Report</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of PESOD that address the related technical areas (health, nutrition, WASH, protection)</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>100% - PESOD of All 7 targeted provinces</p>		<p>Joint programme Annual Report</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Employers and workers organisations trained on International Labour standards</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>				<p>Joint programme Annual Report</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.1.3 No. of International Labour conventions ratified by</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD;</p>	<p>4 conventions</p>			<p>Joint programme Annual Report</p>	
<p>JP Output 3.1 Communities, private sector and CSOs have increased awareness of the right to participate in the development processes and increased capacity to actively participate in and contribute to the development planning, implementation, monitoring and</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1 No. of references made in policy documents to interventions of Civil Society in the PO/DO/IPCCs.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Target: 10</p>	<p>More than 19 references in DO and IPCCs in all provinces. CSO have improved there participation in participatory forums, have jointly presented evidences through joint papers present</p>		<p>Joint programme Annual Report</p>	

evaluation processes at the local and provincial levels through recognized mechanisms like PO/IPCC.				at those forums			
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of SCO partners using recognised tools that provide evidence based information for advocacy and policy dialogue with government)	Baseline: 2 Target: 10		More than 15 CSO and three CSO networks (FMO, RECARC and ROSC) providing evidence based information		Joint programme Annual Report Partners Reports, Media coverage reports, Budget related publications	
	Indicator 3.1.3 Number of Representational Associations participating regularly in National and Provincial decision-making fora , by type of forum (G20 group, Poverty Observatory, IPPC, School Council, Communication fora)	Baseline: TBD	Target: TBD	150 associations nationwide participating in IPPC, PO and School Councils		Joint programme Annual Report Partners Reports	
	Indicator 3.1.4 No. of laws amended to reflect and acknowledge the rights of children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, employers and workers	Baseline: TBD	Target: TBD	Three laws drafted/Amended to incorporate child related issues		Joint programme Annual Report, Copies of the laws, Publications with the containing the three laws.	
JP Output 3.2 Effectiveness of communication for empowerment and social mobilization/community participation enhanced.	Indicator 3.2.1 Communication for empowerment strategy developed and implemented	Baseline: not available	Target: 1	Not meet.	This output was not realized as the focal point nominated to carry out the activities was moved out	Joint programme Annual Report	
	Indicator 3.2.3 Number and % of communication for empowerment organizations that indicate having been accessed trained and direct or	Baseline: will be established by the communication for empowerment audit in the first half of	Target: 2008: 50% of organizations involved in the communication for empowerment audit and	Not achieved	The same as above	Joint programme Annual Report	

	indirectly being part of the communication for empowerment platform,	2008	trainings. Target 2009: 80 % of communication for empowerment organizations involved and participating in the formulation of the communication for empowerment strategy				
	Indicator 3.2.4 Number of districts in which people living within at least 80% of localities have been reached by multi-media mobile units	Baseline: 30 districts in 4 provinces (2006)	Target: 75 districts in 8 provinces 2009	91% localities in 4 provinces		Joint programme Annual Report	
	Indicator 3.2.5 Number of districts in which people living within at least 80% of localities have been reached by 100 community theatre groups performing plays that address the key listed issues	Baseline: 55	Target: 75	85% Of localities in 7 provinces		Joint programme Annual Report	
JP Output 3.3 Community-based surveillance systems to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation are established and functioning	Indicator 3.3.1 : Number of cases of sexual exploitation, violence and abuse reported, reviewed and referred for appropriate medical, legal and psycho – social support	Baseline 23,000 reported only (2002-2006)	Target: 25,000	69923 –Cases of abuse reported where 15362 were children		Joint programme Annual Report	
	Indicator 3.3.2: Number of functioning community based	Baseline (2006): 0 functioning community	Target: 7 CFS districts	860 community based councils in 7 CFS districts		Joint programme Annual Report	

	surveillance systems	based surveillance systems					