



END OF PROJECT REPORT

Introduction

The purpose of this report – which is consistent with the undg Standard Progress Report format – is to provide information on the progress made by the project towards the realization of its stated objectives. In keeping with the UN system on-going efforts to strengthen result-orientation, the report should focus on systemic, structural transformation rather than process, highlighting how the different elements of the result chain described in the approved project document contributed to advance disability rights in keeping with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Reporting teams are encouraged to attach annexes containing additional relevant information (including assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published) and share videos, photographs or other multi-media materials illustrating the work of the project. It is recommended, however, that all annexes be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.

1. Variations in impact and outcome indicators

Using the table format provided below, please provide information on the variations in impact and outcome indicators that took place during the reporting period. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, additional narrative information should be provided detailing why that was the case and what plans have been put in place to ensure that the relevant data are collected.

Table 1. Variation in impact indicators

Impact
National institutions, including civil society organizations, have strengthened capacities to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate relevant fulfillment of international conventions, national policies, plans and services for People with Disability in Mozambique.
Impact indicators

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
Improved Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices as regards persons with	Disability is not properly covered by nationwide surveys. As a result, no statistically credible data on	The module on disability was developed for the multipurpose survey system, “Inquerito Continuo das agregados Familiares” (INCAF) of the

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
disabilities	<p>disability is available in the country.</p> <p>Limited training and dissemination of the Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to Disabled Peoples Organization’s (DPOs), civil society movements and primary government sectors after ratification by the government of Mozambique, resulting in limited knowledge and action by DPOs, government sectors and overall civil society</p>	<p>Government of Mozambique, and enumerators were trained. However due to previously reported lack of co-funding the INCAF did not proceed.</p> <p>UNICEF continues to advocate for inclusion of the Washington Group on Disability Short-Set Questions and, where possible, the Mozambique specific disability module in all population based surveys. Following contacts with UNICEF Headquarter on existing experiences of inclusion of disability questions/indicators in nationwide surveys we became aware of the ongoing efforts by UNICEF Global and the Washington Group (WG) on Disability Statistics for the development of survey tools to address the need for comparable and reliable data on children with disabilities. A new data collection module on child functioning and disability is being finalized. UNICEF Mozambique is ready to advocate for the module to be included in the next demographic and population surveys.</p> <p>As a result of the training on the CRPD, which was attended by 8 participants from government and 22 from disabled people’s organizations, DPOs are now familiar with the Convention and understand what actions are expected from government and from themselves to ensure the rights of people with disabilities are addressed.</p> <p>On the part of DPOs, this knowledge has triggered a more informed role in monitoring government actions in addressing the rights of people with disabilities. As a result of the training held, DPOs gathered key monitoring information to inform the production of the independent monitoring report on the UNCRPD.</p> <p>The report has been finalized, only pending translation, printing and submission to the UN and further in country dissemination.</p>

Table 2. Variation in outcome indicators (add a table for each outcome in the approved project document)

Outcome 1		
Enhanced participation of DPOs in the development, implementation and monitoring of programmes for persons with disabilities		
Outcome indicators		
Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
Production of independent report monitoring the implementation of the CRPD	No independent monitoring report developed and submitted following 2012 ratification of the CPRD by the Government of Mozambique.	Government report on the CRPD was produced and this was reviewed by DPOs, through the Forum of Mozambican Associations for the Disabled (FAMOD). Findings from the Government report, policy and legislative review, analysis and monitoring exercise by DPOs informed the finalization of the independent monitoring report by FAMOD. Evidence stemming from the independent monitoring ‘shadow’ report to the CRPD, the legislation/policy framework review, and needs assessment will inform and shape civil society advocacy and dialogue with government on specific issues of concern.
The SIOAS (Information, Orientation and Social Support Services) developed by HI, RAVIM and the social action department of the Ministry of Women and Social Action ¹ are operational in two districts.	No support provided (baseline 0)	Two SIOAS are providing centre-based and outreach services to children with disabilities and their families across 20 suburbs of Maputo and Matola. 1697 children with disabilities (796 girls and 901 boys) have been reached by SIOAS and have received basic social services and support. This has included identification and information based on individual/

¹ NB This additional outcome indicator was added through the approved no-cost extension request approved in August 2014.

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
		<p>family needs assessment, referrals to services and follow-up</p> <p>Following an initial needs assessment realized in Beira and Tete municipalities, the strategy for expanding the SIOAS service in these cities is finalized.</p>

Outcome 2
Increased and improved data available on persons with disabilities in Mozambique
Outcome indicators

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
<p>Availability of statistically significant and robust data on persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>No specific questions regarding disability are part of national surveys for collection of robust and statistically significant data.</p> <p>Limited awareness of Government of the need to collect such data.</p>	<p>A focused and limited survey was conducted in 2013 to assess the living conditions and main needs of landmine survivors; a final report was produced and disseminated widely.</p> <p>A statistical module on disability was developed for inclusion in the multipurpose household survey system (INCAF) and a training of enumerators was held in 2013. Because of the failure to implement the survey due to already mentioned reasons, it was decided by all project partners to advocate for the incorporation of the module in the next nationwide survey or its possible replacement by the Short-Set questions from the Washington Group on Disability statistics or a possible addition of a new module on child functioning and disability</p>

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
		developed by UNICEF Headquarters and Washington disability group. The civil society monitoring “shadow” report also highlights the need for quality and comprehensive data on disability so as to inform planning and delivery of services to people with disabilities. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the inclusion of disability related questions in all population based national surveys and that is central component of the second UNPRDD project proposal. .

Outcome 3
Appropriate VA policies, plans and services designed through needs assessment and public awareness campaigns
Outcome indicators

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
Needs assessment report available	Minimal information available on needs of mine survivors	The needs assessment was completed and the report was validated, printed and published (in Portuguese and English). Over 500 copies were distributed to key stakeholders (Ministries/ institutions, Donors, International Organizations, NGO, CSO, DPO, provincial and local authorities). Kindly refer to annex 2

Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
Advocacy campaign held on mine survivors	No advocacy campaigns held to date	<p>The Plan of Action for Victim Assistance (PAAV) was approved by the technical council of the Ministry of Women and Social Action. Approval by Council of Ministers is expected in 2015. The PAAV will be an annex to the already approved second National Disability Plan (PNAD II 2012-2019).</p> <p>From the four advocacy campaigns planned, three were realized by RAVIM with HI support: 1) for teachers and students of the Law Faculty of Eduardo Mondlane University (47 academic participants), 2) for the members of the social commission of the Parliament (17 legislation-makers), 3) a wider community sensitization around December 3rd in Beira (central celebrations of the international day of disabled people, reaching over 450 people).</p>

2. Overall progress

Please describe the progress made during the reporting period towards the realization of the project expected impact. Please make sure to capture, in your description, relevant shifts in capacity development. Please also comment, as appropriate, on the variations in impact indicators reported in Table 1.

Despite the constraints related to delays in the implementation of planned activities linked to Outcome 1 and the change of approach with relation to Outcome 2 (cancellation of INCAF), the project has made great progress. Advocacy work is ongoing for the inclusion of the developed disability module or the short-set questions from the Washington working group, with the possibility of one additional module on child functioning and disability. The CRPD training to DPO/FAMOD members was of the utmost importance for the dissemination of the Convention and to raise awareness on the rights of people with disabilities and the need for a proper monitoring of implementation. As a result, DPOs got fully involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the CRPD as well as in the review of legislation and production of the first independent monitoring “shadow” report on the CRPD, through a consultative process. The report highlights specific areas of concern including absence of domestic and

specific regulatory frameworks that would galvanize implementation of CRPD recommendations that are embedded in domestic laws, the lack of a domestic and high level platform to report on State performance in addressing the Rights of People with Disabilities and the limited access to services by people with disabilities, especially in the areas of education and vocational education, health care, access to jobs and overall accessibility to name some, either due to lack of investment in training and awareness raising on alternative and inclusive approaches to disability, lack of investment in equipment, infrastructure and tools needed to promote inclusion, accessibility and quality care for people with disabilities and the still prevailing social barriers that hinder social inclusion and participation. The report also points out the need for comprehensive and statistical data on disability that would inform planning and delivery of services to people with disabilities. Findings from the independent monitoring shadow report will shape the advocacy agenda in promoting the Rights of People with Disabilities.

The project has supported the dissemination of information about the rights of people with disabilities in Mozambique and has contributed to creating a conducive environment within which people with disabilities can claim their rights. The participation of Government and civil society representatives in the training and awareness raising held on the CRPD allowed the sharing of expectations and increased accountability.

As a result of the dissemination of the CRPD and the subsequent increased awareness, DPOs have been advocating for their full involvement in decision making processes, especially on issues of their interest under the slogan, "nada para nós sem nós" which translates to, "nothing for us without us". As an example, they played critical role through providing inputs and knowledge to the development of the Plan of Action for Victim Assistance, which will be an annex to the second National Disability Plan (2012- 2019). This plan places the onus on Government and civil society to include and budget for specific actions for mine survivors in their annual work plans and to consider all levels of intervention including national, provincial, district and municipality level. It also emphasizes the importance of leveraging partnership with civil society, including DPOs, to achieve greater impact.

The approval of the of the Plan of Action on Landmine Survivor Assistance (PAAV) that should happen in near future offers invaluable inputs to the National Disability Plan by incorporating specific activities to address the needs and rights of landmine survivors and victims.

The budget re-phasing has also provided support to the Information, Orientation and Social Support Services (SIOAS) developed by HI, with the contributions from RAVIM and the social action department of the Ministry of Woman and Social Action. Two SIOAS are operational in two urban districts (covering 20 poor neighborhoods), providing centre-based, and mostly community-based and outreach support to children with disabilities and their families.

3. Progress towards specific outcomes

Please describe the progress made during the reporting period towards the realization of each of the outcomes envisaged in the approved project document. To the extent that is possible, clearly outline the link between the outputs delivered by the project and the described outcome-related progress. Please also comment, as appropriate, on the variations in outcome indicators reported in Table 2.

Outcome 1.

Enhanced participation of DPOs in the development, implementation and monitoring of programmes for people with disabilities

Since ratification of the CPRD in 2012, training, awareness raising and other knowledge sharing activities have been conducted by HI, FAMOD and their network partners. As a result of the dissemination of the CRPD and the subsequent increased awareness of people with disabilities about their rights, DPOs have been advocating for their full involvement in decision making on issues that affect them "nada para nós sem nós" which translates as "nothing for us without us".

The independent monitoring "shadow" report has been finalized with greater contribution of DPOs that were highly involved in the field monitoring of implementation of CRPD recommendations, after training and awareness raising activities supported by the project.

FAMOD, HI and RAVIM were also very active in engaging with disabled persons organizations to advocate with Government and in providing inputs for the finalization of the Plan of Action for Victim Assistance (PAAV), see Outcome 3, below.

In line with the programme no-cost extension agreement, support has been provided to the Information, Orientation and Social Support Services (SIOAS) developed by HI, RAVIM and the social action department of the Ministry of Women and Social Action. The SIOAS are operational in two urban districts, and following initial needs assessments in Beira and Tete. Plans are now in place to expand the model to those municipalities in continuation of this local inclusive development project.

These referral and outreach centres link children with disabilities and their families with a range of health, education and social services that they need to improve their well-being. They provide support to families to continue supporting their children with disabilities at home. The SIOAS provide training and orientation to basic health and social services in Maputo and Matola neighborhoods to increase their skills, competencies and overall enabling environment to ensure a proper and adequate response to the basic and specific needs of children with disabilities and their families, with particular emphases on access to rehabilitation services and assistive devices. The training to improve the quality of reception and care of children with disabilities and their families has benefited 200 professionals of pre-schools, residential care centres, primary schools, primary health centers and other specialized services.

1697 children with disabilities (796 girls and 901 boys) were reached by the project and have received basic social services and support. This has included identification and information based on individual/ family needs assessment, referrals to services and follow-up. Twenty SIOAS activist outreach teams (composed by 1 social action institute community worker and 1 activist from a local or disabled people's association) have been operational to make the link between professional services and home care, also providing significant psychosocial support to parents, carers and siblings.

Assessment for specialist high-value assistive devices was conducted for 250 children. Most mobility aids will be delivered and fitted during second semester 2015, after unanticipated delays in procurement. .

With the initial plan to support 8 lobby-advocacy initiatives, a total of 18 initiatives were supported and small grants were provided to support local advocacy and lobbying initiatives which resulted in direct participation of

more than 280 local community members, further relayed by three significant media reports on radio and television concerning the rights of children with disabilities. Associations such as AJODEMO, AMDV and AMODFA, facilitate the activities. Some highlights: AMDV (association of the visually impaired) organized sensitization sessions towards education service managers and professionals (about the importance of inclusion of children with disabilities in schools and shared some good practice); AJODEMO focused on sensitization focusing on health sector. Services managers and staff of a variety of health and education services participated actively in these actions. Radio Maria and Alfa & Omega covered all activities broadcasting disability-related information about the rights of persons with disabilities, sensitizing people about inclusion principles and processes. HI is currently assessing the level of satisfaction of project beneficiaries as well as the effects of advocacy and lobby activities implemented by partners to improving access to social basic services (Education, Health and Social Action) by people with disabilities as well as anticipated on the emerging community and societal practices of inclusion of people with disabilities. The findings from this exercise will be presented in the final report to be submitted.

Outcome 2.

Increased and improved data available on persons with disabilities in Mozambique

No specific questions regarding disability are present in national surveys for the collection of robust and statistically significant data however government awareness on the need to collect such data is enhanced. As mentioned above, a module on disability was developed for inclusion in the cancelled multipurpose household survey system (INCAF) and a training of enumerators was held in 2013. Because of the failure to implement the survey, it was decided by all project partners to advocate for the incorporation of the module in the next nationwide survey or its possible replacement by the Short-Set questions from the Washington Group on Disability, with the possibility of one additional module on child functioning and disability that is being prepared by UNICEF headquarter and the Washington working group on Disability statistics. As already stated UNICEF will continue to advocate for the inclusion of such questions in all population based national surveys.

The needs assessment on landmine survivors is available.

Outcome 3.

Appropriate VA policies, plans and services designed through needs assessment and public awareness campaigns.

The needs assessment, "Shattered Dreams - Living conditions, needs and capacities of mines and Explosive Remnants of War Survivors in Mozambique", (Annex 1), was jointly and publicly launched with the Ministry of Women and Social Action and other stakeholders and 553 copies were made available (279 in Portuguese, 274 in English). It was also presented at the 13th Meeting of State Parties to the Geneva Mine Ban Treaty. This needs assessment provides baseline data for future follow-up since the addresses / locations of all mine survivors interviewed during the survey are codified with GPS coordinates. This means they can be re-visited to measure the changes in their living conditions.

Subsequently a series of National Seminars gathering Mine Action and Disability actors (e.g. RAVIM, HI, Ministry of Woman and Social Action, Ministry of Health, and FAMOD) contributed to the dissemination of the report findings; those workshops aimed at developing a national plan of action for victim assistance. An initial sensitization workshop was held to outline the process, share the needs assessment report and to raise

awareness on the importance of the PAAV elaboration. It was followed by 3 additional thematic workshops on social protection/ action, health & psycho-social issues, and livelihoods. This process contributed to the development of the Plan of Action for Victim Assistance (PAAV), which was approved by the technical council of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, only pending approval by the council of ministers. The three main objectives of the PAAV are: to promote equal rights, full participation and empowerment of mine/ERW survivors; to ensure the principle of equal opportunity for mine/ERW survivors; and to monitor and coordinate all activities implemented on behalf of mine/ERW survivors, more details in the Government presentation at Annex 2². The plan's strategic priorities are social assistance; access to healthcare, physical rehabilitation and psycho-social support; socio-economic reintegration through vocational training and access to income-generating opportunities; and the promotion of the rights of survivors and other persons with disabilities.

Further details of Mozambique's commitment to survivor assistance can be found at the Landmine and Cluster Munition Initiative site³.

4. Other results

The disability lobby had a strong presence in the Social Protection Week in July 2014. This high-level multi-sectoral initiative led by MMAS and National Institute for Social Action (INAS) resulted in broad based media attention and commitment to a significant review of the National Basic Social Security Strategy. As a result of the advocacy work, the Victim Assistance Plan (PAAV) was presented in the Social Protection week as a complement to the second National Disability Plan (PNAD). The SIOAS model and achievements were also presented by the Civil Society Platform for Social Protection (PSCM-PS) as key elements for people with Disabilities to access services and exercise their Rights in a dignified manner. As a result of the SIOAS model being taken as critical element to social protection, there is ongoing discussion to turn SIOAS into a localized service (Balcão Único) that would identify, provide information and refer all vulnerable groups to specific existing services.

Social protection is included as a key objective of the Plan of Action for Landmine Survivor Assistance. Additionally, based on the development of the SIOAS model, MMAS has requested HI's technical assistance for setting-up and support the implementation of additional SIOAS in the municipalities of Beira, Tete and Nampula. HI consequently elaborated a project proposal which was selected and funded by the EU, starting in 2015.

UNICEF is also advocating for the adoption of a child sensitive social protection approach to complement the new strategy which would consider the needs of the most vulnerable children, including children with a disability.

UNICEF and HI have also embarked on a documentation and sharing of results of the SIOAS model, as a central element and evidenced catalyzer in mediating access to services by children with disabilities and their families. The micro-website "Fairnsquare" has attracted significant amount of attention country wide and overseas and it presents the lives of children with disabilities that have been positively impacted throughout the years, through improved access to quality services, including education, health care, rehabilitation, social protection, physio-therapy and proper follow up and support at community level.

² Currently available in Portuguese

³ http://www.the-monitor.org/custom/index.php/region_profiles/print_theme/3691

5. Life stories and testimonies

After Ester's mother died she was rejected by her father, because Ester paralyzed and thought to be deaf and mute and the stigma associated with having a disabled child in the family. Although she was, her mother's parents decided that they could look after her. She did not go to school, did not play with other children and remained home and was isolated for all her short life. When she was 9 years old, the SIOAS (Information, Orientation and Social Support Service) developed by HI, RAVIM and the social action department of the Ministry of Women and Social Action, expanded their work into her neighborhood. The SIOAS activists heard about Ester and went to visit the family. They were able to talk to Ester's grandparents about their rights, and the new opportunities for her. They helped Ester to get the specialist healthcare she needed and made sure she was referred to specialized rehabilitation services. The grandparents were consequently supported by the SIOAS activists, progressively taught how to take proper care of Ester and how to communicate with her at home. This combination of specialist and home care helped Ester to slowly develop her motor skills, to better control her movements and to start communicating with the world around her. Today Ester can stand and move around on her own. And, maybe more importantly, she has started communicating with people and making friends.



© Handicap International/2014/Ester with her SIOAS activist and friends, Maputo, Mozambique

Testimonies

Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare:

"We welcome this Needs Assessment Report, as it will enable us to develop a National Action Plan for Victims Assistance, with specific responses, comprehensive, efficient and appropriate to the needs of landmine / ERG." - National Director of Social Action, Mr. Miguel Mousse

The Parliament:

"To thank Handicap and RAVIM initiative on behalf of the Commission's and say that there is still a long way to go to understand the whole dilemma faced by land mine survivors, as this survey does not cover the entire country. The Commission reiterates its readiness to participate in the next steps of the PAAV design process, and although it cannot be represented by all its members, will rather delegate someone if invited, according to the parliamentary agenda as it is our role as legislators and supervisory body to encourage and adopt policies that bring benefit to the

people of Mozambique. This presentation was extremely important for the Commission because it fits into our schedule and always will be a priority. We are glad that, the RAVIM be part of FAMOD because we have had several meetings to this board presenting the concerns of disabled people ", Ms. Conceita Xavier Sortane, President of the Commission.

The Network for victim's assistance (RAVIM)

"It was rewarding to RAVIM to have taken part in this research, because we work for years in this component. Some aspects were quite relevant, for example, we had never thought that the victims' level of vulnerability were so dark, and also the existence of great number of survivors living with psychological trauma. It means that with the research results, RAVIM opened his horizon regarding the reality of the victims. The results will serve as a light in the planning of the next interventions - National Coordinator of RAVIM, Mr. Luis Silvestre Wamusse.

Witness of a mine survivor:

"It's the first time someone comes to see me because of what happened, and it happened 21 years ago. Thank you for recognizing me. I am glad the government is to take our situation into account, even for an old woman like me."
"- Ms. Maria.

6. Challenges and unforeseen events

As previously noted, the Forum of Mozambican Associations for the Disabled (FAMOD) experienced significant staff turnover which resulted in delays in the implementation of the project. However, this negative experience did not impact negatively on the expected deliverables. Training of DPOs and government representatives was accomplished. Revision of government report, national policies and legislation regarding Disability and their alignment to the CRPD was completed as well as the monitoring of CRPD implementation by DPOs and other civil society organizations, following the training and awareness raising held. As a result of these processes, the shadow independent monitoring report was finalized and is ready for translation, submission to the UN and further in country sharing. .

Government's availability to participate in some processes pertaining to this project was constrained as a result of national elections that were held in October 2014. This resulted in delayed approvals and dissemination, specifically of the Plan of Action for Victim Assistance. HI continues to push for the its approval in the second semester of 2015 and has been in contact with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, the former Ministry of Women and Social Action.

As previously noted the cancellation of the multi-purpose household survey (INCAF) has prevented the collection of standardized data for populations living in desperate economic circumstances, including people with disabilities, as per the module developed. However continued advocacy for inclusion of the module or the Washington Disability Group Short-Set Questions has the potential to ensure that comparable data is collected and used to assess Mozambique's compliance with development goals and the CPRD, for example in the forth-coming national population census.

7. Project follow up

Outcome 1

- Translate, print and submit the shadow independent monitoring report to the UN board on Disability. Disseminate the report in country.
- Based on the key findings from the review process, advocate to address identified gaps, bottlenecks and barriers to full realization of the Rights of People with Disabilities.
- Based on the success of the SIOAS centres initiated by HI and from 2015, with more involvement expected from the Government, and the current plans to expand to Beira, Tete and Nampula municipalities, consider a longer-term investment action plan scale-up the model to ensure a minimum of one SIOAS in every operational province.

Outcome 2

- Advocate with INE for the inclusion of the disability module or, at least the short-set of questions from the Washington Disability Working Group and the new module on child functioning and disability in any next nationwide population survey to be held in near future.

Outcome 3

- Continue the advocacy for approval of the PAAV as well as for its implementation.