



Submission Snapshot

Date Submitted

14 Mar 2013

Reference No.

GPSA-4NLS

1.1 Project Title

Mozambican Social Accountability Network, MOSANET

1.3 Project Overview

Recipient/Executing organization name: Save the Children International in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) is the main recipient. SCIMOZ will work in partnership with executing partners, the Center for Civil Society Learning and Capacity-Building (CESC) and Rede da Criança (Children's Network), from hereby, the three partners are called Consortium.

Address of the recipient organization: Rua de Tchamba, 398. Maputo, Mozambique

Country in which applicant CSO is a legal entity: Mozambique

Mentee(s) organization(s) name(s): The consortium will identify additional 11 organizations in each of the provinces that will be trained and supported to utilize a social accountability (SA) tools called Community Score Cards and Expenditure Tracking which are participatory, community based monitoring and evaluation tools that enables citizens to assess the quality of public services such as a Health and Education as well as assessment the level of use of the resources allocated in their community.

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Project start date: 01-Aug-2013

Project end date: 31-Jul-2016

Project geographic scope: All the eleven provinces of the country, with some activities focused in provinces of Nampula, Tete and Maputo City

Total project cost: US\$1,000,000.

Additional financing sources:

Section 2: Project Objectives

2.1 Project Objectives

Project objectives:

- 1) To build capacity of civil society on social accountability in the Health and Education sectors
- 2) To increase constructive dialogue between citizens and government in the Health and Education sectors governance.
- 3) The 1st and 2nd objectives will significantly contribute to improve the quality of service delivery in the Health and Education sectors

Project outcomes:

- 1) Strengthened capacity of civil society, including child led organizations, on social accountability in the Health and Education sectors
- 2) Increased constructive dialogue between citizens, including child led organizations, and government in the Health and Education sectors governance
- 3) Improved quality of service delivery in the Health and Education sectors

The project aims to establish a network of both civil society and health and education government sectors that focuses on enhanced feedback and participation from service beneficiaries, including children, with the long term goal of improving the quality of the services. We will build the capacity and support CSOs to take on comprehensive SA programs in Maputo, Tete and Nampula Provinces, where the CSOs will monitor the quality of service deliveries by applying tested approaches including Community Score Cards, Expenditure Tracking, Partner Defined Quality (PDQ) and SMS Quality Assessment System. In addition, the project will train and support 1 CSO in each of the remaining 8 provinces to apply the Community Score Card tool to collect data for two nation-wide service quality surveys. The project aims to build skills and capacity that of Education and Health service providers to be transparent, inclusive and accountable to citizens in their service delivery and governance. Knowledge & Learning is integrated in the project with the purpose of creating, documenting and sharing learning on how the project succeeds in establishing a SA network. Lessons learnt will be nationally and internationally shared through the GPSA learning platform.

2.2 Focus Area

Social accountability initiative or program; CSO Institutional strengthening; Capacity-building and technical assistance; Mentoring [one or more of the above through mentoring]

2.3 GPSA Pillars of Governance

Transparency; Representation and voice; Accountability; Learning for improved results [required]

2.4 Project Goals and CSO's Mission

Save the Children's strategy sets a strong focus on good governance for children, which is about governments fulfilling the promises they make to children, about governments being accountable for what they do, and about a strong civil society voice in holding them to account. Bad governance, such as the misuse of scarce resources and poor quality or non-existent basic services, is disastrous for children. Our programmes encourage governments and

others to do better but also challenge them when they are not doing enough or when they deny their responsibilities.

Save the Children in Mozambique has supported civil society in Mozambique since 1998, with the objective of raising awareness of children's rights, and capacity to hold governments accountable for their obligations to citizens.

This proposal is a natural continuation of the work SCIMOZ is already undertaking in this field. This includes strong cooperation with CESC. CESC and SCIMOZ are already partners with COWI on the Citizen Engagement Program (CEP) funded by DFID. Many of the elements in CEP link very well to the priorities of the GPSA proposal. The cooperation with CESC is a foundation for future development of civil society capacity on social accountability approaches in Mozambique, that will enable citizen's participation in monitoring of the decentralized resource allocation in health and education sectors. We aim to build on the existing programs, widen the geographic reach, strengthen the capacity and sustainability of the CSO partners, utilize and develop new SA methods and consolidate the different initiatives we are involved in on SA where possible.

The long term SCIMOZ support of Rede da Criança has significantly contributed to the establishment and consolidation of a strong network of child groups and child parliaments with a representation in the national child parliament, which gives us access to an arena for communication with national level decision makers. We have put a lot of emphasis on establishing strong communication channels between the child groups and child parliaments on local level and the national child parliament, to ensure that knowledge and advocacy messages produced on local level reach and inform the decision makers. The Rede da Criança network strengthens the capacity of citizens, including children, to Monitor State's investment in Health and Education Sector and Rede da Criança will play an important role in the action, utilizing their well established structure and their constructive dialogue with national level decision makers.

2.5 Project's Beneficiaries

2.5.1 Project's main direct beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries from this action will be:

- Members of CSO that receives capacity building
- Community members of geographic regions covered by the project, we will identify regions in the CSO mapping and calculate the target group.
- Service providers and Governments representatives on all levels that receive capacity building or participate in any of the activities
- Media actors, especially community radio stations, that are approached by project stakeholders with the purpose of raising awareness on SA
- Children in child groups and child parliaments supported by Rede da Criança.

Vulnerable groups:

The consortium will make the case that children are a vulnerable group dependent on adults for their basic needs, such as health care and education, and that they are often excluded from participating in governance, which make them dependent on spokespersons to claim their rights. This project will be concerned about including children in the best possible way through the full project cycle, and we will take specific measures to ensure a gender sensitive approach and to ensure inclusiveness. This will be accomplished by cooperating with a girls education

project, and with a education project for disabled children, both implemented by SCIMOZ in Tete, which is one of the geographic focus areas of this call.

2.5.2 Project's indirect beneficiaries: • Service beneficiaries of Education and Health services, including children and their families, in all 11 districts, but we anticipate strongest impact in Nampula, Tete and Maputo.

- CSO actors in all 11 districts, especially in Nampula, Tete and Maputo city.
- Audiences receiving project messages through radio broadcasts, the MOSANET webpage or through oral presentation by Rede da Criança 's network of focal persons at Community level.

Section 3: Project Description

3.1 Sectors of Focus

Public sector – State Reform:

Transparency/ Access to Information: National, Regional (in-country), District/Local

Budget Accountability: National, Regional (in-country), District/Local

Procurement: District/Local

Anti-corruption: District/Local

Sector Reform:

Education: National, Regional (in-country), District/Local

Health and nutrition: National, Regional (in-country), District/Local

3.2 Project Strategy

3.2.1 Governance and/or development issues: Initiatives to improve transparent and participatory governance are undertaken in the Education and Health sector in Mozambique, but there are potential for improvement, especially in the rural areas, with weak channels for constructive dialogue between government and citizens. The action will address this by strengthening CSOs capacity to monitor the quality of Health and Education service deliveries through methods like Community Score Cards, Expenditure Tracking, Partner Defined Quality and SMS feedback from beneficiaries. We will establish a website for information sharing that also includes on-line training material on SA and a feedback mechanism for beneficiaries. To strengthen civil society participation in governance and to support constructive dialogue between state and citizens, we will organize workshops for dissemination of results from the other activities.

Mozambican governments have taken on several reforms to improve the quality of service delivery, such as a decentralization process of the Education sector, where Education governments transfer funds yearly to schools (School Direct support Fund (ADE)). CESC will track the extent of leakages in education budgets as funds are transferred from the central government to, Districts and Schools (Apoio Directo à Escola), and the project stakeholders will measure whether the beneficiaries experience any changes in service delivery.

3.2.2 Strategy for building multi-stakeholder support: The consortium already has strong coalitions with other CSOs and government bodies in Mozambique, but we aim to build on this by strengthen the capacity on SA in 1 CSO in each of the 11 regions. CESC will organize and run the trainings, and this will be follow up by on-line

training material published on the website. We aim to create a national knowledge sharing network of SA agents, including SA agents in other programs and initiatives (like Citizen Engagement Program (CEP), Mechanism for Support of Civil Society (MASC) and Program for an Inclusive, Responsible Governance (AGIR) that consolidates results and findings, to ensure clear communication of information to governmental representatives. The project aims to engage with government in constructively offering capacity building on inclusive governance and access to technology. We believe that this is vital to accomplish a positive dialogue between citizens and government. SCIMOZ will engage with media actors, first and foremost community radio stations, to create interest and awareness about SA in a broader audience. The radio broadcast will be an important measure to reach the rural districts, also with local languages, and we will raise awareness about the SMS Quality Assessment System, through radio broadcasts.

3.2.3 Strategy of constructive engagement: SCIMOZ, CESC, and Rede da Criança all have strong experience with civil society engagement, and also hold much experience on cooperation with government actors. Based on previous experience and evaluations we have identified a bottleneck in the communication channels between projects and initiatives on the local level and the decision making process on provincial and national level, with the result that collected information and advocacy messages developed on the local level sometimes do not reach the high level decision makers. To reach the project objectives in this call it is absolutely vital to create and strengthen channels for constructive information sharing and dialogue between civil society and government actors. We will address this by offering capacity building on SA and inclusive governance to service providers, by giving them access to data on service beneficiaries' perception of quality and by opening new channels of communication through new technology. We will aim to create networks and link between civil society and government by arranging annual dissemination workshops on provincial and national level where we focus on cooperation to bridge gaps in a constructive way.

3.2.4 Communications and outreach strategy: One of the project deliverables is the project website where we will publish the result of the SA monitoring tools and on-line training material on SA. We will encourage cooperating government partners to publish relevant information and publications on this webpage. The website will also contain the following material:

- A weekly news bulletin with focus on children's rights and social accountability. Rede da Criança already produces this as a newsletter published by e-mail that reaches 500 recipients in CSOs and relevant government structures. We aim to strengthen the focus on SA in the bulletin and to reach more readers through the website.
- A bi-annual child friendly and child produced publication on children's rights and social accountability. This is already produced and printed by Rede de Criança twice a year, but we plan to strengthen the focus on SA as Rede da Criança receives training, and we also aim to reach more child readers through the webpage, and to supplement the publication with child friendly multimedia elements.

In addition to this Save the Children will engage with community radio stations to broadcast project messages to a wider audience, including citizens in rural areas and non Portuguese speakers.

3.2.5 Social accountability mechanisms or tools: Community Score Cards:

The Community Score Cards is a participatory, community based monitoring and evaluation tool that enables citizens to assess the quality of public services such as a Health and Education. In this project it will be used to inform community members about available services and their entitlements and to solicit their opinions about the accessibility and quality of Health and Education services. By providing an opportunity for direct dialogue between

service providers and the community, the Community Score Card process will empower the public to voice their opinion and demand improved service delivery.

Expenditure Tracking:

CESC will track the extent of leakages in education budgets as funds are transferred from the central government to, Districts and Schools (Apoio Directo à Escola). It will analyze the following aspects:

- the funds received by the school do correspond with allocations
- how the priorities were made within the school
- the procurement process
- the implementation of activities
- transparency and participation of the beneficiaries

The Expenditure tracking tool will be combined with the Community Score Cards and information will be collected in a national sample of 400 primary schools. The provincial CSO partners will be trained to use the tool and will collect the information at the same time that they will collect information relate with quality of education.

Partner Defined Quality (PDQ):

Most recently in Mozambique the Ministry of Health has worked with SCIMOZ to integrate the PDQ approach into the finalized national document, Termos de Referência para o Estabelecimento e Funcionamento dos Comitês de Co-Gestão das Unidades Sanitárias. Training of Trainers and capacity strengthening on this approach has been carried out by the Maternal Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP), implemented by SCIMOZ in all provinces, providing a unique opportunity to strengthen application in the field. SCIMOZ will build the capacity of local CSO. Special attention will be dedicated to adaptation of this tool to be suitable with the most vulnerable services beneficiaries, especially children.

SMS Quality Assessment System

CESC has already established a well functioning SMS system called OLAVULA. The SMS system is included in Citizen Engagement Program (CEP) as a pilot to test an SMS based methodology effectiveness to improve citizen direct engagement with service providers. We aim at using the same technological platform to reach more citizens in Tete, Nampula and Maputo.

3.3 Social Accountability Tools

Transparency and Access to Information: Develop information and communications materials to make public information accessible to targeted audiences, Submission of requests for access to public information, Develop online database to display public information in accessible, understandable formats, Independent budget analysis (national, state/provincial, municipal, sectoral)

Voice and Representation: Capacity-building of CSOs, CSO networks and/or targeted citizen groups, Setting-up or strengthening state-civil society councils or committees

Accountability: Develop web-based civic application to monitor (national, state, municipal, sectoral) public programs and institutions, Independent budget monitoring (including budget expenditures tracking, budget process monitoring), Design and implement community scorecards to assess service delivery (availability of inputs, service

quality), Design and implement social audits of public policy/public program implementation, community-based monitoring of public works' execution, Independent monitoring of procurement and contracting processes, Use of international standards and monitoring mechanisms to monitor (national, state/provincial, municipal, sectoral) country's compliance, enforcement and implementation of policies and programs, Other. Please describe below:

: Design and implement Partner Defined Quality to engage citizens and service providers in actions aimed to improvement of services provided in health and education sectors.

3.4 Summary of Project Components

3.4.1 Project summary: The project consist of 3 main program components; 1) Civil Society Capacity Building, 2) Building Awareness and Capacity of Service Providers and 3) Constructive Dialogue. In addition, the project holds integrated Knowledge & Learning component. The long term goal is that the outcomes of the 3 program components, and the Knowledge & Learning component, will significantly contribute to an improvement of the quality of service delivery in the Education and Health sectors in Mozambique.

Civil Society Capacity Building

The main objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of civil society and citizen to undertake SA activities in Education and Health sectors. We will train and provide coaching to CSOs to take on comprehensive SA programs implementing the Community Score Card System, the Partner Defined Quality approach and the SMS channel Quality Assessment System in Maputo, Tete and Nampula. We will additionally train and support 1 CSO in each of the remaining 8 provinces to undertake Community Score Cards in a nationwide representative sample in year 1 and 3 to collect data for a nation-quality survey of service quality in Education and Health sectors

We will raise awareness among citizens, including children, on their right to quality services and broadcast project messages through community radio stations.

Building Awareness and Capacity of Service Providers

The main objective of this project component is to strengthen the awareness and capacity of Service Provider in Education and Health sectors to be transparent, inclusive and accountable to citizens in their service delivery and governance. We will encourage and capacitate service providers to participate actively in the Partner Defined Quality approach, to receive and take into consideration the SMS quality assessments that this project collect and compile and we will invite representatives to attend meetings and workshops on different levels to disseminate the results from all the project SA tools, and to discuss actions to bridge the gaps.

Constructive Dialogue

The main objective for this project component is to create arenas for constructive dialogue between citizens, civil society and government, to contribute to strengthened multi stakeholders networks and to support active civil participation in governance. A main element of this project component is the Partner Defined Quality approach that builds very much on active participation from both civil society and government representatives, this methodology require service providers to consider and react on the information collected. The Constructive Dialogue project component also has some innovative elements that will be piloted in Tete, Nampula and Maputo, such as the SMS Quality Assessment System.

Knowledge & Learning

This is an important element both for the World Bank and for the involved partners in Mozambique. The main

objective is to create, document and share learning on how the project succeeded in establishing a SA program, but also to document choices and interventions that were not that successful.

3.4.2 Summary of lessons learned: (i) Lessons learnt from the on-going governance monitoring programmes in Mozambique, such as Mechanism for Support of Civil Society (MASC) and Program for an Inclusive, Responsible Governance (AGIR), have indicated a serious bottle neck in terms of local monitoring results not being taken up to provincial and National Level debate. This is largely due to the thematic forums having insufficient links to community and district based organizations. The provincial and national debate is thus centered on the Urban Civil Society “Elite” talking in the name of all but limiting its participation to organizations as provincial and capital level. We will address this by ensuring clear referral mechanisms between the dissemination workshops on district, provincial and national level to ensure that the conclusions and advocacy messages created on district level reach national level decision makers. The new technology element of this project will also provide citizen with an effective channel for voicing their concerns.

(ii) Training opportunities on human/child rights governance related issues had been mainly designed to be “face to face” resulting in difficulties of providing ongoing trainings or limiting opportunities for participants living far from the training venues or those with limited time availability attended. The consortium will design and implement Online training on social accountability in Portuguese language to take this lesson into account.

3.4.3 Alternatives considered:

Child Impact Assessment

Article 3 of the UNCRC states: “In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration”. A child impact assessment is a tool used to assess the impact that proposed laws, policies or programmes may have on children. In the preparation of this call we considered to add Child Impact Assessment to the list of tools for the project in Tete, Nampula and Maputo, to utilize it for assessing the consequences policy changes and ongoing reforms have for children.

Extractive Industry

Save the Children International has established themselves as a strong actor on Investment in Children, which is a social budgeting approach looking at both the revenue and the expenditure side of the budget. We were very tempted to add the element on “Monitor and report in the sub-national transfers linked to the exploration and exploitation of the extractive industries....” from the national call to the application.

Both of these elements would fit well with the GPSA frame work and the 3 partner’s capacity and experience, but it was not possible to find a place for this within the given budget. We also concluded that these two element could blur the clear focus we have in this project, and that could be destructive for us, especially in the 1st phase where the focus will be on building capacity on the 4 selected SA tools.

Section 4: Project Implementation

4.1 Capacity Building

The project will start up with a capacity building workshop for SCIMOZ, CESC and Rede da Criança, organized by the same three actors. We will invite external capacity to provide training on PDQ, probably the project manager of

the PDQ project based in South Africa. The three partners will select participants for this workshop that later will have the responsibility of mentoring the projects in Tete, Nampula and Maputo City, and to train one CSO in each the remaining provinces on how to use the Community Score Cards. The workshop will cover Community Score Cards, Expenditure Tracking, PDQ, SMS Quality Assessment System and we will agree and draft methodologies for the CSO mapping and the mid-term project performance review. The 3 main partners will train, capacitate and support the identified CSO according to the needs identified in the CSO mapping. We have also agreed that the project will receive technical support in Mozambique from Save the Children technical advisors on two occasions, and continuously support from distance, to follow up on the implementation of the project, the utilization of the SA tools and the M&E and Knowledge & Learning part of the project. The technical advisors from Save the Children have been actively participating in the proposal development and know the project well already. One of the technical support visits will take place during the mid-term review to overlook the process of that, and to join the discussion on adjustment to the project setup.

SCIMOZ will have the main responsibility of monitoring and evaluation, and the projects M&E activities will be overlooked by M&E staff with much experience and access to technical equipment and data processing solutions.

4.2 Role of Partners

This action will be run by 3 partners in close collaboration, SCIMOZ, CESC and Rede da Criança , but with a clear separation of roles and responsibilities.

CESC will have the main responsibility for training CSOs, and Health and Education public officials on performance monitoring of Health and Education service delivery, by developing and utilizing methods and tools. They will also further develop the SMS Quality Assessment System. The provincial CSO partners will be trained by CESC on the use Expenditure Tracking , and those will collect the Expenditure information at the same time that they will collect information relate with quality of education.

CESC will in partnership with government officials undertake dissemination workshops at regional levels (North, Centre and South).

Rede da Criança will build capacity of their civil society partners, including child led organizations, and local assembly members to participate in SA activities on different levels. Rede da Criança will play an important part in creating strong communication channels between local and national level, utilizing their vast network from local focal persons in the communities to the representatives in the national child parliament. The local focal persons in rural communities are vital assets for this project as they will provide us with a two-way communication channel, for governmental and civil society. We will use this network to spread awareness about the 4 SA tools, and to encourage citizens to engage.

SCIMOZ is the recipient of this grant, and will monitor the project performance through the data collected by all project stakeholders. SCIMOZ will also have the responsibility for grant managing, including financial monitoring and reporting, and will maintain the communication with the World Bank. SCIMOZ will also involve in strengthening civil society, developing child friendly tools and methods and SCIMOZ will establish and run the webpage.

We have agreed with technical advisors parties to do deliver TA on specific elements of the action, as described earlier, and those technical advisors are employed by Save the Children International. Save the Children International will follow this project with a strong interest, as this project is considered to be an innovative and promising approach that they will support and invest in.

4.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

4.4.1 Monitoring: Monitoring is an integrated part of this project as the project objectives is self aim at strengthening civil society to monitor government's performance in Health and Education sector. All the involved stakeholders will collect information and data about this, and the data collected is an important project outcome in itself. So it is of major importance to train the different data collectors to collect reliable and accurate data, and to establish robust systems to store and process the data in the right way. In addition to the collected data, the consortium will open a feedback channel which project stakeholders can use to voice their concerns about the project performance, organization and progress. This will be a basic email system, feeding into the ongoing project monitoring.

Project monitoring will be done throughout the project cycle, with indicators on different levels. The primary data will be collected on project and local level by citizens, CSOs that's received training, CESC and Rede da Criança, and the secondary data will be collected by SCIMOZ. SCIMOZ will have the responsibility to validate, compile and analyze the data. The data and the initial analyses will be presented to all stakeholders in the dissemination workshops and on the MOSANET webpage, and after approval from the entire network reports and publications will be submitted. We will use the following data sources:

Quality monitoring data, and project messages:

- PDQ results
- Community Score Cards result
- Expenditure Tracking result
- SMS Quality Assessment System data
- Workshop and meeting reports
- Secondary data
- The weekly bulletins from Rede da Criança
- The bi-annual child friendly and child produced publications from Rede da Criança
- Radio broadcasts

Project performance data:

- Project reports
- Finance reports
- Project indicators
- Workshops and meeting reports
- Reports from technical support visits
- Project feedback from stakeholder through the email system.

SCIMOZ has a well established M&E section with good capacity on project monitoring, and they will take on the main responsibility for data validation, processing, compilation and analysis. That will also give us access to the technical equipment that is needed. This system will be appropriate for monitoring the project in the implementatio

period, and the project partners have sufficient budget and internal capacity to implement these monitoring activities, but we will share all data in the dissemination workshops to give external audiences an opportunity to comment on the finding and to validate all results and reports. As a part of the knowledge sharing, we will invite and welcome academic institutions, other CSOs, students and other relevant actors to use the data for reports, research, thesis or other forms of analysis.

4.4.2 Evaluation: We aim to do a midterm review of the project in order to enable adjustment of the project if necessary, and the project stakeholders will produce a final evaluation of the project to capture outcomes and possible impact at the end of the project. The budget and the size of the project make it unrealistic to hire external researchers to the evaluations, and the project design calls for a participatory approach to evaluation, so we plan to take on internal midterm review and final evaluation activities with all stakeholders. This midterm review will focus on how the established systems are working in line with plans, and whether the communication channels secure the right level of interaction between the project stakeholders, especially between government parties and the civil society actors. The objective for the midterm review will be to give all stakeholders an opportunity to express their concerns, and if possible identify gaps and areas for improvement. This process will be led by SCIMOZ supported by a Save the Children international technical advisor, but in close collaboration with the other stakeholders, including children. We will utilize the monitoring data in this midterm review, but we will also use some of the established tools like the SMS Quality Assessment System, and the Community Score Card to collect data on project performance. We will compile the data on local, regional and national level, where we will discuss the findings and agree on actions and adjustments to bridge gaps.

We will undertake a similar method to do the final evaluation, driven by the project stakeholders as they have been collecting most of the data that will be analyzed. We want to focus the final evaluation on the project process to identify lessons learnt and best practices in how to strengthen social accountability mechanisms. Another question we want to answer is whether service delivery beneficiaries actually perceived an increase in quality on Health and Education, which will be addressed by the second round nation-wide Community Score Cards collection by the CSOs in all 11 provinces. The evaluation should take a participatory form and can be organized as action research. As described in section 4.3.2 we will invite external parties to disseminate and analyze all project data in a critical way, and the project stakeholders will be available for additional data collection if necessary or requested.

4.4.3 Knowledge and Learning: The Knowledge & Learning component of this project is an important element both for the World Bank and for the involved partners in Mozambique. The main objective is to create, document and share learning on how the project succeeded in establishing a SA program, but also to document choices and interventions that were not that successful. All with the purpose of gaining knowledge about the social accountability tools we will utilize in this project, the organizational network we will build, the policies and plans the projects lead to, the practices used and the results we have contributed to. We will make all this knowledge available on the MOSANET webpage, in written publications and will actively share to seek it with CSOs, service providers, practitioners and policy-makers in Mozambique in order to enhance the effectiveness of SA interventions and initiatives. We will also share all lessons learnt on the GPSA global learning platform and we will engage in an exchange programs or south-to-south networks that emerges from the GPSA. Highlights of activities and indicator of stakeholder and beneficiaries:

- We will undertake a mid-term review and final evaluation project on performance in program impact areas. (SCIMOZ, CESC and Rede da Criança , with SCIMOZ in the lead)
- We will disseminate lessons learnt and success stories in formats and means for the different audiences, with a

special focus of innovative elements like the SMS Quality Assessment System. (SCIMOZ, CESC and Rede da Criança , with SCIMOZ in the lead)

- We will share results and lessons learnt on the MOSANET webpage and through annual national meetings with broad participation from key stakeholders on social accountability in Mozambique or other countries implementing GPSA supported programs (SCIMOZ)
- We will engage with GPSA to share knowledge & learning through their global learning platform and other exchanges (SCIMOZ)

All 3 main partners play a role in this, but SCIMOZ will lead the work on this component with strong support from the thematic network in Save the Children International. We will also welcome any external actors who want to study the project approach and implementation.

4.4 Sustainability

Both Rede da Criança and CESC have been operating on this field for many years, and are well established organizations with support from different actors including SCIMOZ. They will continue their work also after the duration of this project. The 11 CSOs that will be trained during the project will be selected on the basis of sustainability to secure the investment. The skills, network and knowledge the stakeholders obtain during the project will stay with the organizations, and SCIMOZ will continue to encourage and support interaction between governments and citizens in the established channels with thematic assistance from Save the Children international.

The project is designed with pilot elements in 3 provinces that we will seek funding to implement in more provinces and we have plans for other interventions and tools that we would like to add to this if we receive continued funding (such as described in section 3.4.3).

The Knowledge & Learning component will ensure that all the lessons learnt and the experience documented throughout the project cycle is collected, stored and shared with a broad audience. This will in turn add value the other actors on initiatives taking on SA activities in Mozambique.