

ANNEX 1 Logical Framework (planning period 01/2018 – 12/2022)

Strategic Partnership LIGHT FOR THE WORLD - Inclusive Sofala

Last update: 30th April 2021

	Reason for intervention/ Intervention Logic	Indicators, including a target value for each indicator; including # of beneficiaries	Verification sources	Risks & Assumptions
		Indicators with target value(s) until 2022 Baseline	Data source (Frequency)	Which factors and conditions outside the intervention's control and responsibility are necessary to contribute to the impact?
Main objective	Contribute towards an inclusive society in Mozambique, where women and men, girls and boys with disabilities are fully included and empowered, in order to sustainably reduce inequality and poverty.	n.a.	n.a.	<i>No assumptions and risks to be formulated for the main objective</i>
Programme objective/ Impact	To foster increased access to public and private services for women and men, girls and boys with disabilities in Sofala Province and contribute to the development and implementation of an inclusive policy framework ensuring the participation of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities in all areas of life.	n.a. (please refer to 'Outcomes' below)	n.a. (please refer to 'Outcomes' below)	<p>Risk: Elections in the five-year period of programme implementation may delay or even hinder implementation of activities (e.g. closed schools/hospitals, shift of political focus, etc.). Also the currently high fluctuation of the Meticais might hinder the full implementation of all planned activities.</p> <p>Assumption: Despite potential change of key leadership after elections, inclusion will remain on the agenda (the Government has ratified the CRPD in 2010). Also, despite high fluctuation we assume to be able to implement all activities as planned, since we will increase our (and our partners') fundraising from other sources to cover for eventual losses.</p> <p>Assumption: The political turbulences of the last year(s) do not return and rural populations can participate in activities, travel to rehabilitation centres, schools, hospitals.</p>

<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>1. Improved physical, emotional, social and cognitive development of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities</p> <p>2. Improved livelihoods for women and men, girls and boys with disabilities</p> <p>3. Improved systems and services (incl. education, health, access to livelihood)</p> <p>4. Early gains in the way communities function and interact towards social inclusion</p> <p>5. Awareness on rights of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities/disability inclusion in community</p>	<p>1a. At least 70% of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities rate their health as good or very good. There are no significant differences¹ between men and women, girls and boys attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 31,5% (women 30,6%, men 32,4%, girls 32,4% boys 41,4%)</p> <p>1b. At least 60% of women and men with disabilities feel that they have energy for everyday life.²</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 29,5% (women 26,9%, men 31,5%)</p> <p>1c. At least 70% of women and men with disabilities are satisfied with their personal relationships.³</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 48,2% (women 38,8%, men 56,9%)</p> <p>2a. At least 25% of women and men with disabilities are self-employed or own-account workers. There are no significant differences between men and women attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 15,5% (women 17,1%, men 13,9%)</p> <p>2b. The gap between how many women and men with disabilities who consider having “enough” (mostly or completely) money for their needs compared to their non-disabled peers is reduced by half (from 46% to 73%), particularly for women.</p> <p>Baseline (2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of women and men with disabilities having enough money (3,6%) is only 46% of the percentage of non-disabled peers (7,8%). - % of women with disabilities having enough money (1,5%) is only 15% of the percentage of non-disabled peers (9,7%). - % of men with disabilities having enough money (5,5%) is 103% of the percentage of non-disabled peers (5,3%). 	<p>Baseline and Outcome-study (2018 and 2022) based on WHO CBR Indicators.</p> <p>Impact-oriented evaluation at the end of the programme (on the baseline of the outcome-study)</p>	<p>Assumption: persons with disabilities find employment and make economic gains as a result.</p> <p>Risk: staff from government authorities is transferred to other departments or authorities.</p> <p>Assumption: Continued good cooperation and interest within ministries to make policies and programmes inclusive</p> <p>Assumption: training participants will change their mind-set and take action after capacity building activities.</p> <p>Assumption: Advocacy initiatives are successful and lead to changes in strategic and practical action towards inclusion.</p>
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¹ No significant differences in this context means that difference should not be larger than 10%.

² Due to methodological aspects around interviewing children, this question was not asked to children during the baseline study.

³ Due to methodological aspects around interviewing children, this question was not asked to children during the baseline study.

		<p>3a. Women, men, girls and boys with disabilities unable to access needed rehabilitation services is below 10%. There are no significant differences between men and women, girls and boys attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 37,6% (women 30,2%, men 44,3%, girls 11,1%, boys 25,9%)</p> <p>3b. At least 60% of girls and boys with disabilities (6-12 years old) are attending or have completed primary education. There are no significant differences between girls and boys attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 36,4% (girls 41,2%, boys 20%)</p> <p>3c. At least 30% of women and men with disabilities receive social protection services. There are no significant differences between women and men attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 16,7% (women 14,1%, men 19,1%)</p> <p>4. At least 70% of women and men with disabilities feel valued as individuals by members of their communities. There are no significant differences between women and men attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 51,4% (women 44,9%, men 57,3%)</p> <p>5a. At least 40% of women and men with disabilities know their legal rights. There are no significant differences between women and men attended by the programme.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): 23,7% (women 26,9%, men 20,8%)</p> <p>5b. At least 50% of community leaders know the legal rights of men and women, boys and girls with disability.</p> <p>Baseline (2018): no baseline</p>		
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Expected results/Outputs	1. Women and men, girls and boys with disabilities have access to and are retained in schools, rehabilitation and health services, livelihood, vocational training opportunities, and social protection schemes.	520 children with disabilities supported in schools (≥50% female) Baseline (2016): 272 (45% female)	Statistics sheet LFW (annually)	Assumption: service providers continue to provide pro-poor services. Assumption: children with disabilities receive the necessary support from their family/community environment to attend school regularly (no early drop-outs!)
		3.500 persons reached through the DICD programmes (≥50% females, 45% children) Baseline (2016): 2.800 (partner reports; female:51%, children: 48%)	Statistics sheet LFW (annually)	Assumption: Positive reception of DICD activities in new implementation areas. Risk: Lack of government funds (due to macroeconomic situation) for payment of field workers as part of government-led CBR activities.
		320 of persons with disabilities graduated from vocational training (≥40% females) ⁴ Baseline (2016): 160 (EC programme) (29% female)	Reports of DICD partners (semi-annually)	Assumption: availability of sufficient vocational training opportunities for youth and adults with disabilities.
		At least 5 DICD programmes have included a gender strategy into the DICD programme Baseline (2018): 0	Reports of DICD partners (semi-annually)	Assumption: Gender training with Gender Specialized organization.
		400 youth and adults with disabilities participating in sports (≥50% female) Baseline (2016): 238 (female: 58%)	Reports of DICD and sports partners (semi-annually)	Assumption: Persons with disabilities want to engage in sports activities, despite initial barriers and continued COVID-19 restrictions will be lifted
		1.400 persons with disabilities (50% female, 25% children) reached by emergency relief Baseline (2018): 0	Statistics sheet LFW (annually)	Reallocation 1: Cyclone Idai Response
		3.600 women and men with disabilities and their families received food, hygiene, and protection kits. Baseline (2019): 0	Statistics sheet LFW (annually)	Reallocation 2: COVID-19 Response

⁴ Baseline counts 30% female beneficiaries. Aiming at ≥50% female participation from 2018 onwards, this will only result in overall 40% female beneficiaries, since we include the baseline data.

	2. There exists more know-how and technical expertise in DICD and IE among existing public and private structures regarding disability-inclusion and this knowledge is being used in everyday working contexts.	320 teachers technically trained in IE and in practical gender-sensitive approaches to IE (in-service and pre-service training) (≥30% females) ⁵ Baseline (2016): 20 (25% female)	Reports of ADPP, ESMABAMA, DPEDH & Consultant (semi-annually)	Assumption: teachers in mainstream schools are willing to take on this new responsibility of inclusion in their classroom settings.
		220 trained DICD activists trained in DICD , including gender-sensitive approaches working in DICD programmes (≥50% females for both activists and supervisors) Baseline (2016): 100 activists (91) and supervisors (9) (50% female) ⁶	Reports of DICD partners/ MGCAS (semi-annually) Reports of DPGCAS/ MGCAS (semi-annually)	Assumption: Ministry continues to be dedicated to introducing DICD as a national programme. Ministry introduces position of “activists” (or field workers) in their own cadres.
		150 trained social technicians trained in DICD , including gender-sensitive approaches (MGCAS and INAS) working in the sector (≥50% females) Baseline (2017): 35 (45% female)		
		NEW! 50 Police Officer trained in sign language	Report Department of Families, Children Victim of Domestic Violence of Sofala province	
		NEW! 20 woman and men become certificated DICD trainers (50% female) Baseline (2017): 17: (41% female)	Consultancy report, DPGCAS	Group of trainers trained by CBR expert (DICD supervisors, social technicians)
		NEW! One key partnership has been established aimed at increasing environmental sustainability of the programmes		
	NEW! 2 DPO created in one DICD programme Baseline (2017): 0	Reports of DICD partners		

⁵ While we aim at ≥50% female beneficiaries, we are confronted with the fact that in rural areas teachers are largely men. It will thus not be possible to find sufficient female teachers.

⁶ The CBR programmes supported by LIGHT FOR THE WORLD will maintain a stable number of 120 activists. It is anticipated that the government programme will introduce this cadre, which would add another 100 activists (for 10 districts).

		<p>NEW! At least 6 joint field visits from DPOs on the DICD programmes</p> <p>Baseline (2017): 0</p>	Report from the Country Office	
		<p>NEW! 200 awareness raising sessions on disability inclusion, gender-based violence, and on COVID19 prevention, conducted by DICD Programmes and IE partners in the communities and/ or schools</p> <p>Baseline (2017): 0</p>	Activity based Report of DICD partners	Sessions will be either on disability inclusion, COVID19 prevention, gender-based violence (set up of safe space). In 2022 we envisage possible sessions on Environment.
		<p>80 20 advocacy events (e.g. round tables, press conference) organised by or involving DPOs, of which minimum 30% should include gender related issues of disability and a minimum of 50% of speakers/ presenters should be female</p> <p>Baseline: not applicable</p>	Report of FAMOD Sofala (semi-annually)	Assumption: DPOs are open to accompany LIGHT FOR THE WORLD on monitoring visits. Risk : due to COVID19 restriction, the initial target won't be reached.
		<p>50 media reporting on disability issues in Mozambique (focus on Sofala), of which minimum 30% should include gender related issues of disability and feature both men and women in interviews and present a gender balance in images.</p> <p>Baseline: not applicable</p>	Observation of Country Office (ongoing), Reports of all partners (semi-annually)	Assumption: Journalists are willing to participate in disability-trainings.
		<p>10 mainstream organisations supported in disability mainstreaming processes, including issues related to gender and disability.</p> <p>One key partnership has been established aimed at increasing disabled women and girls' rights and opportunities</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 2</p>	Reports of Búzinclusivo, Inclusive Health programme (Comusanas) and info from Disability Lab (semi-annually)	Assumption: Initiatives with mainstream organisations led to more inclusive programmes on the ground.
		<p>3.000 staff, trainers and students sensitised about disability, including disability-related gender issues at TVET centres (≥50% female)</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 548 (EC programme) (60% female)</p>	EC report of Young Africa (annually), Reports of INEFP (semi-annually)	Assumption: INGOs continue to show interest/ can be interested in disability-inclusion

	4. Government structures and systems are in place for leading disability inclusion processes in the areas of CBR and IE and strengthened DPOs have become an active social and political force to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities.	10 districts with government CBR programme Baseline (2017): 0	Reports of MGCAS (annually)	Assumption: government structures remain favourable to CBR and decision-making staff at all government levels (national, provincial, district) remain interested in implementing and monitoring CBR programmes on the ground.
		Government submits state report on UNCRPD Baseline (2017): Not submitted FAMOD submits parallel report on UNCRPD to Geneva, including gender related issues of disability. Baseline (2017): Not submitted	Report of MGCAS (after end of financial support) Report of FAMOD National (after end of financial support)	

Activities

Expected result 1

- 1.1. Enrol and retain children and youth with disabilities in DICD and IE project areas in the target districts in Sofala Province in inclusive school settings on community/local level.
- 1.2. Improve the quality, gender sensibility and **environmental** sustainability of local DICD programmes.
- 1.3. Improve access to TVET for young female and male adults and livelihood options (in different settings including self-employment, employment, income-generating activities, savings groups, and home-based work) for persons with all types of disabilities and appropriate/available to both women and men in Sofala Province.
- NEW!** 1.4. Emergency relief for women, men, girl and boy with disabilities after the impact of cyclone Idai
- NEW!** 1.5. Emergency relief for women and men with disabilities and their families after the global pandemic of COVID-19 hit the country
- NEW!** 1.6. Promote inclusion of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities on community level in Sofala Province through sports and arts

Expected result 2

- 2.1. Strengthen local capacities on inclusive and gender-sensitive education in order to provide an adequate inclusive learning environment in Sofala Province.
- 2.2. Strengthen local capacities to implement comprehensive, gender sensitive **and environmentally sustainable DICD** programmes.
- 2.3. Strengthen partner capacities in addressing gender aspects, **environmental awareness** and ensuring child protection in their IE and **DICD** work, as well as management skills for professionalization of their organizations.
- NEW!** 2.4 - 50 Police Officer trained in sign language
- NEW!** 2.5. Implement a training of Trainers (ToT) Cycle in DICD
- NEW!** 2.6 increasing environmental sustainability of the DICD , IE , and Health programmes
- NEW!** 2.7 promoting collaboration between DPOs and DICD programmes

Expected result 3

- 3.1. Promote social empowerment, **environmental sustainability** and inclusion of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities on community level in Sofala Province.
- 3.2. Strengthen DPOs and their umbrella bodies (FAMOD) to actively contribute and engage together with development actors and government raise awareness about their rights (focus on Sofala Province).
- 3.3. Promote the visibility of capabilities and contributions of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities for attitude and behaviour change in society with a focus on Sofala level
- ~~3.4. Implement a multi-stakeholder-pilot-programme-on-inclusive-development-in-Búzi-district (“Búzinclusivo”).~~
- 3.4 Make programmes of government, international and national mainstream development organisations accessible for and inclusive of women and men, girls and boys with disabilities.

Expected result 4

- 4.1. Strengthen the policy and legal framework as well as the general education environment to ensure that it is conducive to IE in Sofala Province as well as on the national level.
- 4.2. Support the design and implementation of a National CBR Strategy and Programme
- 4.3. Support for initiatives to monitor disability rights at national level