



**MOZAMBIQUE**  
**EU & PARTNERS' COUNTRY ROADMAP FOR**  
**ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY**  
**2016 - 2019**

**Supported by:**

**Austria, Belgium, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Nations.**

**Inputs from:**

**Canada, Switzerland, Unicef, Usaid.**

**Maputo, July 2015**

**Extract:**

### **3 PRIORITIES**

The identification of priorities is based on four criteria:

- The findings of the recent mapping of civil society in Mozambique commissioned by the EU and other studies;
- The official EU guidance on the preparation of a civil society roadmap;
- Existing and planned EU interventions and of the partners engaged in the roadmap;
- The need to combine a longer term perspective with concrete actions over the next 3 years.

The priorities constitute primarily a *common agenda* that will shape and orient discussions and collaboration between the roadmap partners. It allows situating individual interventions in a broader collective framework and as such adds a strategic dimension to programming.

*General priority 1: An enabling environment conducive for the development of a strong, diversified and sustainable civil society in Mozambique.*

An enabling environment is a longer-term concern, but the specific priorities identify a few key points of attention for the next three years. The diverse institutional setups and objectives of organized civil society have made changes to the existing (one-size-fits-all) legislation desirable. A more adequate taxation regime for CSOs can potentially contribute to the growth and sustainability of CSOs. The access to information guaranteed by law must be put in practice and making internet available in rural areas would take rural-based organization out of their information isolation. CSOs are increasingly aware of the need for professional management practices, solid governance structures and results oriented performance to guarantee continued support and longer term sustainability. Lessons learned demonstrate that international partners need to adapt funding mechanisms to the institutional characteristics of CSO partners and initiatives. Improved international partners coordination can make support more effective and reduce transaction costs, in particular on the side of CSOs.

Specific priorities:

1. Progress made with legal reforms and practices that facilitate the development (registration, taxation,...) of organized civil society in all its diversity.
2. Increased access to information through the application of relevant legislation.
3. Increased access to electricity and communication technologies in rural areas.
4. CSO internal governance strengthened across the board.
5. Funding mechanisms effectively contribute to the development of sustainable civil society in all its diversity and increasingly reaching rural organisations and youth groups.
6. Coordination of civil society support improved.

Indicators:

- Civicus Enabling Environment Index (baseline 2013) - <http://civicus.org/eei/>
- Civicus Civic Space Monitor (baseline 2015) – [www.civicus.org](http://www.civicus.org)

*General priority 2: Civil society participation in dialogue on governance systems and development policies becomes more effective.*

Civil society engagement in dialogue with government and private sector is considered crucial to turn Mozambique's development more inclusive. Dialogue happens thus far mainly in invited spaces and has a highly consultative character. It has been rarely effective in bringing about change. Continued investment in strengthening civil society's analytical work and using that evidence in professionally organised advocacy campaigns is key to increasing civil society's influence on policy and decision-making. Building on existing experience it is also clear that networking and cooperation between organizations in pursuit of joint interests greatly enhances civil society potential to exert pressure and achieve results. Strategic Partnerships with key entities such as the Parliament (National and sub-national) or the Supreme audit Institution can positive affect the impact of dialogue efforts. It is also important that government, in

particular at local level, as well as international partners, feel sufficient and unyielding demand from civil society for dialogue as equal partners.

Specific priorities:

1. CSOs increase their capacities in policy dialogue and budget analysis.
2. CSOs increasingly conduct evidence based advocacy strategies.
3. CSOs increasingly manage to network and collaborate in a results-oriented way.
4. CSOs are systematically involved in donor programming, context analysis and programme evaluation.
5. Dialogue spaces at local and national level are effectively and regularly used by all stakeholders.

Indicators:

- Ibrahim Index of African Governance (subset on Participation & Human Rights) – p. 36:  
<http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/downloads/publications/2014/2014-iiag-country-profiles.pdf>
- Worldwide Governance Indicators (subset on voice and accountability) -  
<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports> Open Budget Index:  
<http://internationalbudget.org>

*General priority 3: Civil society participates more effectively in policy monitoring and service delivery at local level.*

Civil society participation in policy monitoring and service delivery at local level is not new at all, but a mature relation, based on mutual respect and recognition of each stakeholder's role remains a valid objective. Civil society efforts on policy monitoring are still only rarely taken at heart by local authorities, while these independent assessments are crucial to understand how policies and investments affect the lives of ordinary citizens. On the other hand, civil society needs to guarantee sufficient technical capacity to produce quality contributions and to work in line with local development plans.

Specific priorities:

1. Civil society interventions increasingly promote accountability and transparency in the use of public resources
2. CSOs increasingly assess the impact of public policies and private investments on the lives of ordinary citizens.
3. CSO interventions contribute to effective service delivery in line with local development plans.

Indicators:

- UNDP National Human Development Index - <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-1-human-development-index-and-its-components>
- Ibrahim Index of African Governance (subset on human development) - p. 36:  
<http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/downloads/publications/2014/2014-iiag-country-profiles.pdf>

## 4 ACTIONS

### Action tables

<b>Priority 1</b>
<i>An enabling environment conducive for the development of a strong, diversified and sustainable civil society in Mozambique.</i>
<b>Indicator(s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Civicus Enabling Environment Index (baseline 2013) - <a href="http://civicus.org/eei/">http://civicus.org/eei/</a></li> <li>➤ Civicus Civic Space Monitor (baseline 2015) – <a href="http://www.civicus.org">www.civicus.org</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions:</b>
<b>A. Analysis: Studies, mappings and research</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete and disseminate CSO mapping (Responsible: EU)</li> <li>- Study on the conceptualisation of civil society in Mozambique (Responsible: Ireland)</li> <li>- Establish baseline for monitoring of roadmap indicators (Responsible: EU)</li> <li>- Technical assistance to improve the legal framework (Responsible: EU,...)</li> </ul>
<b>B. Policy dialogue, consultation and facilitation</b>
<p><i>Key messages:</i></p> <p>Mozambican authorities are open to revise the current one size fits all legislative framework in order to better accommodate the diverse nature of CSOs.</p> <p>CSOs take internal governance serious through assessments, individual and collective learning and self-regulation.</p> <p>Roadmap partners adapt funding mechanism to changing needs of CSOs.</p> <p>Roadmap partners improve coordination on the basis of the roadmap priorities.</p> <p><i>Means:</i></p> <p>Bilateral and collective dialogue fora between CSOs and government / between roadmap signatories and CSOs.</p> <p>Broad civil society support mechanisms (MASC, AGIR, PAANE...) play a coordinating/facilitating role in advancing common CSO interests</p> <p>Roadmap monitoring.</p>
<b>C. Funding: Operational support</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to MASC (Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, UK, Finland, ...)</li> <li>- Support to AGIR (Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden , ...)</li> <li>- Support to PAANE (EU, ...)</li> <li>- Grant facilities and core funding (EU, France, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Finland...)</li> <li>- Joint core funding mechanisms (Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK,</li> </ul>

- EU, ...)
- Support access to information and/or communication technologies in rural areas (EU, ...)

## Priority 2

*Civil society participation in dialogue on governance systems and development policies becomes more effective.*

### Indicator(s)

- Ibrahim Index of African Governance (subset on Participation & Human Rights) – p. 36: <http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/downloads/publications/2014/2014-iiag-country-profiles.pdf>
- Worldwide Governance Indicators (subset on voice and accountability) - <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports>
- Open Budget Index <http://internationalbudget.org/budget-work-by-country/ibps-work-in-countries/>

### Actions:

#### A. Analysis: Studies, mappings and research

Research centres, think-tanks and universities produce and disseminate relevant analysis.

#### B. Policy dialogue, consultation and facilitation

##### *Key messages:*

CSOs get timely and adequate access to the information required to produce relevant independent analysis.

Mozambican authorities are increasingly open to engage in dialogue on the political and economic development of the country with a knowledgeable and organised civil society.

Strategic partnerships are established (ex. with Parliament) to support more effective dialogue

##### *Means:*

Roadmap partners and CSOs monitor with government CSO access to information.

Access to information enhanced through expanded web access in rural areas.

Multi-actor dialogue platforms (development observatories, sector platforms...)

#### C. Funding: Operational support

- Support to research centres, think tanks and universities (Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, UK, ...)
- Support to good governance and rights based (elections, land, gender, minorities,...) initiatives (EU, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, ...)
- Support to professionalise advocacy strategies (Roadmap partners)
- CSO inclusion in context analysis and programming (Roadmap partners)
- Support to issue and policy oriented CSO networking (Belgium, France, Spain...)
- Promote strategic partnerships amongst CSOs and public institutions (EU...)

<b>Priority 3</b>
<i>Civil society participates more effectively in policy monitoring and service delivery at local level.</i>
<b>Indicator(s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ UNDP National Human Development Index - <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-1-human-development-index-and-its-components">http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-1-human-development-index-and-its-components</a></li> <li>➤ Ibrahim Index of African Governance (subset on human development) - p. 36: <a href="http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/downloads/publications/2014/2014-iiag-country-profiles.pdf">http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/downloads/publications/2014/2014-iiag-country-profiles.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions:</b>
<b>A. Analysis: Studies, mappings and research</b>
<b>B. Policy dialogue, consultation and facilitation</b>
<p><i>Key messages:</i></p> <p>Mozambican authorities (in particular at local level) are increasingly open to constructively engage with competent CSOs.</p> <p>CSOs continuously improve their technical and management capacity to deliver quality contributions.</p> <p>Government - CSO collaboration on service delivery enhances the solution of problems and improves the quality of life of citizens.</p> <p><i>Means:</i> Sector support mechanisms and district, municipal and provincial collaboration mechanisms.</p>
<b>C. Funding: Current operational support</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to CSO engagement in local level budget monitoring (EU, Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland, UK, Finland, ...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO engagement in agriculture/rural development/food security (EU, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO engagement in health (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, UK, ...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO engagement in education (Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, UK, ...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO engagement in water-sanitation-energy (EU, Italy, Japan, ...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO engagement on biodiversity, environment, natural resources (EU, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Germany, France, the Netherlands...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO engagement in social protection (EU, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, UK, Ireland, ...)</li> <li>- Support local economic development initiatives (Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, ...)</li> <li>- Support to CSO - local government collaboration (EU, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, UK, Finland, ...)</li> </ul>

## 5 DASHBOARD

Country: Mozambique		
Process		
Area	Indicator	Achievement
Involvement of Member States and other partners in Roadmap elaboration	Member States and other partners present in the country are actively involved in the elaboration of the Roadmap	21 international partners involved in the elaboration of the Roadmap
Consultation with local civil society	The Roadmap has been prepared on the basis of consultations with a broad range of local CSOs respecting principles of access to information, sufficient advance notice, and clear provisions for feedback and follow-up.	Civil society organisations were consulted during the preparation through interviews and through workshops (involving 88 national CSOs) during the recent CSO mapping
Joint actions	Member States and other partners present in the country are actively involved in the implementation of the Roadmap priorities	
Outcome		
Priority	Indicator	Achievement
<i>An enabling environment conducive for the development of a strong, diversified and sustainable civil society in Mozambique.</i>	Civicus Enabling Environment Index  Civic Space Monitor	Baseline 2013:  ➤ Score: 0,43  ➤ Ranking: 85/109  Baseline 2015: “Obstructed”
<i>Civil society participation in dialogue on governance systems and development policies becomes more effective.</i>	Ibrahim Index of African Governance (subset on Participation & Human Rights)  Worldwide Governance Indicators (subset on voice and accountability)  Open Budget Index	Baseline score 2013: 60,7  Baseline score 2013: 39,3
<i>Civil society participates more effectively in policy monitoring and service delivery at local level.</i>	UNDP National Human Development Index  Ibrahim Index of African Governance (subset on human development)	Baseline HDI 2013  ➤ score 2013: 0,393  ➤ ranking 2013: 178/187  Baseline 2013: 50,5