

Executive summary

1. Antecedents

Mozambique has population esteemed in 19.182.000 inhabitants. The characteristic of this population is predominantly young and 53% belong to feminine sex. The life expectancy is esteemed in 42.6 years and demographic projections indicate that in the stated period of 10 years due to the HIV/AIDS the life expectancy will be reduced to 35 years and the number of orphan's children will be able to arrive 900.000.

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world being that 54,1% of the population is living in absolute poverty. Since the signature of the peace accord the country has gradually presented indexes of economic growth in the order of 6% (with exception of year 2000 which had floods), what it is considered positive ahead of the numbers found in other equally poor countries of the region.

Meanwhile, the HIV/AIDS is a factor that will go to compromise the economic growth and the high rate of poverty, contribute for the expansion of epidemic. The poverty and the limited power decision of the women in the society are considered the major factors contributing for the fast expansion of the epidemic. The poor persons are more vulnerable to the epidemic due to some factors as limited access to the health services, and greater mobility since in the search of ways of subsistence they tend to migrate more, increasing the probability to have more than one sexual partner. On the other hand the women due the biological factors face additional risks and the poor women in particular have little access to information, what limits its capacity to take informed decisions on its sexual and reproductive health.

The HIV/AIDS has impact not only in the size of the population but also in the welfare of households for the loss of the economically active members and for the increase in the number of economically and socially vulnerable people as the orphans and the aged ones.

Currently more than 1,4 million Mozambicans, of which 800,000 are women living with HIV/AIDS. The prevalence tax is 16.2% being that the provinces of the center of the country present the highest taxes.

2. "Kubatsirana" and the open centers

"Kubatsirana" is an Ecumenical Christian Association created in 1995 and was one of the first national NGOs to intervene in the area of the HIV/AIDS through the work of the churches. The activities developed by "Kubatsirana" include prevention, home based care and social support, regional training and community mobilization.

In 1994 and 1995 some churches initiated to take care orphans and vulnerable children when, after the signature of the peace accord in Mozambique in 1992, refugee families had started to return to Mozambique bringing some orphans children. Also in that time the effect of the HIV/AIDS (until then it did not become to feel due to the isolation caused by war in such a way) starts to make feel, people start to be sick and to die. The evangelic churches start to carry out

through activities of moral, religious support and aid in domestic works in the quarters of Chimoio.

In 2003 "Kubatsirana" received support from "The Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway (PYM)" for a period of 5 years, up to 2007, through "Kubatsirana Social HIV/AIDS Care project". Project aims at to alleviate the extreme poverty of orphans' children offering formal education and offers technical and finance support to the 4 open centers of 4 quarters in Chimoio city.

"Kubatsirana" supplies financial and technical support to the 4 open centers that offer social support to orphans and vulnerable children, such as clothes, feeding, and payment of school fees and school material, construction of houses and psychological and spiritual counseling.

3. Objectives of the evaluation

The main objectives of this evaluation is to verify the impact that project has had until the moment in the life of the orphans and vulnerable children to take off lessons that can be shared with other organizations in Mozambique or in Africa that already works or desires to work with orphans and vulnerable children.

4. Methodology of the evaluation

The selected methodology looked for to guarantee maximum participation of all the intervening and project stakeholders. Therefore individual interviews and in group in each open center and visits houses were are living orphans and vulnerable children who in some form have been benefited from project (to see in annex the interviewed list of the people and groups).

At the end of the evaluation was carried out a half-day "feedback meeting" with the coordinators of all 4 open centers and the staff of the "Kubatsirana", where the main findings and recommendations had been presented that had been argued and approved in the same meeting.

5. Main Results

5.1. Impact in the life of the orphans and vulnerable children

Through the visits done to families in different quarters of Chimoio and based on the interviews made with the children who are taken care of by the centers were possible to evidence that orphans and the vulnerable children have been its suffering reduced by activities implemented for these centers. The children in the centers has chance to be feeding 3 times per day, go to school, to play in a safe place and to have somebody that take care its health, physical and psychological development.

Some children who live in the quarters and are taken care of by the centers had had support for house construction or rehabilitation.

The centers are still important place for emotional, psychological and spiritual support for children who face difficult situations in its families or for those who does not have family. The effort that the centers have made to identify out of school children and to enroll them is being compromised by great number of children who drops-out or failing each school year. The center "Batsirai Nherera" was where it evidenced minor number of drop-out and failings and this is

perhaps the fact that this center have an education officer that makes the link with the schools to follow up the development of the children and organizes extra-curricular activities to support children to study, preparing them to school evaluations and homework.

The centers have lack of activities that stimulate and favor children intellectual development and would help to improve their school performance. The children have much idle time, with free activities without a regular and systematic plan of activities in the center, this time could better be used with activities that helped the children intellectual development.

It also good to emphasize that the personal history of children taken care of centers is full of difficult experiences and in many times traumatic that compromise the child capacity of learning. Therefore the children need regular psychological accompaniment that helps to surpass the suffered traumas. Artistic activities as music, ceramics, sculpture, and painting also would have to be part of the activities in such way that children could express its emotions and feelings.

The centers infrastructures

All centers have infrastructures constructed with support of the PYM (classrooms, houses for orphans, offices, etc...) but with exception of the center "Batsirai Nherera" other centers need too much to improve its infrastructures in order to improve the attendance quality done to children, especially the interns. The centers do not have refectories and dormitories, in some centers the children sleep in improvised rooms (its important to point out that nevertheless these not ideal conditions that are still better comparing when the centers had initiated children attendance). The centers do not have also area of leisure and study for the children. In some centers the facilities are simple but it is possible to verify organization, hygiene and cleanness, in others the disorganization and lack of hygiene and regular cleanness is evident. In two centers the access to drinking waters is difficult what also it compromises the children's health.

Vocational activities

All centers offer at least three options of vocational activities for the children: agriculture, carpentry and tailor shop. Some centers offer more options than others, such as management of small businesses and sculpture in rock. In only one center the activities of carpentry and tailor shop were functioning, in others they were paralyzed and the justification was the lack of material and tools.

The interviewed children and young had demonstrated interest in agriculture practice and little interest in the activities of carpentry and tailor shop. The children said that they like agriculture because it gives them a chance to be in contact with the nature, the friends and from there taking off its feeding. One of the centers has an inspired activity initiated with support of the FAO and Provincial Department of Agriculture called "Granary of life". The children and young are formed as facilitators of agriculture. They learn agriculture techniques and start to give support to community. It was visible the enthusiasm and the pride of children with this activity. It also from agriculture that centers tries to diversify and to improve the children's feeding. They also had revealed interest in learning computer science, accounting, mechanics, electronics, buildings, teaching, nursing and bakery.

5.2 Organizational structure of the centers

Legalization and human resources

The centers are still not legalized nor have statutes (by laws), they are functioning through their belonging churches. Although the centers have a significant number of wage-earning staff (around 20 each one, even so some have more than this) do not have human resources policy and nor employment contracts. As the centers have lack of financial resources to pay good wages and to attract qualified staff with experience, they are contracting staff without experience and qualification what it will go to compromise the performance of the center as a whole. In some centers it was difficult to obtain necessary and consistent information on number of the wage-earning staff and wages.

Planning and financial management

The centers have lack of experience in the planning and financial management and the planning processes still not include the children and young, main beneficiaries of the centers. In some centers it was difficult to obtain necessary and consistent information on the financial area.

Vision and Mission

Some centers have articulated vision and mission in favor of the best interest of the child and in the practical one can evidence that the activities turn around the children's needs and that they are empowered. Some centers have vision of that the centers are part of the Christian testimony that the communities must give when assuming the values nailed by gospel. Other centers do not have vision and mission defined clearly nor for leaderships nor for the wage-earning staff and /or voluntary. These centers are functioning as charity form what it will go to reflect itself in the absence of activities that empower children.

Leaderships

The leaderships of the centers are centered in the figure of the shepherd and the performance of the center is based on personality of each one. Centers with transparent and democratic leaderships with vision, demonstrate better performance comparing to that centers where the leaderships are not transparent. These centers have more partnerships and the children and young demonstrate greater enthusiasm and confidence in the future. It can be seen in these centers that the activists have will to serve gospel and has voluntarism spirit and compassion for the next one.

Activists

The base of work of centers is seated in the voluntary work of the activists. The activists have the following tasks: to visit families with sick members and/or children orphans and to help them in domestic tasks, to give moral and spiritual support, besides to verify the state of physical and psychological health of the children. The majority of the activists are women who have its own family to take care of and also they have material and financial constraints, but exactly thus obtains to pass over its problems and individual concerns to serve the next one. The majority of the activists affirmed to have chosen to be activist as a way to serve the gospel, knowing that they will not go to receive anything in this world but the true rewards will come after death. They also had justified that had adhered to the voluntary work for the joy and satisfaction to make the good, to see a child or a sick mother happy as resulted of its work. The feelings and the

suffering of the beneficiaries have been taken in consideration and the activists have demonstrated compassion for the beneficiaries and abnegation in the exercise of its activities. The activists carry out physical and emotionally stressed work: helping them in domestic tasks (they fetch water, wash clothes, cook, and give bath those who are sick), sensitize families not to discriminate the sick person, they verify how the substitutes families are taking care of orphans and other vulnerable children, and are witness of difficult situations as the misery in whom the families live, the death of sick and the situation of orphans children. It is impressive that with all of these difficulties still have activists working 7, 8, and sometimes 10 years making exactly the same tasks. It is possible to imagine that it has not been easy to convince other people to work as activists. The responsible of the activists had affirmed that normally the people resist accepting to make voluntary work based on following reasons:

- ✓ Fear to contract HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ Distrust of that they will have to assume the problems of the families whom they visit, for example being with the children when the mother to dies, having to take off of its proper money and food to give the family of the sick person.
- ✓ Expectation to receive some benefit and material for the carried through work.

None of the centers has a volunteers' policy, describing the selection processes, rights and duties of the volunteers, capacity building policy for new and old volunteers. Some centers try to recognize the work of the activists sporadically giving some product of WFP or some financial subsidy.

One of the centers in the truth does not have any activists, has wage-earners that after the expedient would have to make domiciliary visits what in the practical one was evident that was not happen.

Sustainability and income generation activities

The centers have abilities and experiences necessary to act with other partners of the civil society and governmental institutions, however there still lacks of capacity and experience in elaboration and implementation strategies for establishment of partnerships and fundraising of the proper religious institutions, the private sector, NGOs and the public sector.

The centers aim to reach financial sustainability and have had relative success if it takes in account the little time of existence and the few human and financial resources on that they count¹.

The centers have followed the Christian values in the choice of income generation activities, for example in the centers where it has social center there is not allowed to sell and consumption alcoholic beverage or cigarettes.

Some activities and generation of income have been most well succeed than others as the commercialization of some products of farmer's yields and annual school fees, truck rent and monthly school fees (in the case of center "16 of June"). However it is necessary to monitor if the children and young are learning the practical one of agriculture or if they are to be used as cheap workmanship labor.

¹ It is not the case only of the centers but of all the organizations of the civil society in Mozambique, for more details see "A study for the Future Norwegian Support to the Civil Society in Mozambique - Pamela Rebelo, Nanna thue, Lise Stensrud, Sissel Idland, NORAD - January 2002..

The activities of carpentry and tailor shop have not generated enough incomes, not even to keep the activity functioning. It should be better to reflect first if continues with the same activities or if efforts would have to be concentrated in other activities that already had revealed more promising.

It has a lot of work still to be done with involvement of the Christian community inside and outside of Mozambique to support of the open centers. The successful experience of the Center “Mensajeiro de Deus” (“Messengers of God” center) with a specific donation box² of the believers destined only to the attendance to orphans and vulnerable children demonstrates that it is possible to involve the believers in the community response.

Monitoring and evaluation

The centers do not have elaborated instruments that allow them to verify and to measure the impact of their work, or either progress of the children and young in all levels of integral child development (physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual). The lack of monitoring and evaluation of the activities compromise the efficiency of the activities therefore do not allow taking decisions timely in direction to look solutions to improve or replace it.

Problems identified in the families visits

- ✓ Second generation of orphans, vulnerability of girls to the HIV/AIDS

During the visits the families in the quarters were very common to find young girls between 14-16 years old which had lost the parents have 5, 6 years ago, pregnant or with babies. This sample that girls is practicing unsafe sex and is in high risk to contract HIV/AIDS and to leave its babies orphans. Moreover, the poverty where these young girls live is putting them in risk to practice transactional sex.

- ✓ Abandoned family farmer yields : Access to right of use and exploration of the land

Many children and young interviewed had mentioned the fact that mothers have family farmer yields but these are abandoned because is distant of the quarter where they live. The children and young do not have money to pay transport to go to family's farmer yields³. The land law in Mozambique foresees that in case that appears an investor who makes a communitarian consultation to know if the lands are busy. It has the risk during the community consultation they affirm that the lands are not busy and consequently children will go to lose the right on the use of the land, the only one ace that the mother left.

- ✓ Lack of access to the rights: lack of identity document.

² Has a permanent box in the church and during the cults the shepherd sensitizes the community to make offers for the work of attendance to orphans and vulnerable children. according to shepherd many times the box collects more of the one than he offers done in the hour of the collection. The shepherd opens this box monthly and uses the money collects as the existing necessities and gives to know the community how the money was used.

³ The price of "chapa cem" (transport) until the places where they have farm yields varies between 50.000,00MT the 75.000,00 MT

During the visit had been identified some cases of aged and people carrying chronic illness who have right to receive subsidy from feeding of the INAS in the 120.000,00 value of MT and were not to receive. The people, activists and coordinators did not have knowledge that those who carrying chronic illness have this right. Other identified situations involved children of old combatants who received pensions, but the children had not started to receive the pension after its death. It is frequent people do not have access to their rights for three main reasons: They doesn't know their rights and the procedures to have access to it and lack of identity document.

5.3. Conclusions and recommendations

- ✓ Impact of the centers in the life of the orphans and vulnerable children.

Physical development

Thanks to the centers that orphans and vulnerable children of the 4 quarters have access to feeding, education, health, shelter and protection. However in accordance with the manuals and guides of minimum standard of attendance to orphans and vulnerable children are still necessary to make many improvements⁴.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To improve the infrastructure to shelter children: to construct adjusted refectories, latrines with covers, to open water boreholes in the quarters where they do not have and to construct adequate dormitories.
- ✓ To diversify the children's feeding.

Emotional and psychological development

The centers play an important role in the emotional life of children; there is a reference point where the children feel protected and involved by the staff protection, affection and dedication. However it has children with traumas and affective problems that can only be helped with more efficient form by professionals.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Contract a psychologist per 3 years that the task would have to take care of the children of the 4 centers and to give continuous capacitating the activists and wage-earning staff who deal with children and young in the centers.
- ✓ It has some possibilities between the national NGOs: to contact the NGO "Reconstructing the Hope" that had made very good work with children and young traumatized of war, and to contact the CERPIJ (Youngful Psychological Recovery Center) that has made

⁴ The orphan child Guide for the community-based organizations - Provincial Department of the Woman and Coordination of the Social Action; Sofala, Manica, Tete and Handicap International - June 2004. Orphan child attendance guide for the institutions - DPMCAS of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Handicap International - June 2004. Support material for the families - - DPMCAS of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Handicap International - June 2004.

formations for educators link to " Rede da Criança" (Net of the Child) in the psycho-social area and the "Wonna Sanana" which adapted a manual made by an Zimbabwean net that works in the psycho social support area to orphans and vulnerable children.

- ✓ To include arts activities (ceramic, sculpture, music, poetry) and sport, so that children and young have chance to express its feelings and emotions.

Spiritual development

The children and young had affirmed to like to pray and to attend the church services and other activities in the church during the weekends. The faith in a protector and merciful God that loves all equal is very important to children to obtain confidence that they will reach the future. However it is through the Biblical knowledge that the faith is supported and no center has a regular and systematic plan of gospel education for children and young of different ages.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To elaborate a program and a regular and systematic plan of the gospel education for children and young of different ages.
- ✓ To form activists in methodologies and techniques of Biblical education for children and young.
- ✓ To make that Christian faith values would be integrant part of the quotidian daily actions, and should have coherence between nailed values and the actions practiced by all responsible people and the activists of the centers.

Vocational activities

Activities of carpentry and tailor shop are not relevant for children and young. They had demonstrated interest in learning activities of agriculture computer science, accounting, mechanics, electrician, technical building, teaching, bakery and management of small businesses.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To concentrate efforts in the activities like agriculture, to be inspired in the model of the project "Granary of Life" of the center "Messenger of God" who forms children and young as facilitators in agriculture and in the long run aims to attribute to children who live as intern in the center an area for house construction and a parcel of farmer yields to take off its sustenance.
 - ✓ To revitalize partnership with ADPP School who offers vocational training activities.
 - ✓ To create partnerships with computer science and accounting schools in Chimoio that can offer courses for children and young of the centers.

- ✓ To rethink the activities like carpentry and tailor shop that has not attract children and young interest and nor has generated sufficient income that compensate investments made.
 - ✓ To offer training in management of small businesses, to contact INAS, NGOs and banks of popular credit with experience in this area.
 - ✓ To look partnerships for activities of computer science such as: 'digital inclusion project' and "installation of telecentros Project" from "Eduardo Mondlane University " with financing of UNESCO is one of the possibilities.
 - ✓ To improve the integration of the some activities of the center, for example, when training them in agriculture techniques, it also good to enable them in management the incomes of this activity.
- ✓ *Vulnerability of girls to the HIV/AIDS: second generation of orphans*

During the visits the families in the quarters were very common to find girls between 14-16 years, which had lost parents, have 5, 6 years ago, pregnant or with babies. This shows that girls are practicing unsafe sex and is in high risk to contract HIV/AIDS and to leave its babies orphans. Moreover the poverty where they live girls places them in risk to practice transactional sex.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To implement activities of reproductive health for children and young of the centers.
 - ✓ To contact NGO "Right to Play"⁵ to train activists. The NGO has manuals of Training of Trainers in tricks that approach the subjects in accordance with reproductive health for different ages.
 - ✓ To implement activities of small businesses for girls to have access the income with which can pay its expenditures and have an option front to transactional sex.
- ✓ *Abandoned farmer's yields: Access the Title of use and land exploration*

Many of children and young interviewed had mentioned the fact that mothers have farmer's yields but these are abandoned because it's distant of the quarter where they live. The children and young do not have money to pay transport to go to the farmer's yields⁶. The land law foresees that in case of an investor appears and makes a communitarian consultation to know if the lands are busy. It has the risk at time of consultation the community and communitarian leader affirms that the lands are available and the children will go to lose the right on the use of land, the unique asset left by mother. To prevent this situation in the future "Kubatsirana" and the open centers can establish partnership with some NGO's who works in the area to help children and young to get the Title of use and land exploration document⁷.

Recommendations:

⁵ Office in Patrice Lumumba Avenue, Maputo

⁶ The price of "chapa cem" (transport) until the places where they have farm yields varies between 50.000,00MT the 75.000.00 MT

⁷ The Rural Organization for Mutual Support (ORAM) offer free of charge services to peasants, helping them in acquisition of Title of Land use. Have delegations in Manica and Sofala.

- ✓ "Kubatsirana" and the open centers should establish partnership with some NGOs who works in the area to help children and young to get the Title of use and land exploration document.
- ✓ To study together with Provincial Education Department and National Institute of the Social Security possibilities to help the young interested in agriculture practicing.
- ✓ *Access to the rights and identification documents.*

During the visits was verified many cases of people who should be receiving financial assistance from government. In some cases aged people had been found living with young children and/or mothers with chronic illness who have right to receive 120.000,00 MT of subsidy of feeding from INAS⁸.

Young children of ex-combatants (already died) had been also found, who had right to receive the pension and they are not receiving; children of former soldiers (already died also) who also would have right to receive pension from the father and are not receiving.

Recommendations:

- ✓ "Kubatsirana" and some organization that gives legal assistance must advocate and make together pressure to competent institutions so that children's rights should be respected.
- ✓ They must handle a campaign in diverse quarters and help people to get documentation that gives access to these rights such as Identity document and Birth certificate.
- ✓ *Activists*

The activists are the base of work of centers and in at least two centers it was possible to testify the spirit of voluntarism and the recognition that the community gives to its work.

The community recognizes that the center has an important role in the life of orphans and vulnerable children.

The centers are the unique social resource that people in the quarters have. Helping centers is seen as a form of social insurance, in the future any one can come to need the aid from the center and the guarantee of this should be work helping the center in the present.

So that to the centers continue to take care of orphans and vulnerable children in the community are necessary to keep the existing base of volunteers and to have a plan of permanent mobilization of new volunteers. The valuation of activists must start inside of centers.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Each center must elaborate its volunteers policy where consists on the rights and duties of the volunteers, training of activists and the ways of performance evaluation and their work recognition.
- ✓ Each center must place in its annual budget a percentage of resources gotten through activities of income generation destined to payment of subsidies and acquisition of work material to activists.

⁸ National Institute of Social Action

- ✓ Semimonthly or quarterly meeting of activists of the 4 centers for exchange experience and discussion on subjects of its interests previously prepared. Documentation of meetings to be able to follow up the progress of carried out activities.
- ✓ *Income generation activities, partnership and fundraising*

The experience of the center "Emanuel" demonstrates that it is possible to mobilize resources in different activities and to get funds for functioning of the centers. The Chimoio city offers a favorable commercial environment with some possibilities of partnership between private sector and NGOs.

The coordinators need to share and systemize the successful experiences of each one and to elaborate its proper fundraising plan and establishment of partnerships with clear goals, objectives and defined deadlines.

The churches need to mobilize more the Christian community in and out of Mozambique, so that they make donations in money, in kind or time in favor of the orphans and vulnerable children.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Capacity building for coordinators and those in charge of administrative and social areas moreover in establishment of partnerships and fundraising.
- ✓ Elaboration of a triennial plan of partnership and fundraising with clear goals, objectives, and defined deadlines.
- ✓ *Board: leadership, transparency and participation of beneficiaries*

All centers have a management centered in the leadership of the shepherd. It has lack of institutional mechanisms that can survive to the changes of personalities. Centers with inspired leaderships with articulated vision and mission in favor of the best interest of the child demonstrate better performance than centers where the leadership is not transparent or does not have vision.

The centers are not legalized; they are operating on behalf of the churches. The decision-making processes are little inclusive. It has lack of participation of the main beneficiaries, orphans, vulnerable children and young and the activists in today's mechanisms of decision-making and in the planning processes.

The centers should be accountable to their beneficiaries and activists about developed activities.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To promote formation of new leaderships among children, young and activists in the centers.
- ✓ To legalize the centers, to elaborate by-laws that guarantee that children's and young representatives' bodies and activists democratically elect centers for its pairs, participates in decision-making process of Open Centers.
- ✓ To create a culture of transparency in decision-making processes.

- ✓ To establish clear and precise criteria for families selection and for children to be helped.
- ✓ *Participation of the children and young*

Still has little involvement of children and young in regular and systematic way in decision making processes of the centers. Some centers such as "Mensajeiros de Deus" and "Batsirai Nherera" make use of some initiatives that open space for children and young participation, as for example, leaving the young to manage small businesses, to carry out a monthly auscultation meeting, or empower the young so that they assume some tasks and role of responsibility in the center.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Promotion of monthly meeting children and young representatives of 4 centers for exchange experiences and discuss subjects chosen for them.
- ✓ Exchange experience visits to attendance orphans and vulnerable children projects where children participate and decide, such as the project financed by the "Save the Children UK" in Morrumbala, in Zambézia province in partnership with District Department of the Woman and Social Action. In this visit should be participate representatives of children and young of the 4 centers and coordinators and/or those in charge of social area in the centers.
- ✓ *Administrative and financial management*

The centers suffer from some administrative and financial problems. The lack of qualified staff to work in these areas, the lack of experience and culture of planning and accountability are the main problems.

The difficulty in getting necessary and consistent information in some centers makes it difficult the cost-benefits relation analysis to each center.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To make an auditory in 4 centers in all the activities carried out in the centers, but not only related to funds released by PYM.
- ✓ To release funds only when the financial and administrative information would be available and clear.
- ✓ To train staff in administrative and financial management.
- ✓ To create mechanisms of participative financial planning involving representatives of the main beneficiaries, (children and young) and representatives of activists democratically elected by its pairs.
- ✓ To be felt inspired in the model practiced by "Mensajeiro de Deus" Center, where the financial report is affixed on the wall and any person has access and where the children and young is managing the small businesses, such as social center and telephonic cabin.
- ✓ *Monitoring and evaluation.*

The centers do not have elaborated instruments that allow them to verify and to measure the impact of their work, or either the progress of the children and young in all levels (physicist, intellectual, emotional, spiritual). "Kubatsirana" is overloaded of accountability activities to the donors and it does not monitor appropriately the centers activities.

Recommendations:

- ✓ "Kubatsirana" promotes a meeting amNGOst donors and starts to negotiate the possibility to make only one financial report and one activities report for all in order to have more time available for activities accompaniment.
- ✓ Training in monitoring and evaluation for activists and coordinators and for those in charge of social area and a process of "mentoring" during one year until each center has implanted a simple and operational system of monitoring.

1. Antecedents

Mozambique has population esteemed in 19.182.000⁹ being that 53% of population belongs to feminine sex and are predominantly young (15-49 years). The life expectancy is esteemed in 42.6 years and presents regional differences (lesser expectation in the north and center provinces of the country and greater in the south). Demographic projections indicate that in 10 years, due to HIV/AIDS the life expectancy will be reduced to 35 years and the number of orphan children will arrive the 900.000.

According to " Revision of the monitoring data epidemiologist Report of HIV - 2004" published by the National Program Control of DTS/HIV/AIDS in August of 2005 for National Department of Health, highest tax of prevalence of the HIV in adults between 15-49 years in provinces of the center of the country, 20.4%. The Manica Province has 19.7% tax and neighbor Sofala the highest tax, 26.5%.

It has some social-cultural, political, and economic factors, who explain the high prevalence of the HIV/AIDS in the region center of the country:

- The Provinces of the region center make borders with Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi. During the years of armed conflict in the country (1980 the 1992) the population of these Provinces was refugees in these neighboring countries that presented high taxes of prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
- During the armed conflict it had intense movement of Mozambicans and Zimbabweans soldiers and in these Provinces therefore for them passes an important corridor of transport that makes the linking with one of the main ports of the country, the Beira Port. Currently the traffic of truck drivers that make transport for/to Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia is intense.
- The high index of poverty in the region. Sofala is the considered one of most poor Provinces in the country. The poverty, conjugated with other factors such as the lack of jobs, high tax of illiteracy amongst women and the low statute of the woman in the society makes with that these appeal to the transactional sex as way of subsistence.
- The high index of poverty also takes men and mainly women to dedicate to informal commerce provoking intense movement of this population to different parts of the Province and the country the looking for merchandises to buy and to resell.
- Lack access of basic health services and low quality of given services will go to determine difficulties in diagnosis and treatment of STD and HIV/AIDS.
- Fatalist vision of the world (in the country in general, not only in the center of the country). The vision of that people are already born with daily pre-established destination and that little or nothing can do to influence its own destiny contributes that people do not take individual responsibility for its health and the health of the people around them.
- The number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Mozambique is esteemed in 1.4 million and 218.000 need anti-retrovirus medicines. It has 17 places in Mozambique where they are to be offered treatments with anti-retrovirus. 5.900 people are getting at the moment antiretroviral treatment. From these, 1.700 receives treatment through public sector and 4.200 through NGOs: 2.230 through the Community of Saint Egídio and 1.753 through

⁹ UN Population division database 2004 – www.plusnews.org/AIDS/mozambique.asp

MSF.

2. Antecedents of the "Kubatsirana"

"Kubatsirana" is a Christian Ecumenical Association created in 1995 and was one of the first national NGOs to intervene in the area of the HIV/AIDS through the work of the churches. Currently "Kubatsirana" works with 114 churches in Manica and Sofala in activities of HIV/AIDS¹⁰.

In the Province of Sofala, "Kubatsirana" works with 28 churches in the districts of Nhamatanda, Dondo and Buzi. In the Province of Manica "Kubatsirana" works with 62 churches in the city of Chimoio, and 24 in the districts of Barue (6), Gondola (10), Sussundenga (4) and Mossurize (4).

The activities developed by "Kubatsirana" include prevention, home-based care, social support, regional training and community mobilization. The four main programs are:

1. Home-based care that include medical of nursing cares, support to orphans and vulnerable children, sustainable agriculture and natural medicine.
2. Training Program in churches (shepherds and young programs).
3. Support to groups of people living with HIV/AIDS.
4. Regional training and community mobilization in Sofala and Manica Provinces.

Accordingly with data of the Provincial Department of the Social Action in Manica currently have 4.322 children orphans in the Province. The Chimoio city has highest number in the Province, 3.425, living in the communities or in open centers. Only 2.384 are being attended, 1.784 in community and 600 through the 4 open centers.

The open centers

In 1994 and 1995 some churches initiated to take care orphans and vulnerable children when, after the signature of the peace accord in Mozambique in 1992, refugee families had started to return to Mozambique bringing some orphans children. Also in that time the effect of the HIV/AIDS (until then it did not become to feel due to the isolation caused by war in such a way) starts to make feel, people start to be sick and to die. The evangelic churches start to carry out through activities of moral, religious support and aid in domestic works in the quarters of Chimoio.

"Kubatsirana" supplies financial and technical support to the 4 open centers that offer social support to orphans and vulnerable children, such as clothes, feeding, and payment of school fees and school material, construction of houses and psychological and spiritual counseling.

In 2003 "Kubatsirana" received support from "The Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway (PYM) for a period of 5 years, up to 2007, through "Kubatsirana HIV/AIDS Social Care" project. Project aims at to alleviate the extreme poverty of orphans' children offering formal education and offers technical and finance support to the 4 open centers of 4 quarters in Chimoio city.

¹⁰ Batsirai Nherera – Project Proposal Year 2006 – 2010 by Hortensia

The Project still aims to strengthen the local capacity of the churches and communities so that they work in the direction to reduce the suffering of children who had lost their parents victims of HIV/AIDS and children who are in difficult situation in order to prevent its community marginalization. Therefore the program foresees to also offer follow up and regular accompaniment of these children through communitarian committees and regular home visits to its houses and through recreation activities where children participate in the open centers. Each open center is managed by a different church being:

- Open center "Batsirai Nherera" in the quarter of the Centro Hípico - 9 churches members of the center.
- Open center "Mensagem de Deus" in the quarter "7 de Abril" – Church "Assembleia Livre".
- Open center "Missão Unida" in the quarter Block 9 - Church "Missão Unida".
- Open center "Emanuel" in quarter "16 de Junho" - Church "Independente de Cristo Internacional".

3. Objectives of the evaluation

The main objectives of this evaluation is to verify the impact that project has had until the moment in the life of the orphans and vulnerable children to take off lessons that can be shared with other organizations in Mozambique or in Africa that already works or desires to work with orphans and vulnerable children.

The results of this evaluation will also help to define activities that need to be strengthened, reduced or initiated taking in account the relevance of the same for orphans and vulnerable children as well as the project sustainability.

A secondary objective of the evaluation is to analyze the organizational structure of the centers verifying factors that facilitate or compromise the effectiveness and efficiency of the same ones in the implementation of the activities.

4. Used methodology

The selected methodology looked for to guarantee the maximum participation of all stakeholders and others project interested intervening parties. Therefore individual and in group interviews had been made in each open center and visits in the houses with orphans and vulnerable children or who in such a way have been benefited from project. Specifically for children and young the data collection was made through interviews in groups with 10-15 participants separate in groups of two different ages, of 7 to 10 years and 12 to 14 with children of both sexes. To each group it was asked for to draw its day in the center since the hour that woke up until the hour to go to sleep. Based in the drawing made, the facilitator made questions on the experience in the center, the activities that made and its preferences in relation to the activities and vision of future. At the end of the evaluation a half-day meeting of "feedback" with the coordinators of the 4 open centers and the staff of the "Kubatsirana" was carried out where the main findings and recommendations had been presented that had been argued and approved in the same meeting.

5. Data collection technique and sample of the research

The data collection was carried through in the period of 28 of November the 09 of December and consisted of:

- Individual interview with the coordinators of each center.
- Interview in group with wage-earning staff of each center.
- Interview in group with activists of each center.
- Interview in group with children of both the sexes of 7 to 12 years in each center.
- Interview in group with children of both the sexes of 12 to 14 years in each center.
- Individual interview with families with children with sick mothers of HIV/AIDS.
- Individual interview with families who's a child is family heads.
- Individual interview with families with children who live with grandmothers.
- Individual interview with substitute families.

Individual interview with partners, stakeholders and potentials centers partners/stakeholders:

- Provincial Department of the Social Action;
- Provincial Department of the Education;
- Provincial commission of Social Reintegration;
- National institute of Social Action (INAS).
- Save the Children Norway.
- Danish Aid association People for People (ADPP).
- The Red Cross of Mozambique.

Individual interviews and in group with staff of the "Kubatsirana":

- "Kubatsirana's" Responsible of monitoring and evaluation;
- "Kubatsirana's" Programs Manager;
- "Kubatsirana's" Construction Officer and focal point with the open centers;
- "Kubatsirana's" promoter for orphans and vulnerable children;
- "Kubatsirana's" Administrator.

31 families in the 4 quarters were visited, being:

9 families with sick mothers; 9 families with grandmothers who to take care of the children; 7 families who's a child family head and 6 substitute families.

6. Results of the evaluation

6.1. Impact in the life of orphans and vulnerable children and

6.1.1. Physical needs

Health

In general it was possible to verify that children present a healthful aspect, without indications to suffer from bad nutrition or related illnesses to lack of hygiene cares. When children feel sick, these have aid of centers to go to health center and in medicines purchase in case of need.

Feeding

Thanks to the open centers orphans and vulnerable children have had access to daily feeding therefore are there they take breakfast, they have lunch and they have supper with products offered by the World Food Program (WFP) as flour of maize and beans. In the drawings that the children had made the hour of the meals and the food has a special prominence what it shows as the food access is basic for them. The centers have attempted to diversify the feeding of the children with the products that take off of its farmer's yields Such as bananas, vegetables, tomatoes, onions but nor all have the same resources and management capacity and production in their farmer's yields.

Only one center, the center "Emmanuel" has refectory for the children but it functions in a precarious place that serves at the same time of secretariat and dormitory. The others centers do not have refectories nor enough plates, cups and places setting for all children.

The hour of feeding is an important moment in the life of the children therefore besides being an educative moment is a moment of socialization and allotment between all the children who attending the center. These moments are very important, where it has great chances to transmit important messages for children as hygiene care, the importance of the good feeding, and slight knowledge of nutrition, good manners and respect to others in public places as well as Christian values of share. In this direction it is important that the centers have adequate refectories so that the children could live deeply the best one of these moments.

The "Batsirai Nherera" Center is the center that possesses the best physical installations therefore had the chance to construct the center in an ample land in the quarter "Centro Hípico". The installations have rooms for functioning the pre-school, rooms for meetings and/or other activities, rooms for coordination, area of social programs and administration, beyond a great area to the outdoors where children play next to vegetables garden.

The other centers had been growing around the churches that had started to take care of the children and have small spaces with lack of area of leisure for the children and appropriate rooms for coordination and administration beyond the lack of refectories and dormitories.

Latrines and potable water

All the centers have lack of latrines adjusted with covers and two centers ("Missão Unida" and "Emmanuel" have serious problems with access of drinking water. The children have to walk to fetch water and many times the center "Emmanuel" have to appeal to privates and pay 1,000.00 MT each bidon of 20 liters of water. The inadequate conditions of the latrines and lack of drinking water in the two centers compromise the pursuing of basic rules of hygiene and put in risk the health of children.

Dormitories

The improvised dormitories of the centers "Emanuel" and "Missão Unida" also compromise the health of children because does not have adequate ventilation and many children sleep next ones

to the others. The cleanness of the improvised dormitories of these centers is not adequate: the classrooms where the youngsters in the center "Missão Unida" and the small room where the girls are sleeping had accumulated dust and garbage that left evident the lack of regular cleanness in the enclosure and the lack of supervision in the center¹¹. The Center "Emmanuel" has a constructed house to shelter orphans girls and a house for the youngsters is in construction. The center "Mensageiros de Deus" and "Batsirai Nherera" are the two centers that presented more organization, cleanness and cares during the period of study. The rooms where the children and young of the "Mensageiro de Deus" center sleeps are very simple but very clean and they were organized besides counting on mosquito nets for protection against malaria that is the most frequent illness in Mozambique.

Protection

The centers play an important role for children protection. There is a place where the child can play, grow and develop in security without being exposed to risks that eventually would have in case that they were in the streets or alone in house. Some of the interviewed children said that before attending the center they were in the street gambling, they made heavy jobs in the neighborhood as to load sand bags (in the case of the boys) or were to take account of children and helped neighbors in the house works (in the case of the girls). Attending the center the children are feeling happier therefore is free of the heavy jobs and the open center helps the family feeding them and has the chance to play and to learn many things attending the center.

Shelter

The centers had helped to repair or to construct houses for the children who live in the community in habitations of extreme precariousness. In quarter "16 de Junho" there is a very interesting low cost model of house has constructed following a housing standard of the organization "Habitat", the house is ample, seems very good and the costs had been low¹². The centers constitute the unique place where the children of community (or from distant communities) can look for to take shelter. One of the children of the center "Mensageiro de Deus" said that it walked in the streets of Chimoio when it heard that it had a place that it helped the orphans and thus looked the center and started to live there.

¹¹ Provincial Department of Social Action affirmed that the coordinator of the center was warned several times to pay attention on the conditions where the children were living, but never appeared. The Department affirmed that is thinking seriously about making an intervention in the center.

¹² 65 millions of meticaís: one house with 3 rooms and 1 sitting room.

Moisés Sabonete Luis has 13 years, he and his brother had lost the parents in 1994 and had been living with an aunt who died in 1999. They had been alone and the family of the aunt sold the house where they lived. A person who worked with orphans brought them for the center "Mensagem de Deus" where they live and they are studying. He likes the center, has confidence in the future and desires to be agriculture technician. Moisés as other children in so little time of life not only suffered the loss of the parents but also of the aunt. Exactly thus it obtained to surpass the suffering with aid of the center and to have confidence in the future.

Reproducing stereotypes and the opportunity of change

The open center are still the place where children learn to carry out necessary domestic tasks for daily survival as to cook, to wash plates, to sweep, to water vegetable garden and learn to share tasks. However there is a trend to reproduce the stereotypes of gender making that girls wash plates and cook, while boys' water or sweep. The centers can play the important role to show to children who even so men and women are different these have the same rights and can and must make the same things. In an amused and playful way the center can start inventing one day where the social roles are changed, the boys go to make everything what the girls are accustomed to make and vice versa. At the end of the day it can be argued in group as each one felt the experience and as each one saw the work "called" feminine and masculine and what it is possible to move. Thus gradually the children will be educated to argue of more open form the preconceptions in relation to the questions of gender and the biggest participation of the women in predominantly masculine activities.

6.1.2 Intellectual development

The children have had access to school thanks to the centers that facilitate together with schools in the quarters that these are registered besides supplying scholar material, school fees and uniforms.

The centers activists who make home visits have made time to time a survey of orphans and vulnerable children out of school. In the cases of child does not have identification documents the center directs to the Provincial Department of the Social Action that helps to provide documents and poverty certificate what it guarantees vacant in the school.

In the drawings that the children and young had made during the present study, the school occupied a special place demonstrating the importance that these have in the life of the children for being a place of conviviality with friends and at the same time to offer an alternative for future.

The center "Emanuel" and "Missão Unida" have communitarian schools. At the time this study the school of the "Missão Unida" had been locked up for the Ministry of the Education due to some irregularities¹³. The center omitted this information of the consultants who had taken knowledge of the fact from the newspaper¹⁴.

¹³ According to Provincial Department of the Education the Mission was called attention some times to decide on problems to the legalization, the construction (the classrooms had not been constructed according to standards demanded for the Education Ministry) and the lack of fulfillment of requirements in that it says respect to the organization of the administrative and pedagogical direction. The school charged 170,000.00 MT of school registration and 80,000.00 MT for month of monthly fee of the pupils of the night course, the wages of the 16 professors were delayed and these had paralyzed the lessons what it compromised the fulfillment of the pertaining to school calendar and the gone one of the pupils for the final examinations. Professors had been to the Ministry of the Employment to complain of the lack of fulfillment of the labor law and some articles had been published in "measured them" denouncing the bad school management.

School performance

During the visits to the families in the quarters some cases of children had been verified who had dropped-out or failed during the school year, what shows that children needs regular accompaniment in its School homework and during preparation for the evaluations. In the quarter "Centro Hípico" had been found little cases of this type comparing with the other centers and one of the reasons can be the fact of this center have an education officer that is responsible to make the link with schools to follow up the progress of the children registered through the center. Moreover in this center the children have regular activities of preparation of its school homework with accompaniment of the oldest children and the Center education officer.

Ana Caetana has 32 years and 5 children (1 year, 8, 11, 13 and 15) and lives in a very precarious house. She left Marromeu due the war and came to Chimoio with the uncle who died, the father also died and the mother suffers from mental illness. Ana does not have family in Chimoio and lost contact with those who had been in Marromeu. The husband died 8 years ago and she had a baby with a man with had a temporary case. It started to be sick has 2 years but she still did not have courage to make the HIV test. Before being sick she sold "nipa", a traditional homemade production drinking beer, now she does not obtain anything to do. The center has helped with products of the WFP and enrolling the children in the school. Two children (8 and of 11 years) had failed and she does not know why. What to make so that these children remain in the school and have good school performance? Certainly it goes to die and the 5 children will be orphans of father and mother and will count only with the center to help them in its daily survival.

Activities that challenges the intellect

In general an idle time was verified in the centers where the children pass in free activities. Although the tricks to the outdoors are very healthful and important for the development of the children, they needs necessary activities that defy the child intellect where they have to answer the situations gradually most complex so that they can progress in its intellectual development. These activities can come to help the children to have pertaining to school performance more good, thus for example, to learn chess or traditional game of "ntchuva"¹⁵ can come to help to develop the logical reasoning and to improve the performance of the pupil in mathematics, to play crossed words (scrabble) can help to develop vocabulary and to improve the orthography thus helping in it disciplines of Portuguese.

An absence of a regular and systematic plan of the activities for children in the centers is also verified.

Especially in respect to the young pre-adolescents evidenced a certain annoyance and lack motivation with the activities of the centers. Some centers already had paid attention of this fact

¹⁴ Fax Newspaper "Diário de Notícias" Last week of November of 2005 e 1st week of December of 2005

¹⁵ Game of equips for adults of the masculine sex, forms two equips with one or more players and is played with stones and can be play digging holes in the soil, in each two hollow is placed stones. The objective of the game is to eliminate stones of the adversary.

and had taken the initiative to create groups of theater, sing and dances so that these young could participate and feel itself more motivated.

6.1.3. Psychological and affective development

In general the children seem happy and free in the centers. They had not demonstrated distrust to talk with strange people and to say on its day to day in the center. With exception of the center “Missão Unida” where a child of 13 years seemed to be control excessively with the look so that the others said what they found that the visit would have to hear¹⁶.

In the center "Mensajeiro de Deus" and "Batsirai Nherera, the drawings of the children demonstrate to joy and hope in the future. The sun being born, flowers and farmer's yields with satiated harvest had been some of the elements gifts in the drawings of the children. The children had drawn the some activities that make in the center, as to cook, to sweep, to dig, to wash plates), children playing and going to school.

The children, especially smallest, had said what they more liked to do in the center was to help in farmer's yields, to water vegetable garden and to wash plates. The girls had said that they liked to help to cook. The children of the center "Mensajeiro de Deus" had demonstrated more self-confidence and self-esteem comparing with the children of the other centers, had said more on the future and on the food that receives from the center.

The centers offer feeling of psychological protection, constitute a reference place where the children can search in the adults there psychological, spiritual and affective support, when they need to feel that. To know that they count on support of somebody is very important for children who had passed for innumerable losses¹⁷. However it has cases where the good will of the activists and the workers of the centers are not enough so that the child surpasses suffered traumas. Cases of children had been found who had lost the voice when the parents died and had remained thus per two consecutive years, children that remain stuck in an unique position without interacting or to talk with nobody has years, children of physical or mental deficiency who need special cares. All these children (and others with cases or so more serious than these with certainty they must exist) need support of a professional, of a more necessary diagnosis so that they are directed for adequate treatment. It also valid to point out that many substitute families are composed for widowers women or alone and what they lack for the children who live in these families, is the model of the paternal figure what goes to reverberate more in the boys therefore will have little masculine models in its socialization.

Mozambique has organizations with experience in recovery of infantile traumas that had helped many children to surpass traumas acquired during the armed conflict. Partnerships with these organizations could be established in way that the professionals of this could in the long run give to assistance the children of the 4 centers and permanent formation for the activists of the centers in the psycho-social area. Artistic activities as drawing, sculpture, ceramics and music are important activities that they had to be day to day part of the children therefore take to

¹⁶ When asked on what they had eaten at lunch and supper in previous day the child it was hurried to answer it quickly before others made it that the one that was sufficiently improbable therefore to eat meat of ox in events and days had eaten meat of special ox the one that was not the case do previous day. It was clearly and evident that excessively they went to give one another reply but the look of control of the child did not allow it. What she discloses that the children of this center are learning to lie and to manipulate people.

¹⁷ It was very common to hear from children who had lost first the father, later the mother, the grandmother and aunt, and thus without having nobody to count they had been directed or they had looked for itself the open center

therapeutic character to allow that these express its feelings and emotions and at the same time can come to be a professional alternative.

Vocational activities

The centers have offered to some vocational activities (with some of these activities it is also intended to generate income to centers) for children and young as carpentry and tailor shop. But in the center "Mensagem de Deus" the diverse activities had been seen being in practical for the pupils. In others centers the activities were stopped. The centers affirm that the wood is expensive and the furniture market is very competitive in Chimoio and therefore would be difficult to keep this activity in functioning.

"Mensagem de Deus" has connections with lumber and the Provincial Department of Agriculture and thus has guaranteed the substance supply.

No child or young demonstrated interest in future to be carpenter or tailor and the number of children that had been training is small due to lack of material and equipment. It is wise to reflect if compensates to keep this activity as vocational training a time that has not generated income nor contributed for children formation.

The activities that children had affirmed that they would like to do had been: computer science, accounting, mechanics, civil construction, electricity technician, teaching, nursing, agriculture, and bakery what it demonstrates that carpentry and tailor shop have little relevance for them.

The center "Mensagem de Deus" offers more vocational alternatives of than other centers. In the area of agriculture, through partnership with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and FAO they form children and young as facilitators in the farming area and in this center some children had said that in the future they want to be agriculture technician or farmers. In the art area also they offer activities of sculpture in rock, in the area of small businesses the children learn to make management of small businesses through the social center and of existing public telephone cabin in the center that are managed by the proper children.

6.1.4. Spiritual development

The children like to pray and to participate in the church activities, however does not exist a program with content, specific methodologies and techniques for gospel education according to different ages and/or integrated in the diverse activities.

In the drawings made by children the religious activities appear in lesser scale and in the some cases doesn't appear. It is meaning that these activities do not have the importance that they must have in the life of the children. In the truth the spirituality should be integrated of course in day to day activities therefore the children learns more with adults' practices and models than simply by speeches. For example, if the adults teach that saying the truth it is a Christian attitude and therefore if does not have to lie and in the practical they lying, the children will be learn that they must be hypocritical, and that we can say something on behalf of gospel and do other thing completely different.

The children of center "Mensagem de Deus" and of the center "Batsirai Nherera" had said that they trust God and for this they are sure of what they will obtain what they want in the future.

6.2. Organizational structure of the centers

6.2.1 Vision and Mission

In the center "Batsirai Nherera" and in the "Mensajeiros de Deus" the child is the main focus of the mission and the vision of the center and is evident that the children participate of the life of the center, is heard and the centers are local of social and psychological support for children. The center "Mensajeiro de Deus" is the only center where the mission and vision of church are affixed on the office wall having remembered the social mission of the church through Gálatas 5-22:23 and Mark 11-12.

The activities of the centers demonstrate in practical to Christian community the Christian testimony, the will to serve and to help the next one, like Jesus Christ teaches. Therefore is so important that the attitudes and values of wage-earning staff and activists would be coherent with the Christian principles.

In the others two centers the vision and mission are not articulated in the best interest of children and even so these centers generate considerable income with school fees that they collect in its schools, however few benefits could be seen in its infrastructures and activities in favor of the children.

The centers have vision that they must walk in the route of sustainability and have developed activities in that direction to obtain diversification of its sources of financing. But the attention given to businesses seems to consume more time and energy of that the given to children.

The sustainability is still seen more as sustainability in terms of financial and material resources than institutional sustainability in terms of human resources.

6.2.2. Functioning of the social structures

The centers are still not legalized nor have statutes, function through the social structures of the church that are centralizers and lack of broad participation. At the moment does not have any decision-makers structures that include children and young participation.

The center "Batisrai Nherera" because was created under initiative of six different churches has an council with representatives of the diverse churches what it hinders that the management is centered.

It expected that the centers should be legalized with proper statutes and in this should appear the presence of representatives of activists and children democratically elect for its pairs in open centers power-decision mechanisms.

It is necessary to point out that when community is much more involved in the mechanisms of decision-making of the center, will be biggest the possibility to obtain support from them for centers activities.

6.2.3 Leaderships

The centers leadership is impersonated in the figure of the shepherds what it makes with that the performance of each center depends on the personality of each one. The practical ones of the leadership of some open centers do not reflect the model of leadership of Jesus Christ, a leadership that it delegates, respect, are transparent and full of compassion for the next one. In some centers the leaderships create a climate of organizational support and show balance between leadership guided for results and management of people guided in human talents.

The centers with more transparent leaderships and bigger vision present superior performance comparing with centers with little transparent leaderships and without vision, they establish greater number of intelligent partnerships and answer to different children and young needs. It has necessity of thinking inside about the promotion of new leaderships in centers. The ideal is that in the future the centers have as manager former orphans and vulnerable children who had passed for the centers and therefore know better than nobody the necessities of the children. He would be ideal that from these centers leave futures members of parliament, technician and social workers that better than nobody will know to advocate and to defend the interests of orphans and vulnerable children. Some centers already had initiated this way: in the center "Batsirai Nherera" three young that is working as wage-earning in the functions of animators and secretariat had been orphan children taken care of by center in the past.

I like to work here in the center and to help to the orphans children because I also was orphan child and somebody helped me when I needed (worker of the center "Batsirai Nherera").

6.2.4 Planning and financial management

The centers demonstrate clear concern with the institution sustainability and try to establish partnerships and develop income generating activities. However the concern with the cost-benefits relation of the activities is not very evident.

The planning process is neither inclusive nor broader. Children and young do not participate in planning process.

All the centers have lack of experience in the planning and budgeting of the activities and the lack of qualified professionals in this area compromises the performance of the center that are functioning in the base of improvisation than planning.

It has lack of recognition of the importance of the management of the information, many times the people do not know to who must answer and have lack of clarification on the responsibilities and roles of each one and each sector.

It has lack of norms and formal procedures of financial management. The administrative staff interviewed affirmed that the formation given by missionary Harry-Ottar had been the first formation that had had in the life on administrative and financial procedures and that it helped to improve the work in the centers.

It was very difficult to obtain consistent and necessary information in financial management of the centers. Lack of organization and transparency had been the two main causes of the difficulty in obtaining this information. In some centers as "Mensajeiro de Deus" and "Batsirai Nherera" it was easier to get given necessary and consistent. On the "Mensajeiro de Deus" the financial report of the activities of the church is affixed on the room of the coordination what it shows the availability and interest in keeping the community informed on the financial life of the institution.

In the center of the "Missão Unida" the gotten data had been sufficiently inexact, inconsistent and contradictory since the number of wage-earners and wages gained per item until the income generated from of income generation activities.

6.2.5. Participation of children and young

Still has little involvement in regular and systematic way of children and young in the processes of decision-making in centers as well as in the identification, assembly, monitoring and evaluation activities in the centers. Some centers had demonstrated concern with this gap, others do not have the vision to involve the beneficiaries therefore they are functioning from top to bottom, as they were make a favor for beneficiaries and not as if they had rights.

Some centers as "Mensageiros de Deus" and "Batsirai Nherera" make use of some initiatives that open space for children and young participation, such as, leaving the young to manage small businesses, carrying through a meeting of monthly auscultation, or empowering the young so that they assume tasks of responsibility in the center.

For the future still has very much to be done more directly to involve the young in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities.

To visit successful initiatives can be a source of learning for centers to involve more children and young in the planning, implementation and monitoring of its activities.

6.2.6. Human resources

None of the centers has formulated a human resources policy of even so has a significant number of wage-earning staff (around 20 or more in each center).

In the general the 4 centers present the same problems with the selection and profile of the wage-earning staff.

As the centers do not have financial resources to contract qualified professionals and with experience, they pay low wages that attract people without experience and appropriate qualification. The people accept to little receive in exchange for to acquire experience or because they do not obtain vacancy in the work market. The people thus are recruited in function of its good will in accepting a low wage and in the reliable relation and allegiance to the shepherds who are the coordinators of the centers (especially the administrators, treasurer and accountants). This goes to affect the performance of the center as a whole.

Generally the centers have lack of staff with qualified formation in some keys areas for the functioning of as administration, psychology, social worker, nursing.

6.2.7. Activists

The feelings and the suffering of the beneficiaries have been taken in consideration and activists have demonstrated compassion to beneficiaries and self-denial in the exercise of its activities.

The majority of the activists is women who have its proper family to take care of and also has material and financial difficulties however they are placed themselves above of its problems and individual concerns to serve the next one.

The majority of the activists affirmed to have chosen to be activist as form to serve gospel, knows that they do not go to receive nothing in this world but that the true one rewards will come after death. They had also justified to have adhered to the voluntary work for the joy and satisfaction to make the good, to see a child, a happy sick mother as resulted of the work.

There are dedicated activists that have dedicated to serve the next one during 10 years. During the visits to the families was possible to verify the relationship with community and how they are recognized for these.

In some quarters it was verified that the activists are well known by the people, knew its names and the families knew to say when the activist had been there and what it had made¹⁸. In other quarters the families did not know a name of the activists and nor knew to say when it was the last time that had been visited.

The activists carry out a physical and emotionally stressed work: domestic works help to the families in domestic tasks (they fetch water, they wash clothes, they cook, they give bath to sick), sensitize the families not to discriminate the sick person, they verify how are the children, and see difficult situations as misery in whom the families live, the death of sick people and situation of left orphans children. It is impressive that with all these difficulties have activists working had 7, 8, and 10 years making exactly the same task. It is possible to imagine that it has not been easy to convince other people to be voluntary. The responsible ones of the activists had said that normally the people resist to accept to make work for some reasons:

- ✓ fear to contract HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ distrust of that they will have to assume the problems of the families whom they visit, for example being with the children when the mother will die, having to take off of its proper money and food to give the family of the sick person.
- ✓ expectation to receive some material benefit.

The activists had asked for to better work conditions of helping the families of the sick people, had counted that many times have to take off house products to give the family of the sick person who does not have nothing to eat, or have to take off money proper to buy soap, to take bucket of its proper house to give bath in the sick people.

None of the centers has formulated a volunteer's policy. The activists do not have form of material and moral recognition, sometimes have chance to participate of domiciliary training to improve its work as, counseling in HIV/AIDS, as to take care of to the orphan children, first aid, as to make small businesses.

Some centers try to offer sporadically some thing (some financial subsidy, product of the WFP or products of farmer's yields of the centers) as gratefulness form. But it is necessary more to keep a body of active volunteers and to sensitize others.

To elaborate a volunteer's policy would help the centers systemize forms of raise new volunteers and keeping and recognize the active volunteers. The activists must first be recognized for the proper centers. It has different forms of recognition as for example in the month of the International day of the Volunteer the churches could mobilize the believers to make contributions in money and/or in kind/products for the activists. The churches could still recognize in public the work of the activists making a special cult of gratefulness and offering to a diploma of honor for the given services the community or divulging through the communitarian radio the news and messages of gratefulness to the activists.

The centers would have to think about including in its annual budget a percentage of income generated for the centers to be destined to the activists as subsidize of gratefulness.

Aurora Ricardo has 30 years and 4 children of 1, 4, 7 and 11 years. The husband died in 1998 and the father of the small children died in the house of his first wife, was a road worker. It

¹⁸ The activists of the "Centro Hípico" and "Mensajeiros de Deus" were well known by the families and could be noticed the familiarity and joy with that the families received them. In the "Bloco the 9" and "16 de Junho" families did not remember who were the activists and nor knew to say which were the last time that they had visited. In "Bloco 9" in the truth they do not exist activists, they exist 6 wage-earning people who play tasks in the center and that after the expedient they would have to make the domiciliary visits.

started to be sick in May of 2004. Before become sick sold tomatoes and banana in the bazaar and house. Since become sick can't work, she isn't taking anti-retrovirus therefore is making treatment of tuberculosis. The activists come to visit at least one time per week to know how its health is and help to fetch water, to cook, to wash plates and pray. The center helps with products. She likes to receive visit from the activists, feels that somebody still worried about her and is rested knowing that when she dies the children will be well-taken care of for the center

6.2.8 Sustainability of the centers

In first place she is necessary to point out that in no place of the world activities with child vulnerable orphans and they are income-producing and lucrative. Generally the activities for this target group are financed with budget of the public sector for the area of social assistance and with partnerships with the private sector that gets advantages in tax exemption, for example, when applying money in a social activity. Mozambique is very far of these two examples. The budget that the Ministry of the Finances has destined to the Ministry of the Woman and Social Action does not arrive 1% of the total value of the budget of the State and has covered only current expenses as wages and installation and has lack of policies that stimulate the private sector to donate for the social sector. The private sector still growing and many times canalize social support through the Rotary Club of Mozambique. Ahead of this picture and with the enormous challenges that the social problems present in Mozambique it is possible to imagine the lack of resources for the social area. In the practical one they are the churches and NGOs that are trying to give reply to the most serious existing social problems and are the churches that have permanent presence in the communities.

For this reason it is important to strengthen the capacity of the churches to give reply to the social problems because in sustainability terms they will always be in the community.

The first requirement so that a center is sustainable is to have credibility, is necessary that the community and the partners have confidence in its leaderships and the form as they manage the human, material and financial resources of the center and its churches. It is the credibility in the work of the center that will go to influence the establishment of partnerships, fundraising activities and the approach of donors (individual or collective) national and international. If a center has credibility and recognized work for its community and partners already is a great step in direction to sustainability.

The centers have abilities and experiences necessary of how to deal with other partners of civil society and governmental institutions but is missing capacity and experience to elaborate and implement strategies for establishment of partnerships and fundraising in the proper religious institutions, the private sector, NGOs and the public sector.

The centers have conscience and long for reach financial sustainability and have had relative success if to take in account the little time of existence and the few human resources and financial on that they count¹⁹.

Centers have followed the Christian values in the choice of the activities of income generation, for example in the centers where it has social center is not sell alcoholic beverage or cigarettes.

¹⁹ It is not the case only of the centers but all organizations of civil society in Mozambique, for more details see "A study for the Future Norwegian Support to the Civil Society in Mozambique" – Pamela Rebelo, Nanna thue, Lise Stensrud, Sissel Idland, NORAD – January 2002

Some activities and income generation have been well-succeeded than others as the commercialization of some farmer's yields products and school fees, rent of truck (in the case of center "16 of June"). However it is necessary to monitor until point the children and young is to learn the practical one of agriculture or if they are to be used as cheap labor.

The activities of carpentry and tailor shop have not generated incomes not even to keep the activity in functioning and are the case to reflect if is valid to continue with the same ones or if would have to concentrate the efforts in the activities that already had revealed promising. Still has very much to be made in the involvement of the Christian community inside and outside of Mozambique in support to open centers. The successful experience of the center "Mensajeiro de Deus" with a box of the believers²⁰ destined only to the attendance to orphans and vulnerable children and demonstrates that it is possible to involve the believers in the reply to the community.

The word "partnership" has been badly used, the centers and "Kubatsirana" affirms to have partnerships, but in many cases what it exists is a partnership intention, or some activity that was made in set in the past and was successful. Partnerships imply that both the parts have common, right objectives and duties to be fulfilled and that the two sides gain some thing with the partnership. None of the institutions with who "Kubatsirana" affirms to have partnership has memorandum of written agreement defining which the role of each organization and as they go to reach the common objectives, is the case for example of the ADPP, Red Cross Mozambique and the Provincial Department of the Social Action.

For the future it is necessary that the centers that have credibility and recognized work for the community have support technician to elaborate a plan of establishment of partnerships and fundraising with objectives, well defined goals and stated periods.

6.2.9. Monitoring and evaluation

The centers do not have elaborated instruments that they allow to verify and to measure the impact of the work that makes, or either progress of the children and young in all the levels (physicist, intellectual, emotional, spiritual). The lack of monitoring and evaluation of the activities compromise the effectiveness of the activities therefore do not allow timely to take decisions in the direction to look solutions to improve them or exactly replace them.

Exactly in that it relates the visits domiciliary the activists must have a register notebook where the name of the visited sick person consisted, state where if it found and procedures carried through for the activist or state of the visited children and progress carried through. Without these periodic registers it is difficult to present more necessary evidences of the impact of the work of the centers in the life of the children and to think about solutions and to make correction along the time.

Exactly "Kubatsirana" has had difficulties in monitoring the work of the centers. The staff of the "Kubatsirana" is overloaded of work.

It was only one year ago "Kubatsirana" contracted a responsible officer in mounting a system of monitoring and evaluation of the programs of the "Kubatsirana" and the difficulties to obtain necessary information of the some programs and especially of the centers she is immense.

²⁰ He has a permanent box in the church and during the cults the shepherd sensitizes the community to make offers for the work of attendance to the orphans and vulnerable children. according to shepherd many times the box collects more of the one than he offers done in the hour of collect. The shepherd opens this box monthly and uses the money collects as the existing necessities and gives to know the community as the money was used.

Moreover "Kubatsirana" grew very much due to good work that has carried out and at the moment it has six different donors and to each one it must deliver a narrative and financial report following the standardized format that each one uses. At the time of this study the organization counted only with an administrative one that it was accumulate also the accountant task. It can imagine that the program officers and the administrative do not have enough time to make another thing to write reports. In this direction the aid of the donors' organizations that would have to be making the organization grow institutionally ends to exactly suffocate the same contributing for the opposite. The organization starts to function more to take care of bureaucratic requirements and the work of think and to reflect in solutions and more efficient partnerships to answer to the HIV/AIDS become secondary.

6.3 Strong and weak points of the centers

During this work of evaluation it was possible to identify together with main stakeholders some strong and weak points of the centers:

Strong points

- ✓ Will to work in such a way of the part of the wage-earning staff as of the activists.
- ✓ Good relationship with the local churches.
- ✓ Work supported for the faith - activists and voluntary they see its work as complement of the exercise of the Christian faith.
- ✓ Existence of the voluntarism spirit - exist the will to help and to serve to the next one.
- ✓ Organization of reference in the work of social support to orphans and vulnerable children and in the quarter and the city of Chimoio. - The centers constitute only existing social resource in the quarters where it has absence of the public power and NGOs.
- ✓ Long experience of the volunteers - it almost has activists with 10 years of experience. Potential for income generation and to walk towards sustainability.(bakery, transport, school fees, farm yields).
- ✓ Potentiality to establish partnerships with the public, private sector and of the NGOs.

Weak points

- ✓ Lack of transparency of the diverse social structures.
- ✓ Centralized leadership.
- ✓ Deficient management of the human resources.
- ✓ Lack of legalization of the centers.
- ✓ Low participation of the beneficiaries in the processes of decision making.
- ✓ Lack of volunteers policies.
- ✓ Low remuneration.
- ✓ Lack of material resources.
- ✓ Lack of experience in the planning.
- ✓ Lack of monitoring and evaluation that help to measure the progress of the activities in relation to its objectives.
- ✓ Weak coordination between the diverse actors.
- ✓ Lack of evaluation of performance of the wage-earning staff.

Strong and weak points of each center

Name of Open Center	Vision	Transparence	Activists	Income generation	Children participation promotion	Organization
Batsirai Nherera	4	4	5	3	3	5
Mensageiro de Deus	5	5	5	5	5	5
Emanuel	3	2	2	5	1	2
Missão Unida	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 –Excellent
4- Very Good
3- Good
2- For regulating
1 – Bad
0 – Very bad

7. Problems found in the quarters during the visits to the families

In all the quarters had been verified situations of disrespect to the basic human rights that involve children and families of orphans and vulnerable children. The solutions for the identified problems demand more coordinate advocacy and that they are beyond the control of the activists and the proper centers. It has the necessity of "Kubatsirana" in partnership with NGOs that works in the legal area so that the described situations below could be solved through coordination and pressure under the public power in such way that the basic rights of the citizen are respected.

- ✓ Sexual and reproductive rights: the second generation of orphans and the reproduction of poverty cycle.

In all the visited quarters many girls between 14-16 years that had lost parents have 5, 6 years behind are pregnant or with babies. This sample that girls are practicing unsafe sex and in high risk to contract STD and will leave its babies orphans whom the second generation of HIV/AIDS orphans.

The letter of the sexual and reproductive rights foresees that *"no person must have the life in risk due to access to the health services and/or information, counseling or services related with the sexual and reproductive health" and that "all the people have the right to receive an education and information enough from form to assure that any decisions that take, related with its sexual life and reproductive, they are exerted with its full assent, exempts and informed. All the people have the right to receive information complete how much to the advantages, effectiveness and risks associates to all the methods of regulation of the fertility and prevention."*²¹

²¹ It discusses in the International conference on Population and Development carried out in the Cairo in 1994 and of the which Mozambique participated and signed the declaration of principles

The poverty and the low level of education of orphans and vulnerable girls are placing them in risk situation therefore push them for the practice of activity of transactional sex. To recognize this high vulnerability and to make advocacy in order that orphans and vulnerable girls have priority access to the services of maternal-infantile health and friendly adolescents and young services of health the (SAAJ) can be a task of the "Kubatsirana" and NGOs that work in the area of the reproductive health and/or with children and vulnerable young.

Kedia, Nizia and Patricio are 3 brothers who live alone since that the parents died. Patricio has 10 years and is to study with the aid of the center "Batsirai Nherera", passed to standard 3. Kedia has 20 years and is carrying of physical deficiency, Nizia has 14 years, interrupted the studies in standard 2 and has one baby of one month and says that it does not know who the father is. Evidently it is one girls in high risk to contract HIV. The 3 brothers do not have any source of income, the center helped to construct the house where they live and they receive products from the PMA through the center. If Nizia come to die its baby goes to be part of the second generation of HIV/AIDS orphans. The Baby will go to be with the physical deficient sister and the younger brother. The question for reflection is: what it can be made to break this cycle of poverty? Because Nizia become pregnant so early and gave up the school? What to make so that avoid one second time pregnancy and does not run risk to contract a STD? What right has Kedia has as deficient? How to guarantee that Patricio remains in the school and has good school performance?

The level of the centers these can establish partnerships with NGOs that work in the area of reproductive sexual health for formation of its activists and the children and young in way that can make pairs education to guarantee that girls has access to correct information and can take conscientious and informed decisions in relation to its sexual and reproductive health.

- ✓ Abandoned farmers' yields: route to land expropriation.

Many children and young had affirmed that the mothers had farm yields but are situated distant of the quarter had been abandoned a time that do not have money pay bus to dislocate themselves there.²²

As Manica has fertile lands and favorable climate for agriculture practice can foresee that it does not go to delay much time so that private farmers with access on resources demonstrate interest in investing in these lands. The land law foresees that it is necessary communitarian consultation before attributing the land to somebody. For the fact of the children and young not to appear in the yields during long period these run the risk of during the communitarian consultation the community and leaders affirm that the lands are abandoned and not belongs to anybody. To prevent situations of this type in the future it is necessary that something should be taken right now. The "Kubatsirana" and the centers can establish a partnership with some ONG that works in the land sector²³ and more the DPA so that Titles of use land for these children and young are guaranteed, only in this way, they will be protected against an eventual expropriation.

- ✓ Right to be a citizen: lack access to identification documents.

During the visit had been identified some cases of aged and people suffering of chronic illness who have right to receive subsidy from feeding of the INAS in the 120.000,00 value of MT and

²² The farmer yields a far 10, 15 sometimes 30km from blocks and the transport price is approximately from 50.000,00 MT to 75.000,00 MT

²³

were not receiving. The people, activists and coordinators did not know that those who carrying chronic illness have this right. Other identified situations involved lesser children of old combatants who received pensions, but the children had not started to receive the pension after its death. Frequently people do not have access to their rights for two main reasons: unfamiliarity of its rights and the procedures to have access to this due to lack of identification documents.

Frequently the information access inside of bureaucratic system of state institutions is difficult access for common citizen, activists and coordinators. It would be recommendable that "Kubatsirana" and open centers and some NGOs that work in the legal area advocate together to these institutions to become the information public and in an accessible language for the majority of the people. Still together with some NGO and the public services of Register and Civil Identification "Kubatsirana" could promote a documentation campaign in the quarters where exist open centers.

Joana Manuel takes care of two grandsons, a girl of 12 and a boy of 16. The boy has tuberculosis and gave up studying in standard 4, the girl is in standard 5 and studies with support of the center "Emmanuel". Joana has right to food subsidy of the INAS for being aged and to live in vulnerability, lives in a precarious wood house where paid rent of 200,000.00 MT that obtains to pay when resells some tomatoes. The center has helped with products of the WFP and with school fees and school material for the granddaughter. When Joana die certainly the homeowner will go to demand that the grandsons left therefore will not have as to pay the house rent. What Joana can be made to have access to the feeding subsidy that has right? What he could be made so that the youngster continued with the studies? The youngster did not make test HIV and nor was advised for such even so is with TB. What Joana could be made to obtain a yard in the quarter and to have proper house?

8. Conclusions and recommendations.

- ✓ Impact of the centers in the life of the orphans and vulnerable children

Physical development

It is thanks to the centers that orphans and vulnerable children of 4 quarters have access to feeding, education, health, shelter and protection. However in accordance with the manuals and guides of minimum standard of attendance to orphans and vulnerable children are still necessary to make many improvements.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To improve the infrastructure to shelter children: to construct adjusted refectories, latrines with covers, to open water wells in the quarters where do not have, to construct adequate dormitories.
- ✓ To improve the hygiene, cleanness and organization in the centers "Emanuel" and "Missão Unida".

Intellectual development

The centers have made a great work when helping to enroll the children and to offer to pay school fees and didactic school material and school uniforms. But as it was seen many children give up or fail. So that in order to compensate the effort done is necessary to make a

accompaniment of school life of children, to encourage them not to give up, to help to make the school homework and to study for the school evaluations.

Beyond formal education it is necessary that leisure and educative activities are introduced in the centers that defy the intellect of the children. It is necessary that it has a program with regular and systematic plan of activities with clear objectives to be reached.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To follow the model of the center "Batsirai Nherera" that has an education officer that is responsible in visiting the schools to verify the performance of the children and organizes activities with older children to support smallest in the school homework.
- ✓ To elaborate a program, a regular plan of activities for children of the centers according to different ages.
- ✓ To contact the Mozambican NGO "Wonna Sanana" that has an interesting package of playful activities and that they can be made with local material for children of pre-school and primary education and to verify possibilities of partnerships for formation of activists in these packages.
- ✓ Creation of libraries and toys shelter in each center.
- ✓ To introduce activities as chess, traditional game of "ntchuva" and crossed words that will help the children to develop creativity, logical reasoning and to enrich vocabulary and to improve orthography.

Psychological, affective/emotional development

The centers play an important role in the emotional life of the children, are a control point where the children if feel for the affection and devotion of the activists and wage-earning staff protecting and involved.

However it has children with affective traumas and problems that can only be helped with more efficiency for professionals.

It was verified that the domestic and vocational activities where the children participate reproduce stereotypes of gender (girls go for sewing, boys go for carpentry, girls cook and wash plates, boys sweep). The centers have chance to innovate and to prepare the children to assume new free social roles and preconceptions of gender.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To contract a psychologist per 3 years that the task would have to take care of the children of the 4 centers and to give continuous formation for activists and wage-earning staff who deal with the children and young in the centers.
- ✓ It has some possibilities between the national NGOs: to contact the NGO "Reconstructing the Hope" that made very good work with children and traumatized young of war, the CERPIJ (Center of Psychological and Youthful Recovery) that it has made formations for educators on the "rede da criança" (Net of the Child) in the psycho - social area and the "Wonna Sanana" that adapt a manual made for a Zimbabwean net that works in the psycho - social area to support orphans and vulnerable children.

- ✓ To include activities of arts (ceramic, sculpture, music, poetry) and sport of form that the children and young have chance to express its feelings and emotions.
- ✓ Formation in gender and HIV/AIDS for activists.
- ✓ To include playful activities in the day the day of the form center that the children can acquire values of equality between men and women, for example one day in the week where the activities are inverted for sex: the boys make everything what the girls habitually doing and vice-versa, in the end of the day the educator facilitate the discussion looking for to how each one lived deeply the different activities.

Spiritual development

The children and young had affirmed to like to pray and to attend the church worships and activities in the church in the weekends. The faith in a protector and merciful God and that it loves to all of equal form is very important that children have confidence that they will reach the future. However it is through the Biblical knowledge that the faith is supported and no center has a regular and systematic plan of gospel education to children and young of different ages. It is interesting that none of the children and young revealed desire or intention to come to be a shepherd in the future. The wakening of vocations also would have to be important part of the center, but nobody can be awake for what it does not know.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To elaborate a program and a regular and systematic plan of gospel education to the children and young of different ages.
- ✓ To form activists in methodologies and techniques of Biblical education for children and young.
- ✓ To make that the values of the Christian faith are integrant part of the daily actions in the centers and that has coherence between what is nailed and daily practice from those in charge and the activists of the centers.
- ✓ Vocational activities

Activities of carpentry and tailor shop are not excellent for the children and young. The children and young had demonstrated interest in learning the activities of agriculture computer science, accounting, mechanics, electricity, civil construction, teaching, bakery and management of small businesses.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To concentrate the efforts in the activities of agriculture, to be felt inspired in the model of project "Granary of Life" of the center "Mensajeiro de Deus" who forms children and young as agriculture facilitators and in the long run aims to attribute to children who live as internal in the center an area for house construction and a parcel of farmer yield to take off its sustenance.
- ✓ To revitalize partnership with the school of the ADPP that offers vocational activities.

- ✓ To create partnerships with computer science schools and accounting in Chimoio that can offer to courses for children and young of the centers.
- ✓ To rethink the activities of carpentry and tailor shop that it has not attracted interest of the children and young and has not generated income that compensate investments made in wages of the carpenters.
- ✓ To think about offering formation in management of small businesses, contact INAS, NGOs and banks of popular credit with experience in this area.
- ✓ To look partnerships for activities of computer science as projects of digital inclusion. Project of installation of telecentros of "Eduardo Mondlane University" with financing of UNESCO is one of the possibilities.
- ✓ To improve the integration of the some activities of the center for example when enabling it agriculture also to enable in management of this activity.

- ✓ *Second generation of orphans: the perpetuation of the cycle of the poverty.*

During the visits the families in the quarters were very common to find girls between 14-16 years, that had lost the parents have 5, 6 years behind, pregnant or with babies. This sample that girls is practicing unsafe sex and is in high risk to contract HIV/AIDS and to leave its babies orphans. Moreover the poverty where they live girls places them in risk to practice transactional sex.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To implement activities of reproductive health for children and young of the centers.
- ✓ To Contact NGO "Right to Play" for training activists. The NGO has manuals of Training of Trainers in tricks that approach the subjects in accordance with on the reproductive health the different ages.
- ✓ To implement activities of small businesses for girls to have access the income with which can pay its expenditures and have option front to the transactional sex.

- ✓ *Abandoned farmers yields: Access of Title land use*

Many of the children and interviewed young had mentioned the fact of mothers have farmers yields but these are abandoned because is distant of the quarter where they live. The children and young do not have money to pay transport to go theirs farmers' yields. The law of the land foresees that in case that appears an investor who makes a communitarian consultation to know if the lands are busy. It has the risk at the time of consultation the community and communitarian leaders affirms that the lands are not busy and the children will go to lose the right on the use of the land, the only material thing left by died parents. To prevent this situation in the future "Kubatsirana" with the centers can establish partnership with some NGO that works in the area of the land to help to the children and young to get the Title of land use.

Recommendations:

- ✓ "Kubatsirana" with the centers to establish partnership with some NGO that works in the area of the land to help to children and young to get Title of land use for the children and young.
- ✓ To study together with Provincial Department of Education and National Institute of the Social Action possibilities to help the young interested parties in practicing agriculture.
- ✓ *Access to the rights and the identification document.*

During the visits many cases of people had been verified who would have to receive financial assistance of government and are not receiving. Some cases of aged had been found living with children small and/or mothers with chronic illness with small children who have right to receive the subsidy of feeding and the value of 120.000,00 MT from INAS. It also had been found children young children of old combatants whom has right to receive the pension and they are not receiving, children of military who also would have right to receive pension from the father and are not receiving.

Recommendations:

- ✓ "Kubatsirana" with some organization that gives legal assistance must advocate and make together pressure to the competent institutions so that the rights are respected.
- ✓ They must take the handle a campaign in the diverse quarters and help people get identification document that gives access to these rights as Identity document, Birth certificate.
- ✓ *Activists*

The activists are the base of the work of the centers and in at least two centers it could be verified the spirit of voluntarism and the recognition that the community gives to its work.

The community recognizes that the center has an important paper in the life of orphans and vulnerable children and. The center is the only social resource the one that the people in the quarters have, to help the centers is seen as a form of social insurance, in the future any one can come to need aid of the center and the guarantee of this would be work today being helped the center.

It has many dedicated activists and that they are to serve the community has some years. These activists work many times without basic material resources as water, bucket and soap to give bath to the sick people, are witnesses of difficult situations and many tragic times and do not count on /psychological and therapeutic support.

So that the centers continue to take care of orphans and vulnerable children and in the community are necessary to keep the existing base of volunteers and to have a plan of permanent mobilization of new volunteers. The valuation of the activists must start inside of the proper centers.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Each center must elaborate its volunteers policies where consists the rights and duties of volunteers, formation of the activists and the forms of performance evaluation and recognition of the work.
- ✓ Each center must place in its annual budget a percentage of resources gotten through of incomes generation activities destined the payment of subsidies and acquisition of work material for activists.
- ✓ Semimonthly or quarterly meeting of activists of the 4 centers for exchange experience and discussion on subjects of its interests prepared previously.
- ✓ *Income generation activities, partnerships and fundraising.*

The experience of the center "Emanuel" demonstrates that it is possible to mobilize resources in different activities and to get enough income for centers functioning. The Chimoio city offers a favorable commercial environment with some possibilities of partnership between the private sector and NGOs.

The coordinators need to share and systemize the successful experiences of each one and to elaborate its proper fundraising plan and establishment of partnerships with clear objectives, and defined goals and stated periods.

The churches need to mobilize more the Christian community in Mozambique and out of the country so that they make donations in money, in kind or time in favor of orphans and vulnerable children.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Formation for coordinators, the administrative and social areas in establishment of partnerships and fundraising.
- ✓ To concept a triennial plan of partnership and fundraising with, clear objectives and defined goals and stated periods.
- ✓ *Board: leadership, transparency and participation of the beneficiaries.*

All the centers have a management centered in the leadership of the shepherd. It has lack of institutional mechanisms that can survive to the changes of personalities. Centers with inspired leaderships with articulated vision and mission in favor of the best interest of the child demonstrate to better have performance of that center where the leaderships are not transparent or does not have vision.

The centers are not legalized, are operating on behalf of the churches. The decision processes are little inclusive and broad. It has lack of participation of the main beneficiaries, children and young vulnerable orphans and activists in the actual mechanisms of decision and the processes of planning.

It has necessity of the centers to be accountable to the beneficiaries and to the activists of the activities that the centers develop.

In some centers lack of clarity in the selection criteria of the beneficiaries of food donated for WFP and in the attribution of school fee to school uniforms for children was verified. He has cases where evidently the family if does not fit in the definition of vulnerable, for example she

has resources and exactly thus she was to receive products from the WFP, has also necessity to clarify the concept of orphans, in some families the orphans were young forts and healthful greater of 18 years. On the other hand other effectively vulnerable children of the community had affirmed not to have received uniform and the reason was not clear. When the involvement of children and young vulnerable and activists in the decision processes is biggest, is minimum the risk of benefit families who do not need and to leave of is those that in fact are most in need.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To promote formation of new leaderships between children, young and activists of the centers.
- ✓ To legalize the centers, to elaborate formal statutes that guarantee the participation in the social structures the representatives of children and young and activists democratically elected for its pairs.
- ✓ To create culture of transparency in the processes of decision making.
- ✓ Establish necessary clear criterion in the family selection and child to receive aid of the center.

- ✓ *Participation of the children and young.*

Still has little involvement in regular and systematic way of children and young in the processes of decision making in open centers. Some centers as "Mensajeiros de Deus" and "Batsirai Nherera" make use of some initiatives that open space for the participation of the children and young is leaving the young to manage small businesses, carrying through a meeting of monthly auscultation, or empowering the young so that they assume tasks of responsibility in the center.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Promotion of monthly meeting between representatives of children and young of the 4 centers for experiences exchange and discussions of subjects chosen previously.
- ✓ Experience exchange visit to attendance orphans and vulnerable children projects where children participate and decide, as the project financed by the "Save the Children UK" implemented in Morrumbala, Zambézia together with the District Department of the Woman and the Social Action. In this share visits will participate representatives of children and young of the 4 centers beyond the responsible coordinators and/or of the social area.

- ✓ Administrative and financial management.

The centers suffer from some problems of administrative and financial order. The lack of qualified staff to work in the area, the lack of experience and culture of planning and accountability are the main problems.

The difficulty in getting necessary and consistent information in some centers makes it difficult the analysis of the cost-benefits relation of each center. All the centers had had difficulty in answering how much exactly it costs each internal child and the community for the center, which the profit of the activities of income generation and how much the centers need for current

expenses and investment fund. The lack of necessary data makes it difficult activities of together law to the government to increase the budget for the social area and planning of activities of fundraising.

Recommendations:

- ✓ To make an auditor ship in the 4 centers in all the activities of the centers and not only in the funds released by PYM.
- ✓ To release funds only when the information of financial administrative order and will be available and clear.
- ✓ To form staff in administrative and financial management.
- ✓ To create mechanisms of participative financial planning involving representative of the main beneficiaries, (children and young) and activists representatives democratically elected for its pairs.
- ✓ To be felt inspired in the model practiced by the center "Mensagem de Deus" where the financial report is affixed on the wall and any person has access and where the management of the small businesses as social center and telephonic cabin is delivers to the children and young.

- ✓ *Monitoring and evaluation*

The centers do not have elaborated instruments that they allow to verify and to measure the impact of the work that makes, or either progress of the children and young in all the levels (physicist, intellectual, emotional, spiritual). Exactly in that it relates the domiciliary visits the activists must have a register notebook where the name of the visited sick person consisted, state where if it found and procedures carried through for the activist or state of the visited children and progress carried through. Without these periodic registers it is difficult to present more necessary evidences of the impact of the work of the centers in the life of the children and to think about solutions and to make correction a long the time.

Even the "Kubatsirana" has had difficulties in monitoring the work of the centers. The staff of the "Kubatsirana" is overloaded of work. One year ago "Kubatsirana" contracted a responsible officer to concept a system of monitoring and evaluation of the programs of the "Kubatsirana" and the difficulties to obtain necessary information of the some programs and especially of the centers is immense.

Moreover "Kubatsirana" grew very much due to good work that has carried out and at the moment it has six different donors and to each one it must deliver a narrative and financial report following the standardized format that each one uses. At the time of this study the organization counted only with an administrative one that it was accumulate also the accountant task. It can imagine that the program officers and the administrative do not have enough time to make another thing to write reports. In this direction the aid of the donors' organizations that would have to be making the organization grow institutionally ends to exactly suffocate the same contributing for the opposite. The organization starts to function more to take care of bureaucratic requirements and the work of think and to reflect in solutions and more efficient partnerships to answer to the HIV/AIDS become secondary.

Recommendations:

- ✓ "Kubatsirana" should promote a meeting between donors and starts to negotiate the possibility to make only one financial report and of activities for all.
- ✓ Training in monitoring and evaluation for the activists and coordinators and of the social area and a process of "mentoring" during one year until each center has implanted a simple and operational system of monitoring.