

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Document	Technical Note – Poverty Analysis and Monitoring Systems
Indicator 01	Number of Provinces with executed ODPs in agreement with the criteria defined in the guide
Version agreed at the PAF PM	31/08/2009

Indicator

Provinces with executed ODPs

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix, in the Macroeconomics and Poverty Pillar (Poverty Analysis and Monitoring Systems).

Objective

This product aims at contributing to the PARPA II objective “*Make adequate, precise, disaggregated and timely information on the implementation of the PARPA available to all key agents* (pars. 621 & 622).” This refers particularly to the collection and supply of information about the implementation of PARPA at provincial level.

Detailed definition

Annually, the central level and each province carries out at least one ODP in which they monitor and evaluate progress achieved in the implementation of PARPA II through the operational instruments (BdPES and Budget Execution Report). This event is of fundamental importance, since it results from an interactive and participatory process. The results are published and disseminated among the key players (participants and non-participants) and institutions to share the main recommendations and observations that may contain analytical elements to be considered in the planning process. The aim is to produce better-quality reports (in terms of structure and the presentation of information). To this end, this indicator aims at measuring the level of achievement of this objective (report dissemination + quality). Besides and in the scope of the evaluation of the implementation of each ODP on the basis of the criteria defined in the “OD Guide”, it is intended to monitor also the degree of accomplishment of the following aspects: i) schedule, ii) preparatory meetings, iii) presence and participation, iv) access to documentation, iv) follow-up of the recommendations.

Source

Syntheses of the ODPs on the OD and DNP websites

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: 11 Provinces

Target 2010: 11 Provinces

Indicative target 2011: 11 Provinces

Assessment guide

Number of provinces with ODP sessions held.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Annual Review of March/April 2010 will evaluate how many provinces succeeded in holding ODP sessions in agreement with the criteria defined in the guide, with syntheses published on the OD and DNP websites and disseminated to the public in general, including their availability for the media and interested institutions (ex: Gabinfo, G20).

Document	Technical Note - Public Finance Management
Indicator 02	Aggregate expenditure as a % of the approved OE
Version agreed at the PAF PM	08/September/2009

Indicator

Aggregate expenditure as a % of the approved OE

Type of indicator

Results Indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Public Finance Management Pillar

Objective

The indicator has the same objectives as those of the PEFA indicators (PI- 1 – Executed aggregate expenditure compared to the original approved budget ¹): “The ability to execute the budgeted expenditure is an important factor in supporting the government’s ability to deliver the public services for the year as expressed in policy statements, output commitments and work plans. The indicator reflects this by measuring actual total expenditure against the originally budgeted total expenditure”. In addition, the indicator can contribute to the evaluation of the quality of the budget process (predictive budget value). This indicator will also monitor the performance of the GoM against the PEFA indicators, in which the aim is to maintain the PEFA 2005 evaluation regarding the “A” score.

In the latest PEFA evaluation Mozambique scored “A” in the PEFA indicator (Executed aggregate expenditure compared to the original approved budget). This score means that there was no percentage deviation of more than 5% of the real budgeted expenditure in more than one year, in the last three years. The objective is to maintain the “A” score in the next PEFA evaluation. So as to achieve this score, the GoM’s objective should be to reach an aggregate expenditure that does not diverge more than 5% of budgeted expenditure. Annual expenditure should however not be $\geq 95\%$ and $\leq 105\%$.

Detailed definition

The definition is in line with the definition used in relation to the PEFA indicator (PI-1). The indicator measures **executed total expenditure (as reported in the CGE) against initially budgeted total expenditure (as reported in the published State Budget Law)**.

However, it excludes two expenditure categories on which the Government has in general little influence:

¹ PEFA PFM Performance Measurement Framework, p.15 (2005)

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- (a) The payment of the debt service which the Government in principle cannot change during the year; variations may only occur caused by changes in the interest and exchange rates;
- (b) Expenditure related to externally financed projects, especially those that are managed and reported directly by the financing agencies.

In the Mozambican context this means that the figures include current or operating expenditure and internally financed investment expenditure, but exclude the payment of the debt service and of externally financed investment. The values correspond to the sum of current expenditure and internally financed investment expenditure.

Source

The originally budgeted expenditure will be as indicated in the State Budget Law approved by the AR (if there are subsequent revised budgets, these should not be considered).

Real total expenditure will be indicated in the General State Account and in its absence in the Budget Execution Report IV (January to December).

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2007: $\geq 95\%$ and $\leq 105\%$
Target 2008: $\geq 95\%$ and $\leq 105\%$
Target 2009: $\geq 95\%$ and $\leq 105\%$
Target 2010: $\geq 95\%$ and $\leq 105\%$
Target 2011: $\geq 95\%$ and $\leq 105\%$

Assessment guide

There may be a deviation of more than 5% in the executed expenditure once in three years, particularly to enable governments to respond to exceptional circumstances (external shocks, droughts, disasters). An execution of expenditure below 95% may however still be accepted if the GoM can clearly show that the execution of expenditure was influenced by exceptional circumstances and was not caused by structural budget process weaknesses.

In order to understand the reasons behind the budget deficit discrepancies, the elucidation should describe the external factors that have contributed to the discrepancy and should particularly refer to the impact of the discrepancies on budgeted income.

It is also important to understand the impact of the total expenditure deviation on the capacity to execute composite expenditure as budgeted. In addition, the evaluation should also cover the execution of expenditure by the various categories (per sector, geographical region, governmental scope, economic classification). These elements will be part of an ample dialogue between the GoM and the donors during the Budget Working Group.

Monitoring of the indicator in the course of the year will be done on the basis of the information contained in the REO, about the coherence at total expenditure level as well

as about the situation in the priority sectors, through a comparison between the different appropriations and the amounts executed in the period.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

- The Joint Review in March/April 2009 will compare the aggregate expenditure indicated in the REO Q4-2009 with the budgeted expenditure in the LOE 2009 approved by the AR at the end of 2008.
- The Joint Review in March/April 2010 will compare the aggregate expenditure indicated in the REO Q4-2009 with the budgeted expenditure in the LOE 2009 approved by the AR at the end of 2008.

Document	Technical Note – Public Finance Management
Indicator 03	Allocation of the OE in line with the MTFF [MTFF and OE]
Version agreed at the RP- PAF	15/September/2009

Indicator

Allocation of the OE in line with the MTFF. [MTFF and OE]

Type of indicator

Product Indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Public Finance Management Pillar

Objective

The indicator has two objectives:

One objective is to evaluate and ensure that the overall budget, as well as its composition (appropriation to the various sectors, organic / administrative and economic classification) are in line with the medium-term (3 year) projections established at MTFF level. The MTFF should reflect the objectives of the political strategy and the medium/long-term resource allocation tendency indicated in PARPA II, considering particularly the allocation to the priority areas.

Another objective is to evaluate the quality of the budget cycle, most particularly verifying if the MTFF is adopted and approved by the GoM, at the beginning of the annual budget cycle, and that it is used as a clear guide for the establishment of guidelines for the preparation of the budget at budget centre level.

Detailed information

The “Allocation of the budget in line with the MTFF” requires the following:

Process

- That a MTFF was approved by the GoM with a three-year time horizon, before the annual budget preparation process;
- That the MTFF projection for the 1st year is used as a basis for the budget preparation instructions at budget centre level; and
- That the differences, when significant, between the budget proposal for the following year and the MTFF, as well as the changes between one MTFF and the next one, are explained and encouraged.

Allocation

- That the **overall** expenditure at budget level is in line with the MTFF projections for that year;
- That the composition of the budget is in line with the MTFF projection, particularly for:
 - o the allocation of current expenditure, capital expenditure and financial transactions [Table 8 in the MTFF 2010-12];
 - o the total allocation (internal and external + current expenditure) for the agreed priority areas (Education, Health, Roads, Water, Agriculture and Rural Development, Justice, TA), both in volume and as proportion of the overall budget [is not included in the MTFF 2010-12];

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- the appropriation of current expenditure in the priority areas, both in volume and as relative proportion of the overall budget [Table 11 in the MTFF 2010-12];
- the appropriation for the various levels of Government [in the MTFF 2010-12 for current expenditure, Table 12].

Source

The evaluation of the appropriation will have the following reference information:

- Budget for the year N approved by the AR
- The MTFF in which year N is the first year of the three-year time horizon.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: Yes (in line)

Indicative target 2011: to be defined

Assessment guide

The evaluation will be done on the basis of a dialogue between the GoM and the PAPs. The forum for the dialogue will be the Budget Analysis Meeting. During the evaluation of the indicator greater weight will be given to the budget cycle process and quality (and also to how to deal with external shocks), as well as the development of the link between the MTFF preparation process and programmatic budgeting.

The appropriation in the OE by sector will be considered in line with the MTFF when the difference does not exceed 5% (OE between 95% and 105% of the MTFF). For the sectors in which the difference is greater an analysis should be made and a qualitative dialogue conducted to evaluate the target. The evaluation will consider that the budget process requires some flexibility to be taken into account regarding the changes of the macroeconomic reality, external shocks and unforeseen circumstances, in addition to a few short-term political priorities.

The evaluation will compare the budget with the MTFF adopted in the same year as the budget (in which year N is the first year in the three-year time horizon) In addition, there may be a dialogue based on the evaluation of the variation of the projections between consecutive MTFFs.

What will be evaluated during the Joint Review 2011 and 2012

The Joint Review in 2011 will compare the OE 2011 (approved by the AR) with the MTFF 2011-2013 (approved by the Council of Ministers before the beginning of the OE2011 preparation process), analysing if these are in line, both in terms of the quality of the process and the budget cycle, and also in terms of the appropriation of resources, as specified above.

The indicator for 2011 still has to be defined and also how it will be evaluated in 2012.

Document	Technical Note – Public Finance Management
Indicator 04	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey ("PETS") done on a bi-annual basis [MF & MPD/MEC]
Version agreed at the PAF PM	08/September/2009

Indicator

Public Expenditure Tracking Survey ("PETS") done on a bi-annual basis [MF & MPD] in different sectors selected on the basis of their weight on total expenditure.

Type of indicator

Product Indicator

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to monitor the Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS), as well as to provide follow-up to the recommendations of the survey. The need for a PETS was emphasized during the PEFA evaluation and is shared between the PAPs and the GoM.

Detailed definition

The Public Expenditure Tracking Survey should be done in the following periods, namely:

- in 2007, 2008 and 2009 in the Education Sector; and
- in 2010 and 2011 in the Health Sector.

The correct approach for the PETS 2007/2008 was prepared by the GoM in the form of a conceptual note.

The indicator will be deemed to be achieved (2009) when:

- the Survey has been done (final report disseminated and accepted by a duly authorised authority); and
- the GoM has indicated the type of actions to be taken in response to the key issues and recommendations.

The indicator will be deemed to be achieved (for 2010) when

- the ToR and the fieldwork for the next PETS have already started [Health Sector]

Source

The evaluation of the appropriation will have the following reference information:

1. The final PETS report, approved by the authorised authority and, probably, the MPD.
2. The GoM declaration regarding the intention of the actions in response to the recommendations and the key issues (very probably by the MPD, the MF and/or the sector in which the PETS has been done).

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2007:	Survey started and carried out effectively in the Education Sector
Target 2008:	Implementation plan agreed, based on the results and conclusions of the PETS in the area of education
Target 2009:	Survey done in the area of education and implementation plan agreed, based on the results and conclusions of the PETS
Target 2010:	ToR and fieldwork for the next PETS already started [Health Sector]
Indicative target 2011:	Survey done effectively and implementation plan agreed, based on the results and conclusions of the PETS [Health Sector]

Assessment guide

N/A

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review in March/April 2009 will evaluate if:

- the PETS in the Education Sector was done
- an agreed implementation plan, based on the results and conclusions of the PETS was concluded

The Annual Review in March/April 2010 will evaluate if:

- the PETS fieldwork in the Health sector was started.

Document	Technical Note –SISTAFE Subgroup
Indicator 5	Percentage of total State Budget directly executed
Version agreed at the PAF PM	12/09/08

Indicator

It is proposed to change the current indicator of percentage of direct execution of the UGEs' budget for goods, services and investment to: "Percentage of total State Budget directly executed".

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to allow the control of the effective use of direct budget execution of e-SISTAFE as a result of the continuous roll-out and use of e-SISTAFE's budget preparation and execution module in all State bodies and institutions.

Detailed definition

The indicator measures the extent to which e-SISTAFE's direct budget execution module has been prepared, implemented and is being used. Direct budget execution means that expenditure is executed in e-SISTAFE in agreement with the sequence of availability, settlement and payment by the UGE established in the Ministry or other body in various budget categories, namely, goods and services, internal and external investment, salaries and pensions.

Execution of goods and services and internal investment – the total of direct execution of expenditure concerning the category identified by the economic classifier 12 of the operating expenditure and of all investment expenditure categories of the internal component.

Execution of expenditure with salaries – the total of direct execution of expenditure concerning the category identified by the economic expenditure classifier 111 (Salaries and Remunerations) of the operating expenditure.

Execution of expenditure with pensions: the total of direct execution of expenditure concerning the category identified by the economic expenditure classifiers 1431 (civil pensions) and 1432 (military pensions) of the operating expenditure.

Execution of external investment expenditure – the total of direct execution of expenditure concerning all investment expenditure categories of the external component.

Total expenditure executed – is the expenditure settled and paid directly and also through advances to all bodies, ministries and State institutions, with the exception of public companies and municipalities, with respect to any expenditure category.

Specification of the Target for 2010

At least 37.5% of total execution done through direct budget execution.

Differently from what was proposed previously, the indicator for 2010 will be measured in relation to total expenditure executed, and no longer in relation to expenditure executed in each category. With this change a common denominator is created, allowing the visualization of the growth of direct execution in a linear way, contrary to the previous way, which only allowed the visualization of the growth by expenditure category. The following formula is used to obtain the result of the indicator's target for 2010:

$$\frac{\text{Direct Budget Execution}}{\text{Total Expenditure Executed}} \times 100\%$$

Source

The sources of primary information of total budget execution are the General State Account and Quarterly Government Reports, although both do not include the direct execution values. For the direct execution the Quarterly UTRAFE Reports are used, the data of which are extracted from e-SISTAFE, and the half-yearly reviews together with SISTAFE's Common Fund Partnership Committee. In addition, the external assessments by SISTAFE's Quality Assessment Group (QAG), and the FMI Mission Reports can be used as validation mechanisms of the information produced.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: 90% of the UGE execution in goods and services and investment through direct budget execution; and
40% of the execution of salaries through direct expenditure execution;
and
50% of the execution of pensions done through direct expenditure execution.

Target 2010: 37.5% of total execution done through direct budget execution.

Indicative target 2011: to be defined

Assessment guide

The current indicator in the Strategic PARPA II Matrix, related to the implementation of SISTAFE, refers to the number of institutions where e-SISTAFE is implemented. However, with the current stage of the implementation of this system, this indicator cannot reflect the concrete challenges of the reform, to guarantee that an increasingly larger part of State expenditure is executed directly through e-SISTAFE in a Single Treasury Account.

The now proposed indicator, which measures the percentage of expenditure of each expenditure component in relation to total expenditure, mainly the evaluation of the degree of utilization of e-SISTAFE in the tasks related to budget execution.

In addition, mechanisms will also be created to evaluate the quality of the utilization of the system as well as the accomplishment of the rules defined for budget execution in the e-SISTAFE environment, with a view to the creation of a new indicator for 2011.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The level of implementation of the reform will be evaluated with special emphasis on the expansion of direct execution.

Document	Technical Note – Public Finance Management
Indicator 06	Total revenues as % of GDP [MF – Tax Authority]
Version agreed PAF PM 2009	15/09/09

Type of indicator

Results indicator in the strategic PARPA II matrix, and indicator in the tax reform area for the Public Finance Management (PFM) component in the PAF (Performance Assessment Framework) matrix. The annual targets are defined in the PARPA in terms of an annual growth rate of 0.5% of GDP. The specific values of the target for each year are confirmed in each approved State Budget.

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to serve as a basis for all-inclusive monitoring of the progress in the increase of State revenues, not only in quantitative terms but also taking into consideration the main reform and administration efficiency increase actions necessary to reach the set revenue targets.

Detailed definition

Total revenues collected each year as a percentage of GDP

The revenue targets in relation to GDP for the period 2009-11 are the following:

GDP basis	2008	2009	2010	2011
Old series	15.4%	15.9%	%	
Updated series August/07 ²	15.5%	16.0%	%	
MTFF 2009-11 data	-	16.9% ³	18.1%	
MTFF 2010-12 data ⁴			16.7%	17.2%

For the purpose of this indicator, the **definition of State revenue** is the following:

“State revenue includes all revenue of the Tax Authority of Mozambique (including the Tax Administration Directorate (DGI), the Directorate General of Customs (DGA), and the non-fiscal revenue including own revenues produced in the districts and a few sector ministries, as defined in the budget. State revenue also includes capital revenue in the form of dividends of State participations in companies. The net receipts of the privatisation process collected by the National Directorate for the Management of State

² The values of the indicated targets represent ratio values revised as a result of the updating of the GDP series and the resulting estimate of nominal revenue values. The GDP values used in these targets are 215,129.49 and 243,309.79 million Meticaís, respectively for 2007 and 2008 (source: Tax Authority of Mozambique).

³ The GDP values used for the 2009 and 2010 targets are respectively 266,572.00 and 284,456 million Meticaís.

⁴ The nominal GDP values used for the 2010 and 2011 targets are those of the MTFF 2010-2012 (September 2009) and are respectively 299,249 and 331,375 million Meticaís. The nominal State revenue values are 49,980.5 and 56,826.4 million Meticaís (values to be confirmed by the MF).

Assets and unrealised profits transferred by the central bank to the Treasury will not be considered revenue.”

The PAF indicator will be considered reached when:

- The effectively collected revenue as a % of GDP is equal to or higher than the target defined for each year and the progress of the product indicators of the PARPA matrix for each year shows a positive tendency, or
- The effectively collected revenue as a % of GDP is lower than the defined target by not more than 0.1% for each year and the progress of the product indicators of the PARPA matrix for each year shows a positive tendency.

For 2010 and 2011 the targets can be adjusted in agreement with the PES and the OE for the respective year, provided that they reflect in general the objective of reaching the final PARPA target for the respective period. However, this adjustment should be formally confirmed immediately after the approval of the PES and OE for 2010 and 2011.

Sources

The monitoring of the indicators will be done on the basis of the MF-ATM information about the performance of State revenue collection in the budget execution reports (for revenue) and the BdPES (for the GDP and the revenue ratio) for each year.

What will be evaluated in the Annual Review 2011 and 2012

The Annual Review in March/April 2011 and 2012 will evaluate if the PAF indicator for 2010 and 2011 respectively has been met. It will discuss how this result is positioned in the tax reform and administration efficiency improvement effort, in agreement with the PARPA product indicators for the objective of State revenue increase and the broadening of the tax basis. Thus, the evaluation will be of a quantitative indicator placed in the context of a more general qualitative evaluation of the reform process.

Document	Technical Note – Public Finance Management
Indicator 7	System of Procurement Operational [DNPE - MF]
Version agreed at the PAF PM	09/09/09

Indicator

Improved functioning of the Procurement System [DNPE UFSA - MF]

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator in the strategic PARPA matrix and PAF indicator in the public finance management area.

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to monitor the implementation and operationalization of the national public procurement system based on the procurement regulation (Decree 54/2005 of 13 December 2005). Public expenditure is executed through the national procurement system. A transparent and operational procurement system should guarantee the use of public funds in an efficient, economic and effective way. The technical note is structured in agreement with the OECD/DAC methodology for the evaluation of Procurement Systems. Here the objective is to show the level of implementation of the CPAR 2008 recommendations to continue the improvement of the procurement system in relation to the CPAR indicators, the OECD/DAC methodology and other diagnoses.

Detailed definition

Three of the four pillars of an efficient and transparent system should be analysed to assess if the procurement system is operational: a) the system’s institutional architecture, b) the system’s operations, and c) the procurement system’s integrity.

Indicator met for 2010 and 2011 (indicative) if:

Institutional and management capacity:

- Design of a monitoring and evaluation system that allows the creation of a solid data base about the public tenders of 2010, a system established and managed by the UFSA 2011;
- The number of UGEAs trained in procurement, per year (35% of the total of UGEAs in 2010; 2011: to be defined).
- The number of procurement plans of the contracting entities prepared and submitted to the UFSA, 85% in 2010 and 95% in 2011;

Procurement operations and market practices

- Methods used (value and number) of bids:

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- Competitive tender
- Limited tender
- Small-scale tender
- Direct award.

2010: the data show that more than 95% of the public tenders organised by the UGEAs was submitted for publication in the newspapers and on the UFSA website (95% in 2011).

- Cases of Direct Award were properly justified in agreement with the provisions of the Regulation and their motive was submitted to UFSA; (2010: 100%, 2011: 100%)

Integrity and Transparency

- Average number of protests lodged and submitted to UFSA per transaction (2010: establish a base line, 2011 to be defined)
- Number of supervisions at the UGEAs carried out (2010: 25% of the total number of UGEAs, 2011: to be defined).

Source

UFSA statistics and Annual Report about the institutional development and operations of the procurement system.

BdPES

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target proposed for 2008: Yes (operativeness of the system improved)

Target proposed for 2009: Yes (operativeness of the system improved).

Targets proposed for 2010 and 2011: Yes (operativeness of the system improved).

Assessment guide

The evaluation will be qualitative (quality of the submitted data) and quantitative and will be carried out in a dialogue between the GoM and the PAPs. The dialogue forum will be the Working Group on Procurement Reform.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review 2010 will evaluate if the BdPES, UFSA's Annual Report and other UFSA statistics provide consistent data about the institutional development and the operations of the procurement system in Mozambique (including the appeal mechanism). The data will be assessed in agreement with the above-mentioned definitions and targets.

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Document	Technical Note - Public Finance Management
Indicator 08	Percentage of organs at central and provincial level with operational internal control units (OCIs)
Version agreed at the PAF PM	September 2009

Indicator

Percentage of organs at central and provincial level with operational internal control units (OCIs)

Type of Indicator

Product indicator in the strategic matrix

Objective

This indicator focuses on the Internal Control Subsystem (SCI), which is being created from scratch and needs to be speeded up to perform its role and monitor the other SISTAFE reform components. The objective is to monitor the effective expansion and institutionalisation of the OCIs at sector and provincial level, with a view to stimulate the implementation of the SCI strategy and its links with other SISTAFE reform components.

The objective of the creation of provincial IGF offices is to ensure greater coordination with the districts and greater articulation with the OCIs at provincial level. On the other hand, the institutionalisation of OCIs in the municipalities (6 in a 1st phase) will make it possible to check the percentage of the municipalities' budgets that is object of control. Regarding the provincial directorates, the objective is to revitalize the respective OCIs and ensure them having internal regulations, activity plans and corresponding reports.

Detailed definition

The "universe" of entities/institutions at central and provincial level (the denominator) should remain stable during the 3-year monitoring. The definition of central bodies is the sum of 24 central ministries, 6 institutions with administrative and financial autonomy (UEM, INSS, INGC, DNCP, ANE, INAS) and 4 public companies (EDM, TDM, CFM, Correio de Moçambique). The definition of provincial level bodies is the sum of 39 provincial directorates (11 for Education, 11 for Health, 11 for Finance and 6 for Agriculture), 4 provincial branches of the Inspectorate-General of Finance (in Niassa, Zambezia, Tete and Inhambane) and 6 municipalities. Regarding the universe, there will be a possibility to replace institutions without changing the universe, in the event of there being certainty that it will not have its OCI operational within one year.

Special attention is given to the real functioning of the OCIs, which should not only be created but also be de facto operational. Therefore, "*operational OCIs*" that will be covered by the numerator are those entities that already have (i) staff in place, (ii) internal regulations and procedures, (iii) an activity plan and (iv) audit reports presented in agreement with their respective activity plan. The number of employees can vary significantly, depending on the magnitude of the public entity concerned. OCIs that do not have internal regulations, but do have an activity plan and audit reports may be considered operational, but it is necessary to explain the reasons for the non-existence of internal regulations.

Source

Annual Report of the activities implemented by the SCI, to be concluded at the time of the Joint Review (March/April)

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: **75%** (corresponding to an increase by 35% of the 65% of 2008)

Target 2010: 100% (corresponding to an increase by 25% of the 75% of 2009)

Indicative target 2011: Change of the indicator and target for 2011

Assessment guide

The percentage will be calculated dividing the number of public entities at central and provincial level with already operational OCIs by the total number of public entities at central and provincial level (83)

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Annual Review 2011 will evaluate if at the end 2007 the percentage of operational OCIs at central and provincial level has met the PAF target, and if not, will evaluate the reason.

Document	Technical Note - Public Finance Management
Indicator 09	Coverage of State Budget audited by the TA according to INTOSAI technical standards and according to Mozambican legislation (%).
Version agreed at the PAF PM	September 2009

Indicator

Coverage of State Budget audited by the TA according to INTOSAI technical standards and according to Mozambican legislation (%)

Type of indicator

Results indicator in the strategic PARPA matrix.
Indicator of the public finance management area in the PAF matrix.

Objective

The objective is to monitor how the coverage of the control of public funds by the TA is progressing in the course of time, to ensure that an increasingly larger part of public funds are audited within a reasonable time. The indicator also monitors the quality of the audits in conformity with international standards.

Detailed definition

The TA and the G-19 agreed that the PAF matrix indicator would make reference to the final reports of the audits made by the TA. The concluded audits are those made by the technical team in charge of the audits, that include the comments made by the audited entity (“contradictory”) and that have been settled by the Judge Rapporteur. Only this last step will correspond to the definition of concluded audit.

It was agreed that the audits should cover all types of institutions and levels of administration: central, provincial and district level, municipalities and public companies, among others.

The State Budget is approved by Parliament for the year. Aggregate expenditure of the State Budget includes current expenditure and investment expenditure (internal and external component). The budget appropriation of the audited institution is defined in the approved State Budget for the year and includes current expenditure and investment expenditure (internal and external component).

In the year n the coverage of the audits concluded until the end of year n-1 of the accounts of year n-2 will be measured.

Source

Annual activities report prepared by the TA, which should be concluded at the time of the Joint Review (March).

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 37%

Change of the indicator and target for 2011

Assessment guide

The coverage will be calculated dividing the sum of the budget appropriations (aggregate expenditure) of the audited institutions by the aggregate expenditure of the State Budget (as a percentage). Though it is not part of the indicator, the TA will monitor and report the number of approved and passed audits in year n-1. The Administrative Tribunal's reconfirmation of its commitment to the PLACOR targets, regarding the audits of 2009 and 2010;

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review of March/April 2009 will evaluate if the audits concluded by the TA until the end of 2008, in conformity with the technical standards of INTOSAI and in compliance with the Mozambican legislation, did achieve the coverage level of the State Budget for 2006 established in the PAF 2008; and, if not, will evaluate the reason.

Document	Technical Note - Decentralization
Indicator 10	% of the budget transferred to the provinces, districts and municipalities
Version agreed at the PAF PM	03/09/09

Indicator

% of the budget transferred to the provinces, districts and municipalities

Type of Indicator

Product indicator

Objective

Decentralization is the key component of the sector reform strategy. The 33 municipalities created in 1997, currently 43, have political and financial autonomy. The provinces have received discretionary funds in the OE since 1995. In the OE 2006 the 128 districts received for the first time a budgetary investment appropriation (Investment Budget for Local Initiatives). The districts have discretionary power for the use of the OIL and are specifically instructed to determine the use of these funds in a participatory way and in consultation with the local councils. Subsequently funds were decentralized for infrastructures and sector funds of the Roads, Water, Agriculture, and Education and Health infrastructure building areas.

The percentage of the State Budget appropriated to the provincial, district and local governments with discretionary powers for its execution is a useful indicator for the Government's political commitment regarding the decentralization process.

Detailed definition

The Government intends to calculate the percentage of OE transferred to the provinces, districts and municipalities by taking the total value transferred to each, calculated as a percentage of the total budget, minus financial transactions, debt servicing costs, local elections, the Millennium Challenge Account and customs duties.

Source

State Budget (OE), OE Execution Reports, Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) and General State Account (CGE). The respective charts and budget lines from where the data for the calculation methodology are extracted will be properly identified.

Targets for 2010 and indicative targets for 2011

	% of the OE transferred		
	Provinces	Districts	Municipalities
Baseline 2007	22.0	2.7	0.7

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Targets 2008	23.3	3.7	0.9
Targets 2009	27.8	3.6	1.0
Targets 2010	30.0	5.9	1.2
Indicat. targets 2011	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

During the Joint Review in March/April 2010 it will be possible to evaluate the proportion of the OE allocated in 2009 to the provinces, districts and municipalities.

Document	Technical Note – Public Sector Reform
Indicator 11	% of DCCs functioning in agreement with the LOLE and its decree
Version agreed at the PAF PM	12/09/08

Indicator

% of DCCs functioning in agreement with Law 8/2003 of 19 May (LOLE) and its regulation (Decree 11/2005)

Type of indicator

Product Indicator

Objective

Decentralization is a key component of the public sector reform strategy and the strengthening of participation in the decision-making process is at its heart. The primary objective of the indicator is to show the degree of participation of local community representatives at district level in annual planning and in the budget cycle. However, the indicator has as secondary objective to monitor the operativeness of the DCCs, according to Law 8/2003 of 19 May.

Detailed definition

The LOLE and its regulations require the establishment of District Consultative Councils at district level to ensure citizen participation in the decision-making process.

A recent study done by the MPD showed that, de facto, all 128 districts had created DCCs. However, the degree of operativeness of these DCCs and the facilitation and transparency of the decision-making process needs to be monitored according to the criteria established in the Law:

1. The organisation of at least 2 ordinary meetings: one in the first quarter and another one in the third quarter of the year [Decree 11/05, Article 120];
2. Minimum DCC composition: 30 members [Decree 11/05, Article 119];
3. Representation of women in the DCC: a minimum of 30% [Decree 11/05, Article 118];
4. Participation in the preparation of draft PESODs and PDDS [Decree 11/05, Article 122, says: approve the draft PESOD, give opinion], Clause 2(c)
5. Monitoring of the implementation of the PESOD and analysis of the draft BdPESOD. (Decree 11/2005 says: approve the draft BdPESOD)

The PESOD (PES-District Budget) is an integrated and harmonized planning instrument that was pioneered in Nampula Province under the auspices of the Decentralized Planning and Finance Programme and that is being adopted in other provinces/districts. The indicator will show the degree of its achievement.

It is proposed to determine a representative sample made up of 45 districts, divided by categories in the 10 provinces, for monitoring the functioning of the DCCs.

Source

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

This indicator is included in the strategic PARPA II matrix and will be monitored through a checklist for the minutes of the DCC meetings. The checklist is identical for all districts and reflects the criteria established in the Law. At the end of each meeting a member of the Council representing the Government, together with at least one member of the DCC who is not a member of the District Government, fill in and sign the checklist and then send it to the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government then compiles the information and sends it to the MAE. Another source of information will include the PESODs themselves and the minutes of the DCC meetings.

MAE Report with an evaluation of the results, with the checklists of the sample annexed.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2008: 80% (of the sample)

Target 2009: 100% (of the sample)

Target 2010: 100% (of the sample)

Indicative target 2011: 100% (of the sample)

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

During the Joint Review 2009 it will be possible to evaluate the proportion of districts that in 2008 complied with the Law in question. In this period, the universe will comprise 80% of the 45 districts proposed in the sample.

For the improvement of the registration of data regarding the functioning of the DCCs, agendas, participants, decisions taken and other information, the adoption of a checklist is proposed that allows the assessment of the functioning of the DCCs.

Document	Technical – Note Public Sector Reform
Indicator 12	Approval and implementation of the salary policy and harmonization of the 3 databases
Version agreed at the PAF PM	12/09/08

Indicator

Approval and implementation of the salary policy and creation of the State employees file.

Type of indicator

Results Indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Governance Pillar, Public Sector Reform area

Objective

The objective of the salary policy is to attract and retain qualified professionals in the public institutions at all levels, with special emphasis on the districts.

Detailed definition

The preparation of the salary policy will be based on the results of the census of State employees and agents and the MTFF. It should be emphasized that this policy will contribute to the professionalisation of state administration, preparing it for responding to the challenges of providing better quality services to the citizens and the private sector.

Source

This indicator is included in the strategic PARPA II matrix and will be monitored through the BdPES and progress reports about the implementation of Public Sector Reform.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009	The Ministry of State Administration, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance will prepare an estimate of the cost of the salary policy in the fiscal years 2010 to 2012. This will include an evaluation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The impact of the integration of the technical allowance into the calculation of pensions on the pensions fund - The effects of the integration of the technical allowance into the base salary on expenditure with salaries - The impact of the implementation of the localization allowance.
Target 2010	On the basis of adequate analyses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of a new pensions policy - Approval of the civil servants housing strategy <p>Implementation of the localization allowance</p>

Target 2011	Implementation of the new pensions policy Implementation of the housing strategy
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What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

In 2009 the indicator will be evaluated insofar as the three analyses (impacts) have been adequately identified, on the basis of technical quality analyses. Each quality analysis will be carried out in relation to the consistency with the Terms of Reference, the fiscal sustainability and the coherence in the Fiscal Scenario Framework. The assessment will be carried out for each measure in the framework of the various Public Sector Reform instruments, also considering medium to long-term projections of the combined effect of different policy measures. More specifically, the target will be considered “met” if all analyses have been made. If only one or two of the impacts have been carried out, or if the analytical work is not of good quality, the assessment will be “target not met, with progress”, and if nothing has been done, the target will be evaluated as “not met”.

For 2010 the indicator will be evaluated insofar as the pension policy, the localization allowance and the housing strategy have been approved by the Council of Ministers. The target will be met if all three documents have been approved. If only one or two have been approved the target will be evaluated as “not met with progress”. If no strategy at all was approved the target will be evaluated as “not met”.

Document	Technical Note – Public Sector Reform
Indicator 13	% of own revenues (in relation to the annual budget) by category of the 43 municipalities
Version agreed at the PAF PM	12/09/08

Indicator

% of own revenues in relation to the annual budget by category (*vilas*, other towns, capitals)

Type of indicator

Results Execution Indicator “% of the OE executed by the municipalities and districts” in the strategic and PAF matrix in the decentralization area of 2006.

Objective

Decentralization is one of the key components of the public sector reform strategy and the return of powers through the creation of local governments in the country one of the mechanisms established in the municipalities’ legal and institutional framework. The objective of the indicator is to evaluate fiscal performance and to strengthen the financial autonomy of the local governments verified through the increase of the municipal councils’ own revenues.

Detailed definition

In the democratic State organization, *Local Power* means the existence of municipalities. The municipalities are public legal persons with own representative bodies, which aim at pursuing the interests of the respective populations, without prejudice of the national interests and State participation. This is a mechanism to involve the citizens in the decision-making process and in the solution of problems in their communities.

The municipalities’ legal framework establishes the principle of gradualism in the country’s local empowerment process. This implies that the transfer of powers and competences as well as of the accompanying resources is done as the conditions are created for the municipalities to assume new competences.

The promulgation of Decree 33/2006, together with Law 1/2008, updates the legal framework in the above-described spirit. However, what is lacking is its effective materialization so that this objective is achieved during the validity of PARPA II. To this end a resolute and coordinated intervention on the part of the central Government is necessary to encourage the municipalities for the implementation of the local tax system, namely the collection of property tax (*Imposto Predial Autárquico* - IPRA), local property transactions tax (SISA), local road tax and others.

Source

Information of the 43 existing municipalities collected from the quarterly trial balances submitted to the Ministry of Finance, under the provisions of Law 1/2008 of 16 January,

Article 81, paragraph 1. This Law defines the Local Governments' Financial, Budgetary and Property Regime as well as their Tax System.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: 5% over the result achieved in 2008

Target 2010: 5% over the result achieved in 2009

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The percentage of own revenues (in relation to the annual expenditure executed by category), in a universe of 43 municipalities. The data will be collected from the quarterly trial balances submitted to the Ministry of Finance, under the provisions of Law 1/2008 of 16 January, Article 81, paragraph 1, aiming at encouraging the municipalities to implement the local tax system.

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Document	Technical Note – Justice
Indicator 14	Number of cases tried per year
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/09

Indicator

Number of cases tried per year

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Governance Pillar

Objective

The objective of this indicator is “to increase the efficiency and swiftness of the administration of justice”

Detailed definition

This indicator intends to measure the efficiency of the Judicial System through the total number of cases concluded through trial, in a strict or broad sense (including suspension, annulment of the proceedings, nonsuit or transaction, death) in a year in relation to the total number of cases tried in the previous year, in the Judicial Courts (High Court, provincial and district courts). Thus, the indicator will consist of the increase of cases, in terms of percentage, tried in a year in relation to the total number of cases tried in the previous year.

Definitions: (TS Memorandum No. 1120/636/2007 of 14.09.2007)

Pending: are cases transferred from one year to the next without having been tried.

Reported: are all cases taken to court between 1 January and 31 December of each year.

Tried cases: are all cases concluded through trial, in a strict or broad sense (including suspension, annulment of the proceedings, nonsuit or transaction, death), etc.

Cases ended for other reasons: cases that are annulled through a special activity of eliminating pending cases by the judicial courts.

Source

The sources for the evaluation of the indicator will be the following:

1. Official High Court statistics
2. Court reports

The High Court will provide statistical data containing the evolution of the cases brought to court, tried, closed for other reasons and pending, as well as the number of courts involved in the data. Consideration will also be given to the evolution of the judges placed at the courts, according to CSMJ data. The sources here referred to will be included in the annexes to the review reports.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Target 2007: The number of cases tried this year is larger than the total number of cases tried in the judicial courts in the previous year
Target 2008: Increase by 15% in relation to the year 2007
Target 2009: Increase by 15% in relation to the year 2008
Target 2010: Increase by 15 % in relation to 2009
Indicative target 2011: Increase by 15 % in relation to 2010

Assessment guide

N/A

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review of March/April 2010 will analyse the statistical data of the judicial courts on the basis of the annexes referred to in the sources.

N.B. The Sector reiterates the need to discuss the replacement of this indicator for 2011.

Document	Technical Note – Justice
Indicator 15	Cumulative number of operational IPAJ district branches
Version agreed at the PAF PM	14/09/09

Indicator

Cumulative number of operational IPAJ district branches

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Governance Pillar

Objective

The objective of this indicator is “to improve access to justice”

Detailed definition

This indicator intends to measure the level of coverage of the districts in terms of IPAJ services (free legal assistance for needy citizens), through the establishment of IPAJ branches (effective physical coverage). NB. IPAJ branches should be understood as the sum of the isolated branches, i.e., created in districts where there are already courts and attorney’s offices with separated infrastructures and integrated in the context of the justice palace model.

Source

The assessment of the indicator will have the following sources:

1. Official statistics of the Ministry of Justice
2. Reports of the provincial IPAJ branches, reflecting the number of available legal assistants and the number of cases dealt with
3. High Court Statistics

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Baseline 2007: 38
 Target 2008: 48
 Target 2009: 68
 Target 2010: 78
 Indicative target 2011:88

Assessment guide

N/A

What will be evaluated during the Joint Review 2010

The Joint Review of March/April 2010 will only evaluate the level of effective physical coverage of the districts in terms of free legal assistance offered to needy citizens.

Document	Technical Note – Justice
Indicator 16	Number of corruption cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Denounced 2. Processed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Under investigation 2.2. Non-accused 2.3. Accused 2.4. Put aside <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1. Filed 2.4.2. Awaiting the production of better proof; 2.5. Tried <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5.1. Acquitted 2.5.2. Condemned 2.5.3. Appealed against 2.6. Value involved <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.6.1. of the accusation 2.6.2. of the sentence
Version agreed at the PAF PM	11/09/09

Indicator

Number of corruption cases:

1. Denounced
2. Processed
 - 2.1. Under investigation
 - 2.2. Non-accused
 - 2.3. Accused
 - 2.4. Put aside
 - 2.4.1. Filed
 - 2.4.2. Awaiting the production of better proof;
 - 2.5. Tried
 - 2.5.1. Acquitted
 - 2.5.2. Condemned
 - 2.5.3. Appealed against
 - 2.6. Value involved
 - 2.6.1. of the accusation
 - 2.6.2. of the sentence

Type of Indicator

Product indicator

Objective

The objective of this indicator is “to strengthen the fight against corruption ”

Detailed definition

Number of corruption cases:

1. **Denounced** – communication of the facts and circumstances that may interest the criminal proceedings.
2. **Processed**
 - 2.1. **Under investigation** – action aimed at providing proofs of the facts
 - 2.2. **Non-accused** (in diligences)
 - 2.3. **Accused** – where the Public Ministry sees the existence of sufficient elements or signs of the existence of criminal offences and submitted to the court for trial;
 - 2.4. **Put aside**
 - 2.4.1. **Filed** – when insufficient proof has been obtained or when the legal term has elapsed;
 - 2.4.2. **Awaiting the production of better proof;**
 - 2.5. **Tried**- judicial decision passed on the evidence, which can result in non-indictment, acquitted or condemned
 - 2.5.1. **Acquitted** – of the total of tried cases it will be indicated in how many the accused were absolved
 - 2.5.2. **Appealed against** – of the total of tried cases it will be indicated in how many an appeal was lodged
 - 2.5.3. **Condemned** – of the total of tried cases it will be indicated in how many the accused were condemned
 - 2.6. **Value involved** – in the case of corruption the value of the accusation and after the trial will be indicated, the amount proven in the court will be mentioned. It should be mentioned that the statistical information will be provided per level of the values involved in Mtn and the corresponding number of cases for each one of these levels in 4 categories: 1) <25,000 Mtn, 2) 25,000–250,000 Mtn, 3) 250,000–2,500,000, 4) >2,500,000 Mtn (Example: Values of 0 to 25,000 Mtn - 10 cases; of 25,000–250,000 Mtn - 40 cases, etc.)

The Attorney General (PGR) will make the necessary information available to evaluate the indicator in question, from the denunciation phase until the trial, with the collaboration however of all institutions involved in the process, such as the Criminal Investigation Police and the Judicial.

Source

The evaluation of the indicator will have the following sources:

- Half-yearly PGR statistics
- Annual PGR Report to the Assembly of the Republic

Targets for 2010 and indicative targets for 2011

Target 2007:	Annual PGR statistics
Target 2008:	Statistics published
Target 2009:	Statistics published including the values involved
Target 2010:	Statistics published including the values involved
Indicative target 2011:	Statistics published including the values involved

Assessment guide

N/A

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review of March/April 2010 will evaluate the treatment given to the corruption cases and the evolution of the process.

Document	Technical Note – Justice
Indicator 17	% of cases prepared within the preliminary investigation time limits
Version agreed at the PAF PM	09/09/09

Indicator

% of cases prepared within the preliminary investigation time limits

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Governance Pillar

Objective

The objective of this indicator is “to strengthen the prevention and fight against crime”. It should be noted that this indicator has an indirect link with the objective since it aims at increasing the efficiency and efficacy of the administration of justice.

Detailed definition

The indicator means that the aim of the preliminary investigation is to verify the existence of the offence, to determine its perpetrators and their responsibility, i.e., to gather the necessary elements to justify the accusation, which should be done within the terms laid down in the Law.

Though under the terms of the Law the Public Ministry should lead the preliminary investigation, the activities of other institutions involved in this phase will be taken into account, as is the case of the Criminal Investigation Police and the Criminal Investigation Magistrate.

Source

The evaluation of the indicator will have the following sources:

- Half-yearly PGR statistics
- Annual PGR Report

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2007: 50 %
 Target 2008: 80 %
 Target 2009: 82 %
 Target 2010: 85 %
 Indicative target 2011: 89 %

Assessment guide

The percentage will be calculated dividing the number of cases prepared within the terms of the preliminary investigation in the period, evaluated by the number of cases registered in the period evaluated, multiplied by 100, including the absolute numbers.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Annual Review of March/April 2010 will evaluate the percentage of cases prepared within the term of the preliminary investigation.

Document	Technical Note – Justice
Indicator 18	% of cleared-up crime cases
Version agreed at the PAF PM	10/09/09

Indicator

% of cleared-up crime cases

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Governance Pillar

Objective

The objective of this indicator is “to improve the level of performance of the police”

Detailed definition

Crimes are considered cleared up, i.e., cases registered in the police units, in which the police carries out their follow-up taking the necessary steps in the scope of its competences until referring them or not to other authorities of the justice administration system.

Source

The evaluation of the indicator will have the following sources:

1. Official statistics of the Ministry of the Interior
2. PGR statistics and annual report

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2007: 74 %
 Target 2008: 74 %
 Target 2009: 76 %
 Target 2010: 78 %
 Indicative target 2011: 80 %

Assessment guide

The percentage will be calculated dividing the number of cases cleared up in the period, assessed by the number of cases registered in the period evaluated, multiplied by 100, including the absolute figures.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review of March/April 2010 will evaluate the percentage of crime cases cleared up by the police.

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Document	Technical Note – Health Sector
Indicator 19	DPTHePBHib3 coverage rate for children under 1 year of age.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	28/08/09

Indicator

DPTHePBHib3 coverage rate for children under 1 year of age.

Type of Indicator

Product or Execution Indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the general PAF matrix (Human Capital Pillar).

Objective

To reduce infant-child mortality, through the reduction of the incidence of diseases that can be prevented through vaccination

Detailed definition

Proportion representing the number of children under 1 year of age who received the 3rd DPTHePBHib dose in relation to the respective target group.

Source

SIS (basic module, file A03)/INE.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 89% of children under 1 year vaccinated.

Target 2011: 90% of children under 1 year vaccinated.

Assessment guide

The assessment is carried out on the basis of the number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated with the 3rd DPTHePBHib dose at national level, divided by the number of children under 1 year of age according to the INE projections for the same period.

Document	Technical Note – Health Sector
Indicator 20	Coverage rate of institutional births
Version agreed at the PAF PM	28/08/09

Indicator

The number of births occurred in the Health Units in a given period.

Type of Indicator

Product or Execution Indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the general PAF matrix (Human Capital Pillar).

Objective

To reduce the maternal morbi-mortality, through the increase of access to quality pregnancy and delivery care to guarantee the detection and timely handling of complications

Detailed definition

It is the percentage of births occurred in the Health Units in relation to the number of expected births in the population.
This indicator measures the availability of maternal health services as well as their access, acceptance and utilization.

Source

SIS (basic module) for the number of births. INE estimates based on the census for the number of births expected in a given year.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 62% of institutional assisted deliveries.
Target 2011: 63% of institutional assisted deliveries.

Assessment guide

It is the number of births occurred in the Health Units in a given period divided by the number of births expected for the same period.

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Document	Technical Note – Health Sector
Indicator 21	Number of inhabitants per technical health agent.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	28/08/09

Indicator

Number of inhabitants per technical health agent

Type of Indicator

Product or Execution Indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the general PAF matrix (Human Capital Pillar).

Objective

To measure the availability of qualified human resources at national level.

Detailed definition

It is the number of inhabitants per technical health agent in active service. It is a ratio representing the average number of people served by a certain type of technical health agent, including mother-child nurses, nurses, health agents and technicians, surgery technicians, pharmacy and laboratory technicians, general doctors and specialists, among others.

Source

Staff Information System (SIP).

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 1,202 inhabitants served by a certain type of health agent.

Target 2011: 1,064 inhabitants served by a certain type of health agent.

Assessment guide

It is the number of inhabitants (2007 census) divided by the number of technical health professionals in active service.

Document	Technical Note – Health Sector
Indicator 22a	% of adults with advanced HIV infection who receive combined ART (antiretroviral therapy) according to the national protocols.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	28/08/09

Indicator

% of adults eligible for treatment who receive combined ART according to the national protocols.

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator used as proxy for results indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the general PAF matrix (Human Capital Pillar).

Objective

To evaluate progress in the offering of combined anti-retroviral therapy to all adults with an advanced HIV infection.

Detailed definition

It is the percentage and number of people above 14 years of age eligible for treatment who receive combined ART according to the national protocols.

Source

Numerator: Monitoring and Evaluation Files of the National STD/HIV/AIDS Programme.
Denominator : Report on the Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 170,900 (37%) of eligible adults.
Target 2011: 197,900 (39%) of eligible adults.

Assessment guide

It is the number of adults above 14 years with advanced HIV infection who receive combined ART, according to the approved national treatment protocol divided by the number of adults with a known advanced HIV infection.

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

Document	Technical Note – Health Sector
Indicator 22b	Number of children who benefit from paediatric ART.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	28/08/09

Indicator

Number of children who benefit from paediatric ART

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator used as proxy for results indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the general PAF matrix (Human Capital Pillar).

Objective

To evaluate progress in the offering of combined anti-retroviral therapy to all children with an advanced HIV infection.

Detailed definition

It is the percentage and number of people below 15 years of age eligible for treatment who receive combined ART according to the national protocols.

Source

Numerator: Monitoring and Evaluation Files of the National STD/HIV/AIDS Programme.
Denominator : Report on the Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 18,817 children benefited.

Target 2011: 23,818 children benefited.

Assessment guide

It is the number of children with advanced HIV infection who receive combined ART, according to the approved national treatment protocol divided by the number of children with a known advanced HIV infection.

Document	Technical Note - Education
Indicator 23	Net enrolment rate at 6 years of age in Grade 1 - Girls
Version agreed at the PAF PM	03/09/09

Indicator

Net enrolment rate at 6 years of age in Grade 1 - Girls.

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator in the Strategic and the PAF Matrix in the Human Capital Pillar (education).

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to monitor the enrolment of girls in school at the correct age, i.e. at 6 years of age. The enrolment of girls in school at the correct age is particularly important in the specific conditions of Mozambique because of the strong positive correlation between access at the correct age and the probability of concluding basic schooling.

Detailed definition

This indicator establishes the relation between the number of 6-year old girls attending school (public, private or community school) (numerator) and the total female population of the same age (denominator). The indicator is expressed as a percentage rounded off to units. As this indicator is sensitive to the population data it may be necessary to adjust the targets if new population data become available following the population census programmed for 2007.

Source

The source of the data about schooling is the statistical inquiry of the 3rd of March carried out by the MEC/INE.

The source of the population data is the National Statistics Institute.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target for 2009:	76%
Indicative target for 2010:	79%
Indicative target for 2011:	81%

Assessment guide

N/A

Document	Technical note - Education
Indicator 24	Gross primary education (EP) completion rate, girls
Version agreed at the PAF PM	Draft 03/09/09

Indicator

Gross primary education (EP) completion rate, girls.

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator in the Strategic and the PAF Matrix in the Human Capital Pillar (education).

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to monitor the increase of the efficacy of primary education, particularly regarding girls.

Detailed definition

This indicator establishes the relation between the number of girls who complete primary education (grade 7) (public, private or community schools), in day school, irrespective of their age (numerator) and the 12-year old female population (denominator). The indicator is expressed as a percentage rounded off to units. As this indicator is sensitive to the population data it may be necessary to adjust the targets if new population data become available following the population census programmed for 2007.

Source

The source of the data about the completion of primary education (grade 7) is the inquiry about moving up carried out by the MEC/INE. This inquiry is carried out in the month of December of each year, but the final data only become available during the month of June of the following year.

The source of the population data is the National Statistics Institute.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target for 2009:	44%, female primary education completion rate, in 2006
Indicative target for 2010:	46%, female primary education completion rate, in 2007
Indicative target for 2011:	50%, female primary education completion rate, in 2008

Assessment guide

N/A

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

During the Joint Review of March/April the school completion data relating to the previous year (year n-1) are not yet available. The JR may evaluate the completion rate of the year n-2. The completion rate of the year n-1 can only be evaluated during the mid-year review of August/September

Document	Technical Note – Education
Indicator 25	Student/teacher ratio in EP1, in public schools
Version agreed at the PAF PM	03/09/09

Indicator

Student/teacher ratio in EP1, in public schools

Type of Indicator

Product Indicator in the Strategic and the PAF Matrix in the Human Capital Pillar (education).

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to evaluate the availability of teachers for public, 1st level primary schools, as it is felt that the availability of teachers, within certain parameters, is an important element of the quality of education. In this sense, this indicator can be considered a proxy for the quality of education in the current conditions of Mozambique. As a result of the big expansion of primary education in the course of the last few years and of the restrictions in the hiring of teachers this ratio has been deteriorating, having in 2005 reached 74 students per teacher at national level. The PEEC lays particular emphasis on the improvement of the quality of education and consequently, among other aspects, on the reduction of this ratio.

Detailed definition

The indicator establishes the relation between the number of children enrolled in 1st level primary schools, grade 1 to 5, in public schools (numerator) and the number of their teachers (denominator).

Source

Data available in the scope of the sector planning process, in July of each year.

Targets for 2010 and indicative targets for 2011

Target for 2009:	68
Indicative target for 2010:	65
Indicative target for 2011:	63

Assessment guide

N/A

Document	Technical Note – Water and Sanitation
Indicator 26a	% of the population with access to potable water (rural and urban areas)
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

% of the population with access to potable water (rural and urban areas)

Type of indicator

Results indicator.

Objective

The objective of this indicator is to measure the percentage of the rural and urban population that is served per year by improved potable water supply (standpipes, domiciliary connections and dispersed sources). The country intends to have, until 2015, a total of 70% of the population (rural: 70%; urban: 70%) with access to improved potable water supply.

Detailed definition

This indicator corresponds to the percentage of the rural and urban population that per year has access to improved potable water supply. The data will be broken up into rural, urban and total. This indicator will be calculated on the basis of the number of people who effectively has access to potable water supply infrastructures.

Source

The information will be collected on the basis of the annual reports of the National Directorate of Water (DNA) - which are based on the reports of the Provincial Directorates of Public Works and Housing (DPOPHs) and of the District Governments – about the additional number of people served by the construction of improved water supply infrastructures in the rural and urban areas. Another source of information will also be the data of the household inquiries carried out by the INE.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: **Total 56.7%**

Target 2010: **Total 59.2%**

Indicative target 2011: **Total 61.9%**

Assessment guide

The evaluation will consist of the analysis of the annual growth tendencies of the coverage of potable water supply for the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2010

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In the Annual Review 2010 the percentage of the rural, urban and total population having access to potable water supply infrastructures in 2009 will be evaluated, i.e., it will be evaluated if the targets established in 2009 were or were not met. The growth tendencies of this indicator will also be evaluated for the accomplishment of the MDGs.

Document	Technical Note – Water and Sanitation
Indicator 26b	% of the population with access to adequate sanitation (rural and urban areas)
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

% of the population with access to adequate sanitation (rural and urban areas).

Type of indicator

This is a results indicator.

Objective

The objective of this indicator is to measure the percentage of the rural and urban population that per year has access to improved sanitation (improved traditional latrines, improved latrines, septic tanks and connections to the sewerage system). The country intends to have, until 2015, a total of 60% of the population (rural: 50%; urban: 80%) with access to improved sanitation.

Detailed definition

This indicator corresponds to the percentage of the rural and urban population that per year has access to improved sanitation (latrines, improved traditional latrines, improved latrines, septic tanks and connections to the sewerage system). The data will be broken up into rural, urban and total. This indicator will be calculated on the basis of the number of families with improved sanitation infrastructures (including self-construction) per year.

Source

The information will be collected on the basis of the annual reports of the National Directorate of Water (DNA) - which are based on the reports of the Provincial Directorates of Public Works and Housing (DPOPHs) and of the District Governments – about the number of people served by improved sanitation infrastructures. Another source of information will also be the data of the household inquiries carried out by the INE.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: **Total 45%**
 Target 2010: **Total 47%**
 Indicative target 2011: **Total 50%**

Assessment guide

The evaluation will consist of the analysis of the annual growth tendencies of the coverage of adequate sanitation for the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

In the Annual Review 2010 the percentage of the rural, urban and total population with access to adequate sanitation infrastructures in 2009 will be evaluated, i.e. it will be evaluated if the targets established in 2009 were or were not met. The growth tendencies of this indicator will also be evaluated for the accomplishment of the MDGs.

Document	Technical Note – Social Action
Indicator 27	Number of children, elderly people, deficiency carriers and women heads of family who benefit from social protection programmes.
Version agreed at the RP- PAF	03 / 09/ 2009

Indicator

Number of children, elderly people, deficiency carriers and women heads of family who benefit from social protection programmes.

Type of indicator

Product Indicator in the Strategic and the PAF Matrix in the Human Capital Pillar (Women and Social Action Sector).

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to monitor the implementation of the basic social protection programmes and the expansion of their coverage, in agreement with the available financial resources in the State Budget (OE).

Detailed definition

The collection of data about the implementation of the basic social protection programmes will be done half-yearly and the information will be presented in reports and be split up into:

- **Programme:** (i) Food subsidy, (ii) Direct Social Assistance, (iii) Income Generation, (iv) Social Benefit through Work, (v) Institutional Support (Kindergarten, Elderly Support Centres and Transit Centres);
- **Province and District;**
- **Target Group:** Children, women heads of family, elderly people and deficiency carriers.
- **Gender.**

Source

The sources for the collection of information will be the half-yearly activities reports of the National Institute for Social Action (INAS), the Provincial Directorates of Women and Social Action and the specific reports resulting from the monitoring activities performed by the Ministry of Women and Social Action.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target defined for 2009: 204,827 beneficiaries of basic social protection programmes
 Target proposed for 2010: 262,383 beneficiaries of basic social protection programmes
 Indicative target for 2011: 303,328 beneficiaries of basic social protection programmes

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

Annex IIIa – Technical Notes

The Annual Review in March/April 2010 will evaluate the execution of the social protection activities and the achievement of the number of beneficiaries proposed until December 2009 and confirm the indicators and respective targets planned for 2010.

Document	Technical Note – Name of Working Group
Indicator 28	Insurance and competitive, transparent complementary pension funds sector complying with international standards.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

Insurance and competitive, transparent complementary pension funds sector complying with international standards.

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Economic Development Pillar

Objective

The objective of this indicator is to improve the insurance and complementary pension funds sector

Detailed definition

This indicator will enable the insurance and complementary pension funds sector to become more attractive to national and foreign investment and comply with international standards. In the framework of the revision of the legislation for the insurance sector for 2010 and 2011 the following is foreseen:

2010 – Preparation of the Decree-Law of insurance contracts.

2011 – Revision of the legal regime of financial guarantees and accounts plan in line with the IFRS.

Source

Publication of the legislation in the BR.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: Publication of Decree 25/2009 of 2 June, about complementary funds.

Target 2010: Preparation of the Decree-Law of insurance contracts.

Indicative target 2011: Revision of the legal regime of financial guarantees and accounts plan in line with the IFRS.

Assessment guide

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The accomplishment of the targets defined in the PAF matrix - PAF 2010.

Document	Technical Note – Name of Working Group - INSS
Indicator 29	Creation of an information technology system (IT) and design of a data base of beneficiaries, contributors and pensioners and implementation of the investment strategy.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Economic Development Pillar.

Objective

To improve social protection in Mozambique and guarantee the sustainability of the social security system

Detailed definition

This indicator will allow the strengthening of the social security sector regarding the coverage of the social security system and the improvement of the performance of the service provided to the contributors and beneficiaries of the system. Thus, for the social security area the following actions are foreseen for 2010 and 2011:

2010 – Analysis and design of a computerised system for the creation of a data base of contributors, beneficiaries and pensioners of the system and start of the computerisation of part of the files.

2011 – Conclusion of the computerisation of the still lacking files and proceed with the implementation of the investment strategy.

Source

Reports to be submitted systematically to the FSTAP project and to the Ministry of Labour.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: Validation of the actuarial and investment strategy studies.

Target 2010: Creation of a reliable data base of the beneficiaries and contributors identification module.

Indicative target 2011: Total computerisation of the social security system and implementation of the investment strategy.

Assessment guide

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

O accomplishment of the targets defined in the PAF matrix - PAF for 2010.

Document	Technical Note – Private Sector Support Group
Indicator 30	The necessary time to carry out an import and export
Version agreed at the PAF PM	04/09/2009

Indicator

The necessary time to carry out an import and export

Type of indicator

Product indicator

Objective

To measure the efficiency of carrying out international trade in Mozambique.

Detailed definition

The necessary time to carry out an import and export refers to the number of days an economic agent needs to export and import a standardised cargo of goods by sea, i.e., the necessary time for the accomplishment of all the official procedures to export and import, from the contractual agreement between the two parties until the delivery of the goods.

The calculation of the time for a procedure starts with the initial moment and continues until its conclusion. If a procedure can be speeded up at an additional cost, the more rapid legal procedure is selected. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each one of them is interested in concluding each remaining procedure without delay. The procedures that can be concluded in parallel are considered simultaneous. The waiting time between the procedures — for example, during the unshipping of the cargo — is included in the measure.

Source

World Bank Report on Doing Business.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: 20 days both for an export and for an import

Target 2010: 15 days both for an export and for an import

Indicative target 2011: 10 days both for an export and for an import

Assessment guide

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

In 2010, the analysis of the necessary time to carry out an export and an import will be made on the basis of the survey of the number of days required for:

- ✓ The preparation of all necessary documents;
- ✓ Customs clearance and technical control;
- ✓ Dispatch at the ports;

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✓ Road transport and handling.

The target will be considered met if the sum of the number of days required to carry out each one of the categories of procedures above indicated is 15 days, or less, both for export and for import.

If the degree of accomplishment is above 50%, both for export and for import, then the target **will not have been met**, but with progress.

If the degree of accomplishment is below 50%, both for export and for import, then the target will not have been met.

<i>Export</i>			<i>Import</i>			<i>Classification</i>
<i>Sum of the number of days</i>		<i>Degree of accomplishment</i>	<i>Sum of the number of days</i>		<i>Degree of accomplishment</i>	
<i>Starting point in 2009</i>	<i>No. of days in 2010</i>		<i>Starting point in 2009</i>	<i>No. of days in 2010</i>		
26	15 (11 days less, at least)	100%	32	15 (11 days less, at least)	100%	Met (*)
26	>20 (6 days less, at least)	>50%	32	>20 (6 days less, at least)	>50%	Not met, but with progress
26	>21 (up to 5 days)	<50%	32	>20 (up to 5 days)	<50%	Not met

(*) The final classification may be “met with delay” if the target of 100% is met in the course of the first quarter of 2010, i.e., before the Joint Review.

Document	Technical Note – Private Sector Support Group
Indicator 31	Simplification of licences for the exercise of business activities
Version agreed at the RP - PAF	16/09/2009

Indicator

Simplification of licences for the exercise of business activities

Type of indicator

Process indicator

Objectives

To improve the business environment through a significant simplification of licences for the exercise of business activities.

Detailed definition

There is a generalized and growing consensus in Mozambique about the need to implement more audacious and aggressive reforms for the improvement of the business environment. In this context, the Government of Mozambique is considering the execution of a regulatory revision process in 2010, with emphasis on the business environment. The objective of the revision is to reduce the political and administrative costs of the introduction of reforms. In the specific case of the start of business activities, this revision is a means to simplify the currently required procedures. When it is deemed necessary a certain licence may be completely eliminated, without the need for a long and expensive judicial process for each regulation.

Source

Matrix of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Business Environment Improvement Strategy.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: Approval by the Council of Ministers of a legislative package for the simplification of all licences for the exercise of business activities.
Indicative target 2011: The electronic licensing system is established.

Assessment guide

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2010

The target will be considered “**met**” if all steps of the revision of the legislative package for the simplification of all licences for the exercise of business activities have been implemented, including their approval by the Council of Ministers.

The target will be considered “**met, with delay**” if all steps of the revision of the legislative package for the simplification of all licences for the exercise of business activities have been implemented, after the end of 2010, and before the start of the Joint Review.

The target will be considered “**not met, but with progress**” if all steps of the revision of the legislative package for the simplification of all licences for the exercise of business activities have been implemented, with the exception of their approval by the Council of Ministers.

The target will be considered “**not met**” if all steps of the revision of the legislative package for the simplification of all licences for the exercise of business activities have not been fully implemented until the start of the Joint Review.

Document	Technical Note – Agriculture Working Group
Indicator 32	Total number of producers assisted by the Public Extension Services, including outsourcing
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

Total number of producers assisted by the Public Extension Services, including outsourcing.

Type of indicator

Product indicator.

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to measure the degree of coverage (reach) of the Public Extension Services, including outsourcing.

Detailed definition

The total number of producers assisted by the Public Extension Services including outsourcing, corresponds to the producers directly assisted by the public extension workers (which should be equal to the sum of the total number of members of the associations, total number of members of the groups, total number of members of the EMCs (Peasant School in the Field) and dispersed producers) plus those directly assisted through the outsourcing with public resources, broken up by gender.

Source

The evaluation of the indicator will have as reference the following information:
 1. Quarterly and annual balance sheets to be produced by the provincial services and consolidated by the National Extension Directorate.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: 500,700 producers
 Target 2010: 400,000 producers
 Indicative target 2011: 420,000 producers

Assessment guide

Monthly information collection forms for extension workers
 Information collection forms for supervisors (quarterly)
 Information collection forms for the provincial level (quarterly)
 Information collection forms for the national level (quarterly)
 The evaluation report should take into consideration the “total number of producers assisted by the Public Extension Services, including outsourcing”. If the result of the indicator is lower than 500,700, but still showing an upward tendency in relation to the previous years the target is considered “not met but with progress”.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The level of execution of the result of the indicator for 2009 will be evaluated against the established targets and in the context of the evolution of the indicator in the course of the years, and if it is not met the reason for the non-accomplishment will be evaluated.

Document	Technical Note – Agriculture Working Group
Indicator 33	Number of hectares of irrigated fields rehabilitated with public funds and placed under the management of the beneficiaries.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

Number of hectares of irrigated fields rehabilitated with public funds placed under the management of the beneficiaries.

Type of indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II matrix.

Objective

This indicator reflects the performance of the irrigation subsector from the point of view of the construction and rehabilitation of hydroagricultural infrastructures, so as to expand the irrigated areas, thus stimulating the agricultural activities as a way of responding to the cyclical droughts. In this context, through this indicator it is possible to monitor and evaluate the level of performance and control the evolution of the activities.

Detailed definition

The definition is closely related to the targets defined in the scope of PARPA, consisting of the localization of the object of intervention, the quantification of the operational and non-operational areas, anticipating the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance and installation of irrigation equipment, relating the construction cost with the area in hectares.

Source

The sources of verification will be indicated according to the following:

- Consolidated reports of the quarterly balance sheets,
- Consolidated reports of the half-yearly balance sheets; and
- Consolidated reports of the annual balance.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: A total of 3000 hectares made available
 Target 2010: A total of 2500 hectares made available
 Indicative target 2011: A total of 3000 hectares made available

Assessment guide

Aggregated operational areas constructed/rehabilitated in all districts/provinces,

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The level of performance of the irrigation subsector will be evaluated on the basis of the areas planned in the previous year and the areas constructed that were entrusted to the management of the beneficiaries.

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Document	Technical Note – Agriculture Working Group
Indicator 34	Number of local communities demarcated and registered in the land register.
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

Number of local communities demarcated and registered in the land register.

Type of indicator

Product indicator.

Objective

To evaluate progress achieved in the identification and registration of the community DUATs acquired through occupation, ensuring the local communities' access to land and to the natural resources in agreement with Law 19/97, Article 12, clause a).

Detailed definition

The local community is the entity defined in Law 19/97, Article 1, paragraph 1. Demarcated means to have concluded the technical and administrative process set out in the technical annex to the Land Law Regulations (Law 19/97). Registered means that all data of the demarcation process have been registered in the land register and that the process has been approved by the competent entity, which has issued a title.

Source

Annual reports of the SPGCs (Provincial Geography and Cadastre Services), DNTF Land Register and electronic land register (LIMS).

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 50
 Indicative target 2011: 50

Assessment guide

The above indicated targets are annual targets. Before 2009 the indicator was presented in a cumulative way.

The report to be used for the evaluation should take into consideration the complete processes of the communities that were demarcated, registered and certified. If the result of the indicator is below 50, but still shows a tendency to improve in relation to the previous years, the target is considered “not met but with progress”.

For the purpose of establishing a base line, in the year 2008 the cumulative total figure for this indicator was 245 communities demarcated and registered in the land register.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The level of execution of the result of the indicator 2009 will be evaluated against the established targets and in the context of the evolution of the indicator in the course of the

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years and in the event of not having been met the non-accomplishment motives will be evaluated.

Document	Technical Note – Energy Sector
Indicator 35	Number of new electric power connections
Version agreed at the PAF PM	4/09/08

Indicator

Number of new electric power connections

Type of Indicator

Execution indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Economic Development Pillar (Energy Sector).

Objective

The objective of this indicator is to know the number of connections made per year so as to know its evolution and thus get to know the population's rate of access to electric power.

Detailed definition

The “number of new connections” indicator comprises the number of connected clients on the basis of which the rate of access is defined, multiplying the total number of clients by a factor 4.3, which will give the number of people with access to electric power.

Source

Activity reports of the implementing entities, namely, *Electricidade de Moçambique* (EdM), FUNAE and the Provincial Directorates of Mineral Resources and Energy.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: 85,000 new electric power connections

Target 2011: 85,000 new electric power connections

Assessment guide

The evaluation is quantitative and based on the number of new connections planned, compared with the connections made, thus establishing a percentage that determines the level of execution of new connections.

Document	Technical Note – Roads
Indicator 36	% of roads classified as in good and reasonable conditions
Version agreed at the RP - PAF	15/09/2009

Indicator

% of roads classified as in good and reasonable conditions

Type of indicator

Product Indicator

Objectives

The objective of this indicator is to measure the performance of the Roads Sector regarding the improvement of the passableness and maintenance of the road network.

Detailed definition

These data will be prepared annually for the Joint Review and the provincial authorities will be in charge of doing studies to evaluate the conditions of the road network. The methodology will be based on 5 indicators, namely:

- Level of the road
 - Drainage conditions
 - Crossing
 - Thickness of the road gravel (if applicable)
 - Quality of the road way (based on the average velocity)
-

Sources

Reports of the Provincial Roads Authorities (ANE)

Target 2010 and indicative target for 2011

75% (2010) and 77% (2011)

Target 2009: 73%
Target 2010: 75%
Indicative target 2011: 77%

Assessment guide

Good condition (unimproved, according to the 2006 inspection): a vehicle can travel safely on the road at an average speed of 60 km/h.

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Reasonable condition (unimproved, according to the 2006 inspection): a vehicle can travel safely on the road at an average speed of 40 km/h.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2010

In the Annual Review 2010 the relation between the results achieved and the targets established in 2009 will be evaluated. The growth rate of this indicator between the years 2008 and 2009 will also be evaluated.

Document	Technical Note – Cross-cutting Issues – HIV and AIDS
Indicator 37	% (and number) of HIV positive pregnant women who have been receiving complete prophylaxis treatment in the last 12 months so as to reduce the risk of vertical transmission from mother to baby
Version agreed at the RP -PAF	Last review of August/September

Indicator

% (and number) of HIV positive pregnant women who have been receiving complete prophylaxis treatment in the last 12 months so as to reduce the risk of vertical transmission from mother to baby

Type of Indicator

Results indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Cross-cutting Issues Pillar

Objective

To reduce the risk of vertical transmission from mother to baby

Detailed definition

% (and number) of HIV positive pregnant women who have been receiving complete prophylaxis treatment in the last 12 months so as to reduce the risk of vertical transmission from mother to baby is an indicator that shows the evolution of the attention given to the attendance of pregnant women and the resulting prevention of the tendency to transmit the infection from HIV+ mothers to their babies.

Source

The evaluation of the indicator will have the following sources:

1. MISAU reports on PTV.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Indicative target for 2010: (40%) – 60,712

Indicative target for 2011: (42%) – 65,945

Base line 2005: (6.1%) – 8,244

Assessment guide

What will be evaluated during the Joint Review 2009

Document	Technical note - Cross-cutting Issues Pillar - Gender Subgroup
Indicator 38	PES/OE and BdPES in which gender-based actions, budgets and progress are reflected (sector BdPES/OE and joint MMAS evaluation)
Document	Technical Note- Cross-cutting Issues Pillar - Gender Subgroup
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

PES/OE and BdPES in which gender-based actions, budgets and progress are reflected.

Type of indicator

Product Indicator in the Strategic Indicator Matrix of PARPA II – Cross-cutting Issues.

Objective

To monitor the integration of gender equality in the sector plans and budgets.

Detailed definition

This indicator aims at evaluating the level of implementation /progress of the actions and results regarding gender equality in the PES and OE. The materialization of the Public Administration Gender Strategy, of the Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy require that resources be made available in the various sectors and that the level of implementation of these actions is monitored.

The gender agenda will not be successful if the various sectors do not make available financial resources for the activities and do not create capacity for the Gender Units in terms of resources.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2010: MPD;MOPH; MFP; MF; MITRAB, MMAS, MJ,MISAU,MINAG; MAE; MEC with gender-based plans and budgets.

Indicative target 2011: All sectors with gender-based plans and budgets.

Assessment guide

Gender-based plans and budgets.

Sector and general audit reports on gender.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The percentage of sectors with gender-based annual plans budgets and their level of execution.

The percentage of sectors with reports reflecting the execution of the actions foreseen in the indicator.

Document	Technical Note – Rural Development
Indicator 39	Cumulative Number of Rural Micro-Finance Clients
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/09

Indicator

Cumulative Number of Rural Micro-Finance Clients

Type of Indicator

Product indicator in the strategic PARPA II and the PAF matrix in the Cross-cutting Issues Pillar

Objective

The objective of this indicator is to show the performance of the Rural Micro-Finance sector, its level of national coverage and its contribution to local economic development.

Detailed definition

The cumulative number of clients who benefit from Micro-Finance and Rural Finance is an indication of the evolution of the number of clients with access to financial products, especially in the rural environment.

This indicator thus appears adequate to measure performance regarding the capacity to provide financial support to rural income generation undertakings, which is one of the biggest challenges in the fight for the eradication of poverty in the rural environment.

In the same context, the indicator is coherent with PARPA II and with the EDR, which define as one of the objectives the development of a modern, social and country-wide financial system that contributes to the increase of the level of monitoring of the national economy, creating a stable and sustainable economic system.

The DNPDR works in close coordination with the FARE – PAFR, the Bank of Mozambique and AMOMIF in the scope of Micro-Finance and Rural Finance.

Source

Report of the National Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Development (DNPDR) in coordination with the Bank of Mozambique.

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Indicative target for 2010: 240,000 clients

Indicative target for 2011: 255,000 clients

Assessment guide

Number of new clients, branches and institutions at national level and with representation in the areas.

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

The Joint Review of March/April 2010 will evaluate the level of accomplishment, which is estimated at about 220,000 clients.

Document	Technical Note – Name of Working Group: Environment
Indicator 40	Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Coastal Zone Prepared
Version agreed at the PAF PM	15/09/2009

Indicator

Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared

Type of indicator

Product indicator

Objective

- Harmonization of sector and district plans
- Assessorial support to decision-making for the implementation of activities
- Guidance to the population and investors about sustainable development alternatives.

Detailed definition

Conscious decision-making regarding land use and territorial planning is nowadays one of the important issues at local, national and regional level in the context of the development of Mozambique. The promotion of sustainable development requires information about the real practices of the use of natural resources (land, biodiversity and marine resources), and knowledge about the flexibility of the ecosystems and the investment potential in the area.

To deal with this kind of situations the implementation of strategic environmental instruments is encouraged to evaluate beforehand the likely impacts (positive and negative scenarios) of a series of interventions in people’s subsistence and well-being and in the environment. This kind of Strategic Environmental Assessment (AAE) will allow the various interested parties (the Government, investors, civil society and local communities) to look at the investment proposals or to the conservation interventions from various angles. In the case of Mozambique, the directives of the AAE process should be integrated into the territorial district, provincial and regional planning process to guarantee the implementation and the support to the important multisector decision-making processes (plans, strategies and policies).

The number of practical experiences in instruments such as the AAE, in Mozambique, is still limited. The GoM plans to strengthen a multisector decision-making process in Mozambique through the implementation of AAEs in the whole coastal region in 2010 and 2011.

Source

District Study Reports about the coastal region
BdPES

Target for 2010 and indicative target for 2011

Target 2009: Process started (training and procurement)
Target 2010: Inventory study done
Indicative target 2011: Integration of the directives into the district plans of the coastal region (Coastal AAE concluded)

Assessment guide

What will be evaluated during the Annual Review 2011

First module of the AAE concluded