

MOZAMBIQUE
**IMPACT EVALUATION
REPORT SUMMARY**
COUNTRY STRATEGY 2012-2015





Maria Marupa, 53 years, can see again after caratact surgery at an ophthalmic outreach.

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD IN MOZAMBIQUE



Introduction

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's strategy in Mozambique is to strive towards an inclusive society where persons with disabilities are empowered, participate and can access basic services in mainstream society. It tries to achieve this through focusing on three areas:

- Promotion of eye health and prevention of blindness as well as elimination of neglected tropical diseases
- Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and prevention of disabilities through community based rehabilitation (CBR) and inclusive education for children with disabilities
- Fostering inclusive development so that no one is left behind in benefiting from development interventions

At the request of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD a team of external consultants conducted an impact-oriented evaluation of the Strategic Plan of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD in Mozambique, 2012-2015. The evaluation was carried out from February to August 2016.

The overall objective of the evaluation:

- to analyse the progress made in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2012-2015
- to assess whether a significant contribution has been achieved with sustainable impact to build a more inclusive society in Mozambique
- to extract lessons learned and make recommendations to support the programme work in the context of the elaboration of the future Strategic Plan and the development of the organisation

The evaluation focused on the following perspectives (including cross-cutting issues):

1. Change of Systems
2. Change for the Individual and the Community
3. Change in relation to capacity building of partners (Capacity Development)
4. Changes in relation to the internal capacity and cooperation within LIGHT FOR THE WORLD

The methodology used to gather and analyse information is based on the following methods:

- **Document Review:** gathering and analysis of documents and statistics available (secondary sources of information);
- **Pre-Inquiry:** short questionnaire to partners, held prior to field visits (17 respondents);
- **Semi-structured interviews with key players:** representatives of government bodies on central (6), provincial (8) and district (5) level; employees of health services (25), representatives and employees of educational institutions (6), representatives and members of civil society organisations (16), patients (5), persons with disabilities (13), LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office's personnel (8), LIGHT FOR THE WORLD International (13), representatives and staff of international NGOs (3) and other experts and consultants (4);
- **Focus Groups** with ophthalmic technicians (7) and persons with disabilities (11);
- **Field trips:** Sofala Province (City of Beira, Búzi and Nhamatanda Districts) and Cabo Delgado Province (Pemba City and Chiúre District);
- **Story telling:** patients (3) and persons with disabilities (6);
- **Players Perceptions Survey:** representatives of government entities (8), non-governmental organisations (6), LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office's personnel (7) and LIGHT FOR THE WORLD International (9), other external experts and consultants (2);
- **Trend analysis** through group discussions (ophthalmic technicians, patients treated/operated and persons with disabilities).

Key findings and recommendations

A. Perspective 1: System Change

Eye Health/Blindness Prevention

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's contribution to achieving the goals set in the government's health authority's policies and strategies is very significant.

Human resource development (training of ophthalmologists, ophthalmic technicians, activists and other health personnel) is crucial to improving the provision of eye care services. However, there are still a number of challenges: the number of, qualifications and level of experience of human resources are insufficient; there is a need to consolidate the introduced new training courses, need for curriculum review, continuous training, exchange of experiences, appropriate professional career development etc.

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's contribution in terms of infrastructure, equipment purchasing, supplies and essential medicines is recognised.

The central government has integrated various aspects of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's interventions in their policies and strategies (e.g. **drafting the National Eye Health Plan**, consideration of eye health in their **planning, budgeting and statistics**); however, there are some problems that are still to be solved, such as bureaucracy in import procedures and customs issues with equipment, supplies and medicines; lack of ophthalmic equipment maintenance technicians, etc. The **coordination capacity of the Vision 2020** interventions increased significantly, however there is still a need for training and guidance in some areas.

Decentralising the provision of eye care services is an appropriate approach for expanding services to rural areas (e.g. contribution to the preparation of district plans, conducting mobile clinics and outreaches in the districts). However, the carrying out of **school screenings** is still not widespread; **surgery quality control** also presents significant challenges, as does service delivery with regard to addressing **refractive errors** and provision of glasses and lenses (e.g. optical workshop); this raises questions on the validity of the results in terms of comprehensive eye health.

The work of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD in terms of **advocacy, alliances and national networks** strengthening, both regional and international, is recognised. **Co-financed projects** contributed to LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's interventions and added value at a system changes level.

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has generated a set of **good practices** that need to be properly compiled and disseminated.

Community Based Rehabilitation

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's interventions in this area have a huge potential to bring about changes in systems and approaches.

The CBR programme in Sofala stands out due to the provincial government's high level of ownership through the **Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child and Social Action (DPGCAS)**, which takes the lead and coordination. One of the results is the willingness of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS) to design a national CBR programme.

The decision to **support** the NGO partner **OREBACOM** in developing its programme to integrate more areas of the CBR Matrix was appropriate and timely.

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has the opportunity to provide **technical assistance** and influence the formulation of the national programme, as well as contribute to the **establishment of a CBR network**. It is important that LIGHT FOR THE WORLD acts in coordination or partnership with other organisations.

Inclusive Education

The performance in this area is contrasting, depending on the levels of government and stakeholders involved. At community level, district level and to a lesser extent at provincial level, positive results have been achieved. However, the activities which had been planned at a central level were not carried out; one of the factors for this poor performance is linked to the **lack of ownership, leadership and coordination** by national/sectoral government entities; this may be due to a lack of awareness and advocacy on inclusive education, and policy statements not being translated into programmatic and practical actions.

The NGO partners **ESMABAMA's** and **ADPP's initiatives** showed good progress, are a good practice and have the potential to serve as a model; however, the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices is poor.

Regarding the inclusion of children with disabilities in schools, there is need for better **monitoring of the enrolment, retention and outcomes of children** covered. Teacher training for inclusive education is a major challenge for the future.



The Story of Sr. José Lamepue

After a stroke in 2013 José Lamepue from Beira (Matacuane) could no longer walk. Regular home visits and especially exercises provided by OREBACOM CBR activists three times a week helped a lot. Today he can walk and his mobility has much improved.

He appreciates the quality of the exercises and activities, and thinks

this is the reason why he is able to walk again. His wife, Mrs. Maria, appreciates the fact that CBR activists inform the whole family on relevant subjects and she learned a lot about how to live with persons with disabilities.

Coordination and dialogue between CBR and **inclusive education** programmes may result in a better use of synergies for mutual reinforcement.

Support for **vocational training** centres increased persons with disabilities' access to training; however, the possibilities have not yet been explored for establishing connections with the business sector to increase employability, equally with self-employment.

The Ministry of Education and Human Development's (MEDH) efforts to create **coordination and harmonisation platforms** remain poor regarding policy dialogue and strategies on inclusive education. The compilation, documentation and dissemination of **lessons learned and best practices** have not yet been done.

Inclusive Development and Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and development of relevant legislation would allow for an integrated and multi-sectoral approach in this area; however progress is required on some programmatic and practical issues. Cooperation with **ESMABAMA** and **Young Africa** has shown positive results. The DPO Network **FAMOD** was strengthened, having acted on the awareness raising of its members and contributed to the elaboration of the second National Disability Action Plan (PNAD II). However, the challenges are still enormous. In supporting the **inclusion initiatives from ESMABAMA and ADPP**, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has sought to generate experiences and good practices in the area of disability inclusion.

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has planned further cooperation with **national and international organisations for inclusive development** in order to boost the interventions in the livelihoods sector and economic empowerment. In this context, at local (provincial and district) level, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD established cooperation and partnership with Young Africa, thus developing successful activities. At a national level the contacts have not yet produced visible results or impact, mostly due to the different agendas and priorities and the limitations and capacities of the organisations regarding livelihood and economic empowerment.

In the area of **technical support to the Provincial DPO Network**, a project to support FAMOD in raising awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities was successfully implemented, as well as the dissemination of the UNCRPD among members of FAMOD.

In the area of **support to the Disability Department of the Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child and Social Action (DPGCAS) Sofala in coordinating and monitoring the National Disability Action Plan**, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has provided training and visits to the main stakeholders and also shared national and international experiences. Support for the creation of Sofala's **Disability Council**, comprised of government and civil society organisations, was a positive experience and created some momentum in the disability movement; however the project milestones have not been achieved, mainly due to an institutional reorganisation process.

By **establishing alliances** with organisations that work in other thematic and geographic areas, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has been able to influence and contribute to the inclusion of disability and expand/disseminate their approaches, good practices and lessons learned to other provinces.

During the Strategic Plan's implementation period, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD managed to **increase its profile in the country and in the disability inclusion movement**, and is recognised as a key player in the promotion of disability rights.

Cross-cutting Issues

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD approached the issue of persons with disabilities' **participation** by working directly with Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) and their networks. A comprehensive approach requires that LIGHT FOR THE WORLD also works with a variety of grassroots organisations, beyond DPOs.

In the area of **poverty reduction** and improvement in quality of life, the approach to carry out interventions in rural areas, where poverty levels are higher, is appropriate.

With regard to **gender and age**, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's approach to deliver services to its beneficiaries contributed so that more children, girls and women as well as older people have access to those services.

The Strategic Plan includes interventions to **promote alliances** in order to enhance the capabilities of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD and its partners, advocate and disseminate its agenda, exchange experiences, share and replicate best practices, but also take advantage of synergy effects in order to reach other areas and subjects.

The Story of Fátima Lucas

Dona Fátima lives alone in her house. As her legs are paralysed, she uses a wheel chair that she received from the government (Social Action) in 2002. She participates in different activities of the project with KUPHEDZANA (funded by LIGHT FOR THE WORLD), especially in the exchange of experiences on home gardens. The CBR activist regularly visits her to do physical exercises together and to discuss other activities that she is doing.

For two years Dona Fátima has participated in a savings and credit group with 25 people, initiated and maintained by the project of KUPHEDZANA. Group members meet monthly and each pays a sum of money, according to their means, the minimum being 50 Meticaís (approx. 1 EUR).

She has received small loans from the group five times, to a value of between 1,000 and 2,000 meticaís each time. With this money she bought fruit and sold it in the neighbourhood, which resulted in a small income for her. On one occasion she used the money to repair her house, because it was falling apart.



Even with her disability she does gardening and farm work, which, along with the business, sustains her. Dona Fátima is pleased with the project activities and has been actively involved from the start of the project in 2013. She would like to receive a higher credit, to do more business and so increase her income. In addition, she needs a new wheel chair because the one she has is breaking apart.

B. Perspective 2: Change for the Individual and the Community

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has clearly achieved its overall objective to “contribute to a more inclusive society,” even if not all the specific objectives have been achieved in the quantity and quality planned. In the areas of **prevention of blindness/eye care** and **support to persons with disabilities**, the situation of the beneficiaries and their families has improved noticeably. In fact, the partners see the greatest results of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD’s work in relation to changes to the situation of individuals and in their respective communities. Furthermore, the partners see **more impact in rural areas than in urban areas**.

The work of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD together with its partners has achieved impressive successes:

Prevention of Blindness/Eye Health

With the training of people working in the eye care system, import of medicines, equipment and consumables and other measures, LIGHT FOR THE WORLD clearly contributed to **improving the eye health of many people in Mozambique** especially in the provinces of Sofala and Cabo Delgado, as well as in Niassa and Tete, and to a lesser degree in other provinces. As a result of those interventions the **quality of life** of the people affected has improved in relation to their participation in community life, their economic situation and food security. However, the success rate of the treatments and operations is still far lower than recommended by the WHO.

Number of persons treated, 2012-2015

According to LIGHT FOR THE WORLD’s monitoring in the period 2012-2015 434,777 consultations and 16,419 operations were conducted. This source also shows the number of blind and visually impaired persons treated during this period with support of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Mozambique.

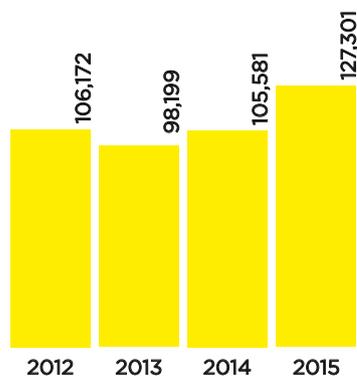


Fig. 1: Patients treated in eye care programmes 2012-2015

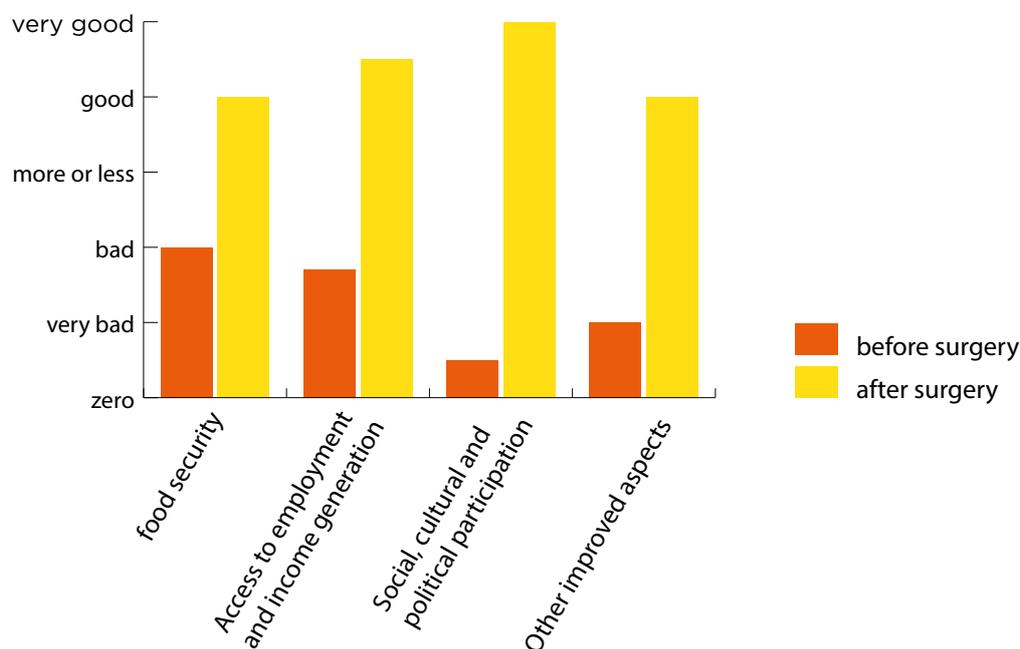


Fig. 2: Evaluation of their situation by patients before and after the cataract-surgery.

Community Based Rehabilitation

There is no doubt that the **situation of persons with disabilities has improved** a lot in recent years, and in the province of Sofala LIGHT FOR THE WORLD clearly contributed to this improvement. In particular, in the regions where the CBR programme works, there is far more knowledge and sensitivity, and as a result less stigmatisation and discrimination, and consequently **increased participation** in social, cultural and political life in the community.

However, there are still many challenges, especially in the areas of accessibility, participation in all aspects of life and in relation to the economic situation. Physical mobility of persons with disabilities increased significantly - in some cases this has improved people's ability to work and reduced poverty.

Currently the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS) is showing interest in **including CBR in the national strategy**, and formulating and implementing CBR as a national programme; this is a major step forward and can lead to the expansion of CBR throughout the country and ensure the sustainability of activities.

Inclusive Education

Some children with disabilities are integrated in the pilot schools and show a **positive intellectual development**. This experience can serve as a model, however the level of integration is still low in public schools.

Vocational training was welcomed, however any real improvement in the economic situation of persons with disabilities, especially young people, is still limited.

Promotion of Inclusive Development and Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The efforts of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD to include persons with disabilities in development processes are still relatively new and therefore the results are still too limited. There are some initial results, especially in relation to the improvement of the **economic situation**, for example due to the improvements linked to inclusion of young persons with disabilities in teacher training. The **movement of persons with disabilities** was strengthened slightly, but it is not yet established as a political and social force capable of demanding the rights of persons with disabilities.



The Story of Ephraim Alabato

Ephraim is 22 years old and lives with his aunt in Beira. Because of a polio-infection he suffered as a child he walks with difficulty.

With the support of OREBACOM and different activities his mobility has improved. The OREBACOM activist also spoke to the family about how to support Ephraim at home with daily activities and showed them different exercises that can be done in the home.

For six months he participated in vocational education for mechanics in the organisation Young Africa. LIGHT FOR THE WORLD supports the integration of youngsters with disabilities in these training programmes. Ephraim liked the course very much and is happy that, with the help of OREBACOM, he found an internship in a company that repairs cars.

C. Perspective 3: Change in relation to capacity building of partners (Capacity Development)

The feedback of partner organisations to cooperating with LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has been very positive; the work of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD has been valued as professional, reliable and efficient.

Institutional capacity (technical and administrative) **of partner organisations improved** through cooperation with LIGHT FOR THE WORLD. Another positive result is that in recent years the responsibility and ownership of partner organisations increased in relation to the implementation of activities. Although the technical, administrative and financial capacity of partners varies widely, it was found that LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's work contributes greatly to increasing the **quality of work** of partner organisations.

As well as the need for improvements in different technical areas through strengthening the support provided by LIGHT FOR THE WORLD in various modalities (technical assistance, financing, exchange of experience, etc.), some partners, mainly non-governmental organisations, also recognise the **importance of increasing their participation in monitoring** of the programmes.

With regard to improvement of **alliances, networks and advocacy** as a result of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's work there are different opinions: 50% of the 17 partners who responded confirmed that advocacy has improved and 40% stated that alliances were strengthened. However most of them did not see any significant improvement in the work done on networking as a result of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's involvement.

D. Perspective 4: Changes in relation to Capacity and Internal Cooperation

The efficiency in relation to the implementation of the interventions of the Strategic Plan, and therefore the effects and impact were influenced by various factors such as organisational structure, human resource management, internal communication, location and geographical coverage, monitoring and evaluation systems, knowledge management as well as internal cooperation.

The **organisational structure** of the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office is simple and smooth, and until recently it responded adequately to the volume of planned activities. However, it lacks some important functions for achieving complete coverage and high quality of performance in its areas of work, namely: organisational and capacity development of partners; advocacy; communication and knowledge management;

disability inclusion (especially in inclusive education); livelihood and economic empowerment; and monitoring and evaluation.

Because of the weak capacity of most partner organisations, the complexity of interventions and the workload of staff members, it is necessary to increase the **size and capabilities of the staff team**, in order to maintain and expand the volume of interventions, but above all, to improve the quality of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's interventions.

In terms of the **cross-cutting issues gender and inclusion of persons with disabilities**, there is a huge gender imbalance in the technical team. There are no persons with disabilities in the team, not even as interns, which can raise questions about the credibility of the organisation on these issues.

With regard to the quality of **knowledge management**, particularly in terms of identification, compilation, documentation and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned, the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office still faces significant challenges, compared with the volume and quality of results that has been produced on the ground. The crucial role of these aspects has been underestimated so far in the implementation process of the Strategic Plan which may adversely affect the ability to disseminate and replicate successful interventions.

The **systems** and the environment of **internal coordination and cooperation** between the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office Mozambique and LIGHT FOR THE WORLD International (including international consultants) are very good and characterised by professionalism, a good feedback culture, open criticism and self-criticism, as well as team spirit. This all contributed positively to the successful implementation of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's Strategic Plan in the country. Furthermore, the ongoing decentralisation and internationalisation process (named "Go Global, Act Local") can provide room for better interaction between the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office in Mozambique and LIGHT FOR THE WORLD International (Vienna).

Conclusions and General Recommendations

Main Conclusions

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's Strategic Plan is highly **relevant and important**, since the established goals suit the needs, priorities and rights of beneficiaries in the areas defined as priorities.

With regard to the **overall results**, the contribution of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD to achieve the Government of Mozambique's goals is in general very high: much has been achieved in the area of eye health, in CBR at community, district and provincial level, and in inclusive education at community and district levels; however at provincial and national level, areas such as inclusive education, inclusive development, rights of persons with disabilities, livelihood and economic empowerment still present several and significant challenges

LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's contribution has produced **significant effects and impact** on final beneficiaries.

The **implementation strategy** of the programmes, mainly through government and civil society, is appropriate and greatly appreciated. The evaluation team shares the opinion that in the case of some pilot initiatives (important for testing approaches, generating and demonstrating good practices), or in the case of especially weak partners (in terms of technical, governance and financial systems), or in the case of co-financed projects or programmes which require direct implementation, **LIGHT FOR THE WORLD may (and should) implement these directly** if this provides an added value for partners and beneficiaries, contributes to an inclusive society, and respects the overall objectives of the Strategic Plan. **Co-financed projects** generated an added value to LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's programme in the areas of systems change, positive effects on individuals and communities, as well as strengthening the organisational capacities of partners.

Human resource development is a high priority and both government as well as non-governmental partners continue to require a considerable level of support. **Capacity development of partners** is very important, but requires patience, hard work and a long-term investment.

The approach to **base interventions on evidence from the local context** is one of the great qualities of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's programme and should be maintained. In this context, conducting **action research** in the various programme areas remains crucial, should be maintained and reinforced in order to contribute to the formulation of policies, strategies, plans and projects based on scientific evidence.

While monitoring of the Strategic Plan at project level is effective (in terms of activities and products), monitoring in terms of its effects and impact is not yet satisfactory. The Strategic Plan is not accompanied by an M&E Matrix with KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) that can be followed-up and monitored.

In the context of **knowledge management**, although interventions supported by LIGHT FOR THE WORLD have generated a set of good practices and lessons learned, in general the compilation, documentation and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned within the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office still needs to be strengthened. Exceptions to this are some co-financed projects.

Best Practices

The evaluation team was able to identify a number of innovative actions and experimental processes that took place during the process of formulation, planning and implementation of interventions of the Strategic Plan, some of which are already good practices or are likely to become good practices. These include:

- the principle of involving government bodies at an early stage and establishing programmes within the Government of Mozambique's systems and structures (ownership and alignment);
- the implementation method of interventions by national partners;
- adoption of a holistic intervention approach;
- evidence-based interventions (importance of research);
- training of human resources of partner organisations;
- focus of interventions on the provision of services in rural areas;
- focus on the empowerment of grassroots organisations;
- and creation of synergies between projects and between programmes.

Most of these good practices still need to be properly compiled, documented and disseminated.

Main Recommendations

Considering the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan, the results achieved and the current challenges concerning the need to increase the quantity and quality of interventions, the evaluation team makes the following key recommendations:

- Maintain the implementation strategy of programmes and projects (mainly through government and civil society organisations);
- Continue and strengthen interventions for human resource development;
- Maintain and consolidate the approach of evidence-based defining of interventions, in order to avoid losing the focus on research (in particular, action research);
- Analyse and decide on CBR interventions at the national level, supporting the formulation and implementation of a national programme;
- Strengthen interventions in the areas of promotion of inclusive development and rights of persons with disabilities, as well as livelihoods and economic empowerment;
- Ensure the existence of essential functions in the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office;
- Strengthen the staff in terms of size and capabilities;
- Strengthen the system of M&E of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD's interventions and produce an M&E Matrix, with outcome and impact indicators;
- Strengthen knowledge management, in order to be able to compile, document and disseminate good practices and lessons learned; and
- Raise awareness, motivate and support the team at the LIGHT FOR THE WORLD Country Office to embrace and participate proactively in the process of organisational and institutional reform of LIGHT FOR THE WORLD in Mozambique and worldwide.

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If you have any questions or comments about the evaluation and its findings, please do not hesitate to contact us:

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LIST OF PARTNERS IN THE PERIOD 2012-2015

ADEMO – Associação dos Deficientes de Moçambique (NGO)

ADPP – Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (NGO)

ADPPD-PN - Associação Desportiva para as Pessoas com Deficiência da Província de Niassa (NGO) (until 2015)

ADPPDT - Associação Desportiva para as Pessoas com Deficiência de Tete (NGO) (until 2012)

ADPPDS - Associação Desportiva para as Pessoas com Deficiência de Sofala (NGO)

ADPPDM - Associação Desportiva para as Pessoas com Deficiência de Manica (NGO)

AMAVIDA - Associação Amigos da Vida-Gorongosa (NGO)

AMJUDE – Associação Moçambicana de Ajuda aos Deficientes (NGO) (until 2015)

ASADEC - Associação Acção para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário (NGO) representing Movement Education for All in Sofala Province (2014)

Associação Amigos Unidos (NGO) (until 2012)

Associação Ecuménia Cristã KHUPEDZANA (NGO)

ESMABAMA - Associação Estaquinha, Mangunde, Barada, Machanga (NGO)

FAMOD - Fórum das Associações Moçambicanas dos Deficientes (Forum of Persons with Disabilities Organizations)

Central Hospital of Beira, Sofala

Health Science Institute Beira

Ministry of Health – National Eye Health Programme, National Directorate on Planning and Cooperation, National Directorate of Human Resources

NUDESMO - Núcleo de Desenvolvimento para Surdos de Moçambique (NGO) (until 2016)

OREBACOM - Organização de Reabilitação Baseada na Comunidade em Moçambique (NGO)

Provincial Directorate for Gender, Child and Social Action Sofala

Provincial Health Directorate Sofala

Provincial Health Directorate Tete

Provincial Health Directorate Niassa

Provincial Health Directorate Cabo Delgado

Provincial Health Directorate Zambézia (until 2013)

Young Africa Mozambique (NGO)

Victoria Chipa was born with a physical disability. She receives CBR services through OREBACOM and goes to an inclusive school in Beira.



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